18a 1950

# Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe Worships At The National Church Of Nigeria

West African Pilot

## Big Congregation Is Told Of Africa's Great Mission To Bring Peace To All Mankind

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Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe addressed a congregation of more than 1,000 people who attended the National Church of Nigeria in the Lisabi Hall, Ebute Metta, to worship with him in commemoration of his forty-sixth birthday, last Sunday.

The service started at 9 a.m. conducted by the Lagos District Superintendent K. O. K. Onyioha and Rev. G. M. Umeanya.

After opening the service with an introit and a prayer, the National Church choir rendered a special anthen, "All men are created equals".

1-28-50

The Deputy Mayor of Lagos, Mazi Mbonu Ojike, then read the first lesson from "Renascent Africa" on self-realisation.

Dr Azikiwe read the second but very brief lesson which was a re-affirmation of his faith in the God of Africa and of his conviction, above all, that Africa is not destined to lie in humiliations and misery.

Nigeria

**TEXT FROM KORAN**

This lesson was led by a hymn, "Self-Realisation," sung by the congregation to the effect that unless Africans believe that the virtue in other races is equally in them, they can never progress, be free and be great.

The Lagos District Superintendent then delivered his sermon on African Renaissance, building it upon the teaching of Mohammed in the Koran that God sends to his children from age to age his prophets to lead, teach and help them.

He then delved into the history of Islam and Christianity.

The two races were suffering from social oppressions when God sent in different ages, Jesus and Mohammed to teach them to learn to love themselves in order that peace might return to them.

Zik reminded the congregation that the Jehovah of the Bible worshipped with fanaticism by Africans today was nothing more than a Hebrew tribal god called in Hebrew language, Yaweh.

He stressed that Africa had been a shrine of peace giving shelter to the persecuted and hunted and that therefore Africa had a peace mission to fulfil among mankind.

Mazi Mbonu Ojike, after Zik, appealed to every true Nigerian to join the National Church as he himself had done.

After this, Zik knelt before the altar of the National Church.

The District Superintendent blessed him, while the congregation sang the Invocation — "May His Ideals Survive," — standing.

Zik donated a sum of ten guineas to the church to carry on its good work and a benediction by the Superintendent brought the service to a close.

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# Three Thousand Owerri People Resident In Lagos Mourn Death Of Late Chief Oparaocha

West African Pilot

Over 3,000 Owerri people observed a "wake-keeping" for the late Chief Oparaocha Ekwe who died at Owerri, recently.

This memorable event which took place at 8, Ibadan Street (West), Ebute Metta was chaired by Mr S. M. Madu Udeariri, Assistant Superintendent, Government Printing Office, Lagos.

Dat 1-23-50

The chairman, who hails from Owerri and was closely associated with the late chief, recounted in a brief speech his life history.

Nigeria

He said that like the notable Zik, the late chief had done all that was humanly possible to bring about peace and unity in the Owerri Division and that he had all the qualities of leadership.

After some kola-nuts had been served, songs were rendered, and war dances featured this memorable occasion.

Drinks and refreshments were lavishly served to the satisfaction of all present till the function which started at 8 p.m. came to a close in the early hours of the next morning.

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The Research Party and the Choral Party were the two leading orchestras which entertained the gathering.

Among the chief mourners present were Messrs K. M. Njoku of the WAAC, Accounts branch; S. Opara of the Medical Department; Adolphus Oparaocha, B Oparaocha, J. Oparaocha, S. Ekwe, I. Ike, and Anthony Oparaocha.

The guests included Messrs C. Nkwocha, B. A. Egejuru, B. Ugwuesu, Ben Njoku, D. U. Sibigam, G. Uneze, T. Oji, T. Osuagwu; Mrs Ogoji; Misses Grace Nwansi, C. Amadi. Lucy Opara and Regina Ekeocha.

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# Nigerian Herbalists Register Their Practice Under Law

West African Pilot

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A special meeting was held by the Association of Native Occultists and Herbalists of Nigeria recently at Saba Court, Massey Street, Lagos, in the house of Daddy Gbanifa, the Basegun of the association, to mark the occasion that the association was fully registered under the Companies Ordinance.

Dat 1-25-50

Nigeria

The meeting was declared open by Mr Sanusi Eniafe, the Olori Balogun, with a short prayer at 3 p.m. prompt.

The chair was occupied by Mr Karimu Ososan, the Olori Onisegun.

In the chairman's opening speech, stress was laid on the importance of the association.

Every member must be up and doing, because the association was not as it were before proper registration was made, said the chairman.

After this Mr Sanusi Eniafe, the Olori Balogun, introduced the representatives of Babalawos sent by Daddy Adelakun, the Araba of all Awos in Lagos and environs and patron of the association.

One of the representatives delivered the message of blessing from the Araba to the gathering.

Mr J. A. Adesilu, the General Secretary of the association, addressed the gathering, explaining to them again the contents of the memorandum and Articles of Association of the association.

He said our association stands on a big rock; we must not fear.

But every member must be careful so as not to misuse the advantages therein.

Our registration entitles us to the full privilege in the practice of native occultism and herbalism.

He further advised them to co-operate with the Government.

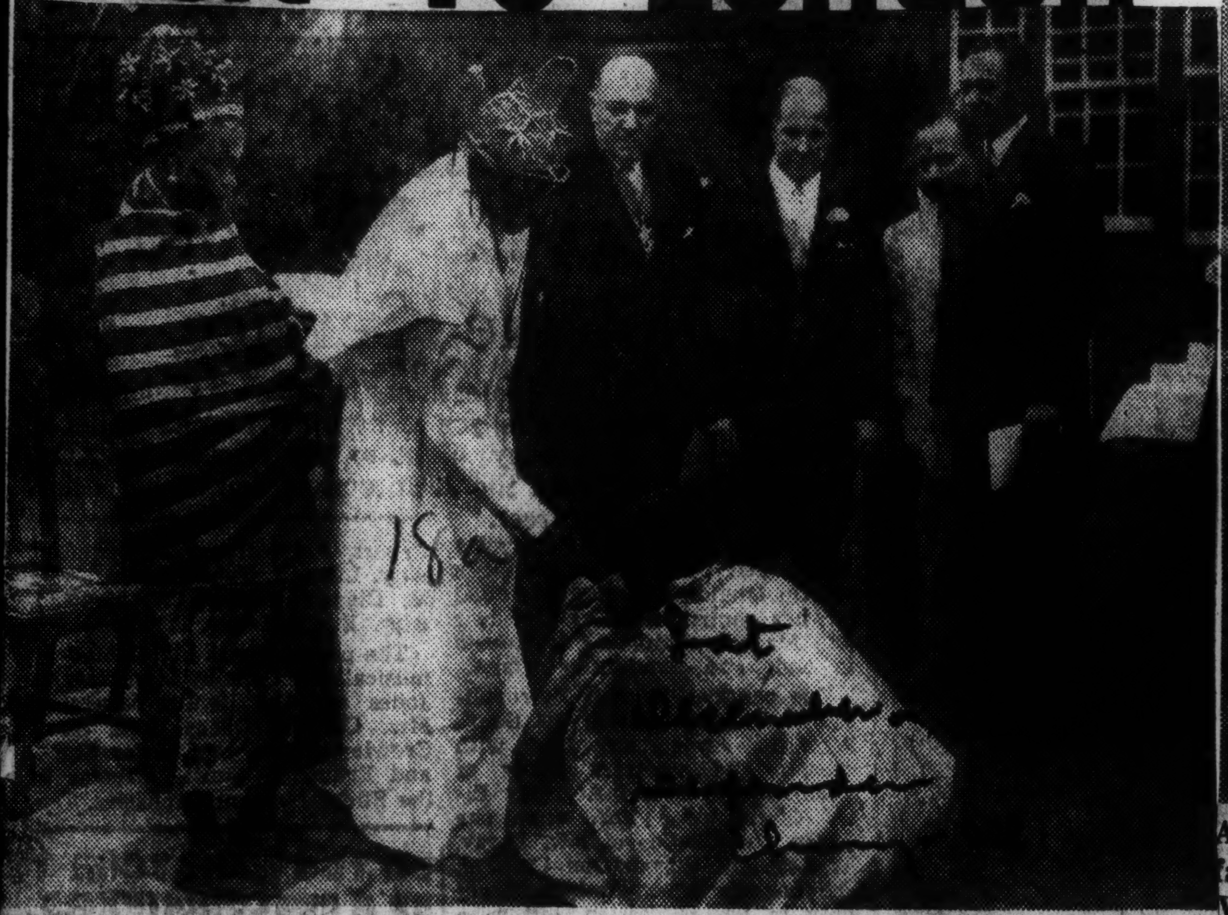
Whenever they come across infectious diseases such as small-pox or chicken-pox, such diseases should be reported to the authority concerned at once, he said.

After the closing remarks from the chairman, the meeting was brought to a close at about 6 p.m.

Besides those already mentioned, the following were present:

Messrs J. O. Ogundimu, Assistant Secretary of the association S. Sangosanya, Babasale Ijebu, Padaru Oloru Egba, Degun Olori Yoba, Owojori Oloni Ife, Jinadu Bale Egba, Bakare Otun Ijebu, S. Lanlokun Balogun Egba, Y. Agbeogbinyo Olori Ketu, Yesufu Otun Ife, Suberu Otun Egba, L. Jaiyesimi, Olori Asipa, Balogun Ketu, and Balogun Yoba.

# King Sheds 7 Of 8 Wives For Visit To London



18a

Pat [illegible]

**KING AKENZUA II** and his young wife, Queen Okan, pose for pictures on the club grounds. Bespectacled African holding child is Bamidele Ogunjie, the brilliant Nigerian photographer.

**A YORUBA PAYS** tribute in traditional fashion. Waiting to be presented is Athill Williams, West Indian law student (with hat in hand). The Deputy Mayor of Croydon, Councillor D. B. Gordon Stewart (to the right of King Akenzua) and Terrence John Driscoll (with flower in buttonhole) founder of the club, look on.

# African Ruler's Queen Okan Royally Toasted

Defender 12-2-50

By EDWARD SCOBIE

Chicago, Ill.

**ONE OF LONDON'S most colorful social functions was recently given in honour of His Highness The Oba Akenzua II, King of Benin, Nigeria, at East Croydon's International Language Club.**

**The hosts were Terrence John Driscoll, founder-owner** of the club, and the Deputy Mayor of Croydon, Councillor D. B. Gordon Stewart.

Croydoners went to town in welcoming the 50-year-old- king and his pretty wife. Streamers decorated the tree-lined avenues.

The young Queen was specially chosen by the Oba to accompany him on his tour of Britain as guests of the British Council. Although King Akenzua has seven other wives, the choice met with approval in the Royal Household of Benin.

His seven consorts all agreed that Queen Okan, with her quiet diginity, queenly grace and beauty, was the one most fitted to visit the Mother Country.

In Benin, the Oba lives in a 200 room palace with his eight wives, his children and servants. Each wife has separate quarters, usually a suite of three rooms, in the palace and are on the best of terms with each other.

Polygamy has always been practised by the Yorubas. Only 25 years ago King Akenzua's father had 100 wives.

The 700,000 Yorubas are governed in a democratic fashion. The present Oba, a man educated in the Western way, has dropped much of the old feudal system.

He has encouraged communal farming, improving education and abolished idol worship and animal sacrifices.

The Oba and his wife will soon be leaving for Nigeria after a very successful tour. As ambassadors, they have earned for the West African the respect and tolerance of millions of English people.

**EXPLORER MEETS AN AFRICAN CHIEF**

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Mrs. Hassoldt Davis with King Essey Benjou, whose coronation she and her husband attended on the French Ivory Coast.

# SORCERERS FOUND AFRICAN REDS' FOE

## They and Other Natives Balked When Ordered to Give Up Cash Jobs, Says Explorer

Times/184

Communism, once a serious threat among the natives of the French Ivory Coast of Africa, is rapidly loosing influence, according to Capt. Hassoldt Davis, who has just returned from more than a year's exploring trip with Mrs. Davis. The change can be attributed to two things, he said yesterday—the influence of native sorcerers and mistakes made by Communist native leaders, who had been largely educated in Paris.

Taking their cues from Moscow, these leaders ordered their followers to refrain from any contact with the "white imperialists."

The immediate result was that natives who, obeyed were cut off from their only source of cash revenue and from all medical aid and educational facilities. The natives decided, Captain Davis says, that communism was doing them more harm than the "foreign exploiters" ever did.

**Sorcerers Highly Practical**

Here the sorcerers, still highly influential, moved in. Their other occupation, besides the casting of spells, is working iron. Hence they have, Captain Davis says, some very practical economic concepts.

Captain Davis pays high tribute to recent French administration of the Ivory Coast. Immigration has been encouraged and the capital, Abidjan, has been rapidly developed, as have the roads and the magnificent timber industry.

But French administration, he says, goes hand in hand with what he describes as the true black majesty of the native rulers.

Captain and Mrs. Davis had several opportunities to observe that black majesty. They attended the coronation of a king named Essey Bonjou and say that never have they seen such riches in personal adornment of pure gold.

"The princesses," Mrs. Davis said, "wore so many heavy gold carved bracelets that each had a little boy in the processions on whose shoulders she rested her arm."

**Visits Sorcerers' Village**

Captain Davis reported that, thanks to a meeting with an old friend, he was able to visit a "seminary" where sorcerers are trained. This friend was Prince Adingra, a big handsome native with whom Captain Davis served on the famous march across the Sahara from Lake Tchad with General Le Clerc.

Meeting him again, Captain Davis heard of the sorcerers' village and arranged for a trip there, although Mrs. Davis could go no farther than the outer fringes of the forest surrounding the "seminary."

Captain Davis rode to the village on a motor scooter. This, some magnets, a machine for administering a mild electric shock, his one-minute camera, and ration cans with a self-heating element established him as a sorcerer in his own right. He describes the sorcerers as a gnome-like tribe with huge shoulders and big teeth who wear hats reminiscent of Grimm's elves.

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A CRY FROM BEHIND BARS:

# S. Africans See Threat to Civil Liberties

184

Sat. 12.5.50

NEW YORK — Today as never before all civil liberties and the future of the peoples of South Africa are in danger and a police state is being created under the Nationalist Government which has been in power for the last two years. This information is contained in a recently released pamphlet.

Issued for distribution at the United Nations, the booklet, "Sout Africa Behind Bars," is a warning and an appeal for help. It was issued by W. Sisulu, secretary-general of the African National Congress, Union of South Africa.

It is the first time the Africans themselves have produced anything of the kind about the abominable conditions under which they live and which are growing steadily worse under the Malan Government whose aim is total white supremacy at all costs.

**More Oppression**

This government is driving at the expatriation of the Indian people, although the overwhelming maority were born in South Africa the removal of what limited franchise and other rights the colored people have; their relegation to the ranks of cheap and unskilled labor, and the denial of all right to the Africans.

The article points out that non-whites are treated as animals, that white persons alone enjoy the full franchise, legislate in the Union's Parliament, run the administration, hold appointments as magistrates and judges, have unrestricted rights of land ownership, fill the most skilled jobs in industry and the best paid posts in all occupation and professions.

**Pass Laws Galling**

Most galling of all laws to the natives is the Pass Law. All Africans over 18 years of age must carry passes. They must carry a travel pass, a tax receipt, a night pass if they are to be out after curfew hour, a permit to seek work, a service contraet and a pass to enter urban residential areas for Africans when visiting friends.

Any policeman may at any time demand to see an African's pass. Failure to have it means a fine or jail, generally the latter, because this is a criminal offense. Mounting resentment over this law is shown by the increased number of arrests over it.

In 1930, some 42,000 Africans were convicted for it; in 1945, 74-109; in 1947, 94,000, and in 1949 1 000. Forced labor, police terror and oppression are the other things the Africans are crying out against. They mostly want equal rights.

**Ownership Restriction**

Although the Africans make up over two-thirds of the population and the place is their native land, they, by law, may own only 13 per cent of the country's land and this is the less fertile farming areas. These people are huddled in over populated reserves.

Greatest victims of South Africa's race discrimination are the children. The infant mortality rate is as high as 500 or 600 per 1000. The territory also has the highest incidence in the world of tuberculosis and preventable blindness.

The majority of the Africans are and the acquisition of training and poverty stricken, denied education, condemned to cheap labor on farms, in the mines and in industry. The new government has introduced "apartheid" at stations, post offices and other public places.

**Non-Whites Unite**

This means that signs are erected in these places which denote the entrances Africans and other non whites may use and those set aside for whites. Only whites may use the main entrances. Segregation at public places is the rule.

Treatment of this sort is forcing the colored persons, Indians, Asiatics and Africans to unite in a demand for full citizenship rights. They want a representative of their own at the UN to give their opinions, not those of the white South Africans.

18a 1950

# Ten-Year Plan To Change Face Of Africa Continent

789

**BY JOHN CARR-GREGG**
**(British Information Service)**

NEW YORK — The fourteen territories under British administration in Africa are now pushing ahead with hundreds of projects aimed at developing and conserving the continent's ~~rich natural~~ resources.

In British Africa's ten-year-development program, undertakings now in operation range from the mechanized farming of thousands of acres in the eastern territories to the introduction of Rhode Island Red hens for poultry farming on the west coast.

1-3-50

Among these many projects is the construction of the huge Owen Falls dam in Uganda which will have an ultimate capacity twice as large as America's famous Hoover dam.

Forming the first stage in an ambitious international scheme to control the waters of the River Nile, the Uganda hydro-electric plant will provide the protectorate with a supply of cheap power to develop its industries.

Electricity generated by the White Nile as [illegible] through the six 15,000 [illegible] turbines at Owen Falls will not only benefit existing cotton ginneries, sugar and fertilizer plants but will make new industries possible, including the production of soap, cotton textiles, tea, coffee and tobacco. Power will also be piped to Tanganyika.

**EXPLOIT RESOURCES**

Another hydro-electric propect will help to exploit the mineral resources of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Two hundred miles down-stream from the Victoria Falls a 300-foot dam will be built at Kariba Gorge on the Zambesi River. It will develop 750,000 kilowatts of electricity and irrigate tens of thousands of acres of hitherto barren veldt.

This power will be distributed across Southern and Northern Rhodesia, launching a thriving African industry and helping to produce 500,000 tons of pig iron yearly. It will enable high grade steel to be manufactured from the nearby iron deposits and will help the production of coal, copper and ferro-chrome. No less important than these large-scale developments are the smaller less-publicized projects now under way in all parts of British Africa. Methods of improving productivity vary according to the needs of the inhabitants and the nature of the soil. In some areas forests are being cleared to permit cultivation of grains; in others, trees are being planted in afforestable grasslands for the timber industry.

In West Africa's Gambia protectorate, for example, lumbermen are clearing [illegible] acres of forest so that coarse grains, and sorghum may be cultivated as feed for poultry. The large poultry farm which is being built aims at a production of 20,000,000 eggs and a million pounds weight of poultry a year.

Meanwhile, in western Swaziland, the land is being prepared for the planting of fast-growing conifers on 100,000 acres of grasslands. The resulting forestry industry will not only provide employment for the inhabitants but give the watershed near the Great Usutu River valuable protection against erosion.

1-3-50

In many parts of British Africa, erosion and soil-exhaustion have been caused by over-population. This has made large land-settlement schemes and controlled farming necessary. These are being pushed ahead vigorously in Kenya and other territories [illegible] Tanganyika where 20,[illegible] square miles are being cleared under the Sukumaland Development Scheme affecting a population of nearly a million people.

Planned settlement on newly cleared, tsetse free lands not only permits the wider distribution of both human population and stock, it also allows more scientific methods of agriculture to be carried out. In Nigeria, Britain's largest and most populous African territory, intensive research to improve the quality and range of crops will bring far-reaching benefits to the 5,000,000 inhabitants of the protectorate.

1-3-50

**EXPERIMENTS**

At the Moor Plantation in Ibadan, the Nigerian Agriculture Department is constantly experimenting with crop plants, seeking new varieties which are higher-yielding, less susceptible to disease and more able to withstand drought.

Many schemes are in progress to improve and expand Africa's existing industries. As a result of new dams and Government loans for the purchase of mechanical equipment, rice production in parts of Tanganyika rose by 200 per cent in 1948. In Kenya, Britain's principal African tea-growing territory, tea acreage under cultivation is to be increased by 30,000 acres.

Modernization of century-old techniques is taking place in thousands of villages throughout British Africa. The Nigerian Government, for example, has improved the production and export of palm oil by providing modern press mills to replace inefficient local methods of extracting the oil. It has also trained instructors to teach villagers to use new spinning wheels and looms, thus improving the textile industry.

Efforts to increase the productivity of British Africa have already resulted in a larger volume of exports and improved economic conditions. But whether development takes the form of ambitious projects like the Sabi Valley Irrigation Scheme in Southern Rhodesia — expected to open up 500,000 acres of land for cultivation — or of methodical surveys to find suitable sites for cocoa farms on the Gold Coast, the net result will not be known for several years.

Africa's development is a long-term process. But it will bring with it revolutionary changes, higher standards of living and greater prosperity.

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# BIAS HERE SHOCKS AFRICAN STUDENTS

18a

## Inquiry Among 301 in Colleges of U. S. Shows Difficulties Most of Them Encounter

African students coming to this country in search of civilization are "shocked and embittered" by the widespread racial prejudice they have found, according to the report of a study made under the auspices of the British and United States Governments with a grant by the Carnegie Corporation.

The [illegible] made public yesterday at the offices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Avenue. Although key figures in its preparation were Dr. Ruth C. Sloan of the State Department and Ivor G. Cummings of the Colonial Office, Dr. Channing Tobias announced on behalf of the fund that the project was strictly private and not official in character.

3-14-50

The study covered the needs and ambitions of 410 native African students now in the United States. Most of the students came here inspired with a desire to aid their homelands toward independent status or simply to better the lot of their fellow-countrymen, it was found.

Mr. Cummings wrote that the "rigid pattern of segregation" in Southern states creates an undesirable atmosphere for the foreign students who were exposed to "the grave domestic problem of race relations, possibly in the most bitter atmosphere that exists."

**Treatment in City Criticized.**

Some of the students were said to have been "very much embittered by the treatment they received right here in New York." Many others saw little to distinguish segregation in the South from discrimination in the North.

Ignorance on the part of Americans about Africa also distressed the average native who came here, the report said. The students said they have trouble convincing Americans that they have seen lions, elephants and other African animals only in our own municipal zoos.

The survey indicated that Africans eager to study here are liable to encounter official opposition from colonial administrations. No government scholarships, almost indispensable, are provided by the British, French, Portuguese or Belgians for studies in this country.

"British Africans, for the most part, appeared worried for fear they would not be back in time to participate in the nationalistic development of their home countries either in the government, in professional careers, as teachers or in industrialization," it was noted.

American colleges were chosen because they offered a wider range of courses. The survey dealt with 301 students who came from Algeria, Angola, Cameroons, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Southern Rhodesia. They favored studies in agriculture, business administration, engineering, education, home economics, liberal arts, science and, curiously, most of all, pre-medicine.

The report maintained that this yearning for a medical degree derived from a hope to attain high prestige at home and money. However, few of those enrolled can earn the passing grades and must in time shift to other interests, Dr. Sloan said.

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# ~~British Colonial~~ Secretary Promises Liberal Policies

18a

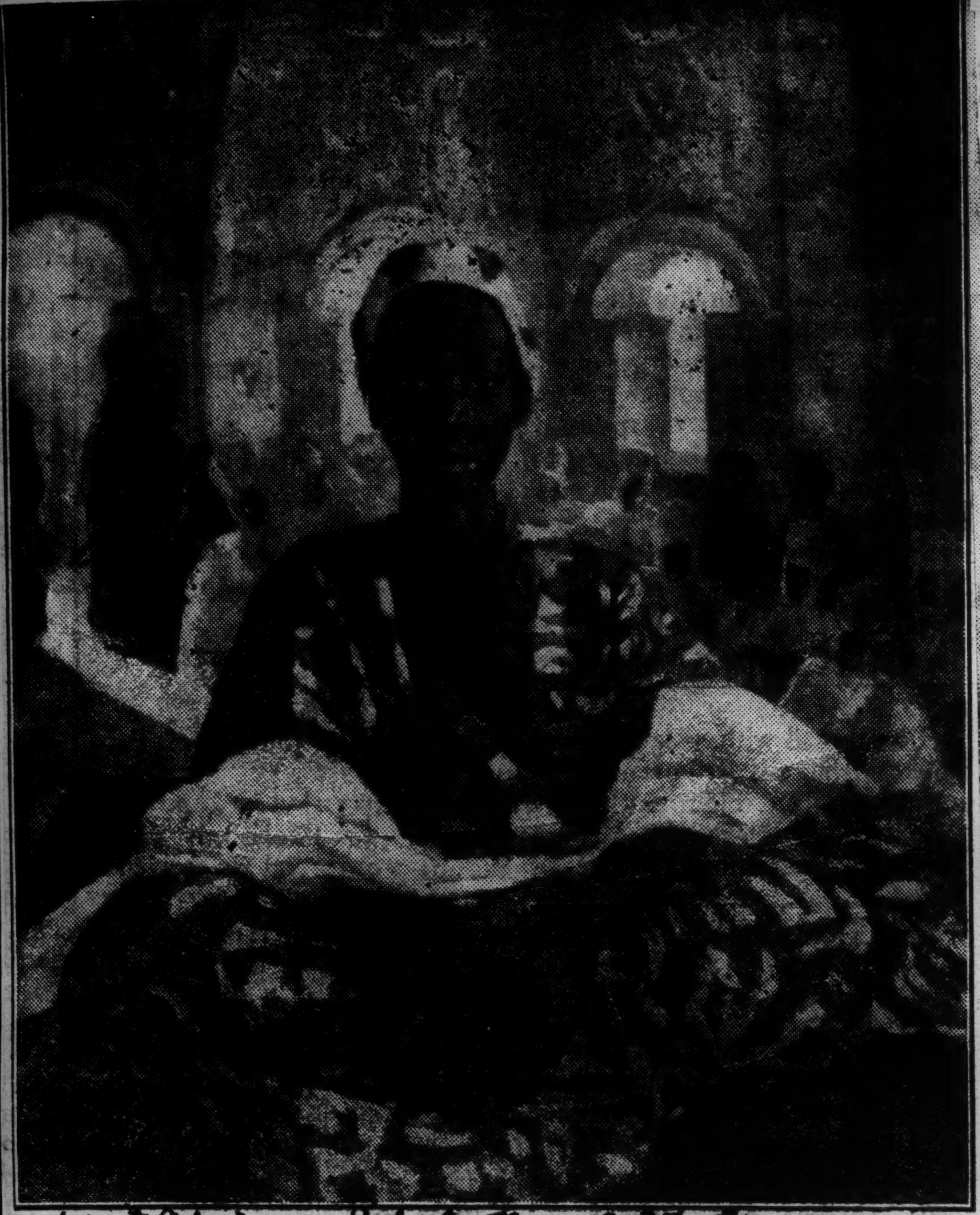
LONDON — (ANP) — The British governmental and colonial policies, which in recent years under the labor government and Secretary of State for the Colonies Arthur Creech-Jones have been so greatly liberalized and made dynamic, will continue now that Creech-Jones has left office. He has been succeeded to the post by James Griffiths, M. P.

Dat. 4-15-50

Recent statements by both former and present secretary to all colonial governors backed the assurance that the liberalization will continue. Griffiths said:

"As you have been informed.... the king has today entrusted me with charge of the colonial office. 'I have received this trust with a deep sense of the heavy responsibilities which it involves. I am a newcomer to your affairs, though I have watched with the keenest interest the work has been going forward...I look forward with enthusiasm to carrying on this great work in cooperation with the colonial peoples and the colonial service."

Creech-Jones' final message said in part, "I think an important chapter in colonial development has been writen. It has been my privilege to enjoy nearly four intensive years as secretary of state during one of the most difficult periods in British history...In your respective territories, all of you are engaged with heavy responsibility on work vitally important to our generation.



West African Pilot Mon. 2-27-50

OIL PORTRAIT OF A NUPE PRINCE

An exhibition of oil paintings by Jeannette and Maurice Fievet, French artists who have spent two years in Nigeria, opened at the Exhibition Centre, Lagos, on Saturday and will continue for four weeks. This example of the work is of the son of the Etsu Nupe in the palace at Bida.

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**CAMEROONS PETITION U. N.:** A visiting United Nations Mission to Africa led by Awni Khalidy of Iraq, investigated the problems in remote tropical lands of the Cameroons to bring back an eyewitness report on conditions.

18a

Herald
Thurs.
11-2-50

[illegible]

18a 1950

## New Interest In Africa

18a

[illegible]

With China fallen to the reds and the rest of Asia menaced, the democracies are showing increasing interest in Africa. That huge continent is being hailed as an important market, a source of raw materials and of manpower.

There is room for the Western powers to mend their ways in African affairs, however, if they are to win and hold the confidence and friendship of the natives. Today there is unrest in many parts of Africa. This is ascribed to the communists, but there are other angles.

Since the days of the slave trade, the white man has had much to apologize for in his African record. He has been doing better in recent years, yet even such an enlightened colonial power as England pursues a policy at times hard to reconcile with a square deal.

When the white race began to spread over the world, where it found land suitable for white settlement, the assumption was that such land automatically belonged to the white conquerors. The occupants were ousted or exterminated.

This policy, in a milder form it is true, is being pursued today. The British have a colony, Kenya, in East Africa, with a population of several million natives and so far only a few thousand Europeans. Parts of it are suitable for white settlement, and our latest reference book states: "Five million acres in the highlands are reserved to Europeans."

The white man has a definite role in Africa, as teacher and administrator, but taking the cream of the land and reserving it for European settlers is hardly in keeping with the spirit of this supposedly enlightened age.

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### For Road Building Program

Courier

# Marshall Plan Allocates $4 Million for Africa

Sat. 8-12-50

18a

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—More than $4 million dollars have been given the Governments of Britain, France and Belgium to buy road building materials in the United States for Africa.

The money comes from the ECA under the Marshall Plan and the work has been given top priority by the U. S. Government.

The construction of roads will be generally confined to those from seaport towns back into the jungles. Others will provide improved transportation from known mines and farming areas.

**IN THREE COUNTRIES**

Three developments are in French territories. In French West Africa, $1,035,000 is being spent for 4,300 miles of roads; in French Equatorial Africa, $117,000 for 8,500 miles; and $84,000 for 200 miles in French Cameroons.

A loan grant of $1,778,000 from the Export-Import Bank has been approved for the Belgian Congo by the ECA to build five primary highways and eleven feeder routes. The territory is the most highly developed colonial holding in Africa.

In the British colonies, the Gold Coast gets $314,000; Northern Rhodesia, $267,000; Nigeria, $149,000; Sierra Leone, $91,000; and Nyasaland, $65,000.

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# BRITON BUYS A STOOL AND FINDS A QUEEN'S SOUL

Tribune

Mon. 8-7-50

Chicago, Ill.

## Tells African King to Come Get It

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, Aug. 6—While looking thru a vacant house Edward Hulme found an odd looking stool. He bought it for $12.60 and took it home.

18a

While cleaning the stool, carved from one piece of wood, he uncovered a little metal placque. "Taken from the palace of Queen Yaa Asantewa, 1900," it said.

Hulme put down his brush and looked up colonial history books. In one he found reference of Queen Yaa Asantewa. She lived in the Gold Coast of Africa and more than 50 years ago she roused her people to revolt. As a result the British took her to the Seychelles islands, where she died in exile at the age of 101.

**Contains Her Soul**

Hulme wrote a letter to the queen's present heir, Nana Kwasi Afrani III, and from him learned that the queen was known thereabouts as the Joan of Arc of Africa. King Nana said the stool must be preserved because it contains the queen's soul.

In time two of the queen's great grandsons arrived at the Hulme's home and asked to see the stool. They said they wanted to pay homage to the queen's soul.

**Baptized with Gin**

The two men kissed the stool. Then they got a bottle of gin, poured some in a saucer and sprinkled it on the stool and then on its white guardians, Mr. and Mrs. Hulme.

Hulme offered to return the stool, and the queen's soul, to the Gold Coast. The colonial secretary, James Griffiths, said the return would be very welcome, and might help promote good will between the people of the Gold Coast and Britain.

Hulme today invited King Nana to come get the stool.

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# Find Africans Slew in Fear of Cannibals

Tribune

Mon. 10-9-50

Chicago, Ill.

ELISABETHVILLE, Belgian Congo, Oct. 8 [Reuters]—Thirty-one Africans accused of murder here were alleged to have formed village defense squads to save their women and children from being "canned as corned beef for export."

18a

Frightened by rumors which began last February that Europeans were kidnaping Africans to "add to the meat ration," the accused were said to have patroled roads outside villages at night, armed to kill intruders.

**Passer-by Reportedly Slain**

An African passer-by was alleged to have been killed with spears, knives and hatchets. Another African was severely injured.

Since the rumors gained currency, Africans have rejected with horror corned beef or pork. Despite repeated efforts to dispel their fears, they have insisted that they refuse to be "turned into cannibals."

In June a hostile crowd of 10,000 threatened a Czech sculptor and his wife because they had seen him at work on busts and assumed that they were the heads of murdered fellow townsmen.

**Flown to South Africa**

Police rescued the sculptor and his wife and flew them to South Africa.

Rumors of a trade in "canned native flesh, especially that of young Negro girls" were first heard in the Congo soon after the war. Some officials blamed the appearance on the Congo market of a canned product bearing a Negro head as a trade mark.

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# Gold Coast Youths In U. S. Say Africa Immune to Redism

Black Dispatch

Sat. 11-11-50

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—According to Jacob Betchway and Emmanuel Addy, African students attending Lewis college at Lockport, "Africa is immune to Communism and Communists can never hope to make threads."

Oklahoma City 18a

Both men are natives of Accra, the seacoast capital of the British West African Gold Coast colony. They flew here last September to enter Lewis under the sponsorship of Bishop Sheil, the school's founder, after taking competitive examinations for the scholarships at Accra. The CYO paid their transportation, tuition, and living expenses.

Addy believes, "Communism is not compatible with our way of life. Africans, whether Christian or pagan, deeply believe in some form of deity and never could accept any form of Communism."

No mention was made of the violent activities of Kwame Nkrumah, fellow countryman and Lincoln university (Pa.) graduote, who leads the extreme and oft-labeled "radical" group known as the Convention People's party.

Black Dispatch

Nkrumah, who was set down as secretary of the United Gold Coast convention party, a national movement to achieve self-government for the Gold Coast in the shortest possible time, formed his own group in June, 1949.

After engineering a series of strikes and boycotts, he was arrested by the British colonial government on charges of civil disobedience. It is said that when searched, a Communist party membership card was found in his possession.

Sat. 11-11-50

Addy is taking a four-year degree course in electrical engineering, and plans to enter the engineering field when he returns to Accra. He served in India during World War II as a radio operator with an African division in the British army.

18a

Betchway, 39, the father of five children, is taking a two-year course in electronics and may take an additional two years of advanced work. He plans to teach the subject in the new technical school being constructed by missionaries in the Gold Coast. He has been a teacher since 1935.

OBA ADEMOLA II, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Ex-Alake of Abeokuta, whose return to his throne the Egba N.A. Central Council decided upon recently. The council has protested to the Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces, against the Resident's attempt to flout the decision of this highest authority in Egbaland.

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# WITCHDOCTORS IN JAIL FOR DRASTIC CURE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Jail

18a

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 9—Three witchdoctors who cured an African youth of a mental ~~affliction were charged~~ in the high court at Louis Trichardt, South Africa, with assault. Evidence was given that the youth had been chained in a hut, given emetics ~~and finally~~, to the accompaniment of prayers, held over an open fire and slowly roasted.

Relatives of the complainant had asked David Mutahedzi, Jack Hangwemani and Enos Majiabade to treat the lad. They agreed to treat him free of charge. The injuries resulting were so serious that he had to receive hospital treatment for six months. But medical evidence indicated that the drastic treatment had been entirely successful.

Chicago Def

The court held that the witchdoctors honestly believed in the efficacy of their treatment but found them guilty of assault. They were fined and sentenced to 12 months hard labor, suspended for two years.

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# AFRICAN SCHOOL GROWTH POSES JOB PROBLEMS

Tribune

## Skilled Natives Complain of Color Bars

11-13-50

18a

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 12 [Reuters]—The rapid increase in the number of educated Africans in South Africa is accenting the problem of finding openings for African men equipped for something better than manual labor.

Africans interviewed by Reuters could see no solution to this problem in the government's policy, set out recently by the union's minister of labor, Ben Schoeman.

The government, Schoeman said, could not allow European workers to be swamped by African labor in the European's own sphere of employment. "There is unlimited scope for African skilled workers in their own areas," he added.

Chicago Def

### Little Hope in Sight

Africans, however, were not hopeful of the chances of African skilled workers finding work "in their own areas."

The government, they said, had promised its apartheid [segregation] policy would include a positive program of development in African areas. But three parliamentary sessions have passed and they have not seen any positive action taken along these lines.

They saw little hope of African enterprises being started in the African reserves and developed with all-Africa staffs, altho they admitted that a couple of African business men had been able to build up large bus lines employing only Africans and using only African capital. But, they argued, against the background of a race of 10,000,000 people, these achievements were negligible except psychologically.

### Tell of Opposition

They also said these enterprises had been built up in the teeth of European opposition. Competing European enterprises and trade unions, they declared, were actively hostile to granting business or industrial permits to Africans.

South Africa's leading African bus owner, Frederick Ngema, a Zulu, blamed the city council. "The government's all right," he said. "They want to give us a chance." Ngema complained the city council was slow in dealing with African affairs, imposing "impossible conditions in capital and property" for Africans who wanted to start in business on their own.

These "impossible conditions," however, are the same as those which apply to white people wishing to start in business, said Labor Minister Schoeman. There is no legal color bar in South African industry, he said, except for certain occupations in the mining industry.

### Color Bars Observed

But certain conventional color bars are observed by white people, whether employers and workers. As a result, African men are largely confined to laboring on farms, in the mines, and industry. Some thousands more find work as messengers in commerce and industry and a handful are able to enter the underpaid profession of school teaching and the fringe of other professions.

The problem was not urgent before the war, when the majority of Africans were still in the reserves and on farms and African literacy was still in its infancy. Today, it is becoming increasingly urgent as thousands of African men advance their studies in the growing series of night schools in the cities and the reserves.

### Thousands Are Skilled

Schoeman has said it will not be practicable or possible permanently to confine Africans to unskilled occupations. Many thousands, he said, have already progressed beyond the unskilled occupations.

Africans regard it as ironical that while the government is following the policy of rigorously debarring them from skilled work in European areas, it is trying to step up the productivity of white skilled workers with an incentive bonus scheme and attempting to meet the shortage of skilled workers by importation from Europe.

18a 1950

# West Looks To Africa As Bastion

## Area Development To Be Discussed By U. S. Diplomats In Mozambique Talks

By Fitzhugh Turner
*NYHT News Service*

Plans are taking shape here and in other capitals for a program to develop Africa as a bastion of the non-Communist Western World, it was learned yesterday. 8a

The aim, according to the State Department, is to start to build economic strength while there is time, so the Dark Continent can be saved from Asia's fate.

Post

Enterprises involving up to three billion dollars over the next 10 years have been discussed among the United States and the four major African colonial powers: Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. Roads and railroads, agricultural and mining development, health and educational programs are included.

**Some Projects Under Way**

2-26-50

The projects range from some already under way, particularly in the British colonies, to others which have not yet reached the blueprint stage. Limited coordination has occurred at Paris in the African Committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and the five governments have exchanged informal views here and elsewhere, looking toward the possibility of more coordination in the future.

The United States role is envisaged as largely a pump-priming operation, involving relatively little Government money, working principally through the Economic Cooperation Administration and through the Point Four program.

American plans are to be discussed this week at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, a Portuguese colony on Africa's east coast. American diplomats and consular officials from African cities are gathering there for a four-day meeting to begin Monday.

**McGhee to Be Chairman**

Assistant Secretary of State George C. McGhee will serve as chairman. A principal proponent of intensive African development, McGhee believes the vital economic relationships between Africa and western Europe, plus strategic considerations raised by the cold war, have made Africa a vital area in American foreign policy.

Area under consideration, roughly, is that part of the continent below the Sahara Desert and above the Union of South Africa. It includes French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, British East Africa, Angola, Mozambique, the Belgian Congo, a number of smaller colonies, and the independent nations of Ethiopia and Liberia.

The area is populated about as densely as the United States. Even in their present state of development, the colonies are of primary economic importance as earners of dollars and as sources of raw materials.

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**AUTHORITY ON AFRICA SPEAKS AT WILBERFORCE.**—Dr. George Edmund Haynes, noted authority on Africa, delivered a series of lectures at the Wilberforce State college recently in a conference with African students. He discussed problems dealing with education, socio-economic conditions, politics and leadership.

Shown in the picture, left to right: First row. Dr. G. E. Haynes; Miss Ada Obi, Nigeria, West Africa; Dr. Charles H. Wesley.

Second Row: W. Ade John, Sierra Leone, West Africa; E.H.C. Opaye, Nigeria, West Africa; Kendi Azoma, Nigeria, West Africa; S. H. Pratt, Sierra Leone, West Africa; J. E. A. Randall, Gold Coast, West Africa; J. K. C. Fumi, Gold Coast, West Africa.

Third Row: A. B. Williams, Baffoe, Gold Coast, West Africa; W. H. Lima, Cameroom, Nigeria, West Africa; T. A. Achonu, Nigeria, West Africa; E. W. K. Nyinaku, Gold Coast, West Africa.

# Africa Seen As Replacement For Asia By Western Nations

18a

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON, June 27—(AP)—With China gone and the rest of Asia menaced by communism the fate of the western democracies is becoming even more closely involved with the future of Africa.

Education

The western governments regard Africa not only a market and as a source of food and strategic materials that can be developed far beyond its present capacity.

They also are seriously impressed with its strategic importance: A huge continent from which the western European counties could defend themselves and counter-attack if Soviet Russia forced them out of Europe.

Africa also provides a large reservoir of manpower but except for the Union of South Africa and the Mediterranean areas it is totally undeveloped compared to most other parts of the world.

Very large investments would be needed over a long period to conquer the menace of disease, to both men and animals, to build railroads and highways, to build dams for waterpower and irrigation, to provide educational facilities for the native population, which is almost altogether illiterate.

### Standard Must Be Raised

Through housing and other programs the people's standard of living would have to be raised to make them willing and useful partners in modern enterprises.

Nationalism and racial prejudices loom as major obstacles in the immediate future. In many counties of the continent long exploited peoples are seething with independence movements. Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are tense with undercurrents that could erupt into real trouble for the French and Spanish.

The British have the racial problem on every side. The trouble over the marriage of a London stenographer to Seretse Khama, chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, was only a sympton.

The Union of South Africa also has on its hands the problems of a dissident Indian minority and antagonism between the Indians and the Zulus in Durban, which at one time burst out in bloody rioting.

Americans who seek to invest in Africa have a special little problem of their own. European businessmen there suspect that the Yankee traders want to supersede them in their age-old strongholds.

### Major Hindrance

One major hindrance to development has been the colonial system of the European powers, which exploited their African colonies.

The situation has been changed, according to officials in the State Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration. The European countries have recognized their error. They say, and are sharing profits with the natives, helping them to build up their countries, to become healthier, better educated and economically independent.

The truth is that, no matter how hard they had tried, the western powers could not have done much to overcome the major obstacles to African development until the coming of the scientific and medical discoveries of the past 30 years.

### Progress Is Made

Now progress is being made against rinderpest disease in cattle and against the tse-tse fly, a carrier of disease to both man and beast. African developers can use vaccination against yellow fever, quinine and synethetic drugs to prevent malaria, DDT to fight insects. Modern engineering has accomplished construction impossible at one time. The airplane has given access to places that otherwise would have been isolated for generations.

France, Belgium and Great Britain all have used a large part of their Marshall Plan funds to develop the industry and agriculture of Africa.

Officials here expect that about $7,000,000 of American point four funds will be used in the next year to lend American technical assistance to various African development programs.

Americans now have private investments of about $250,000,000 in Africa, according to unofficial statistics. About half is in the Union of South Africa, most of the rest in northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and Liberia.

In the Belgian Congo is the world's largest deposit of high grade uranium—the stuff from which atom bombs are made. The Union of South Africa also recently launched a large project to produce uranium from the tailings of gold mines.

Norris E. Dodd, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, recently toured Africa. When he came back, he said that vast, almost unknown belts of black loam in the heart of the continent could some day become major sources for the world's food supply.

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# African Development

Education

With colonial empires definitely on the wane in many parts of the world, European powers are showing increased interest in their African holdings. Development of Africa's resources is being pushed, and there is even talk that it might serve as a place of refuge for West Europeans if the Russians go on the rampage.

The latest along this line tells of Belgian plans for a 10 year development program for the Belgian Congo, to cost $900 million, of which half would be furnished by the Belgian government and the rest by private investors.

The Belgian Congo is rich in uranium, copper and diamonds and has extensive undeveloped agricultural and forest resources. Here we have a colony roughly 80 times the size of the mother country; the Belgian Congo covers 904,000 square miles—nearly one-third as big as the United States—while Belgium has an area of 11,775 square miles.

Belgium gained this huge colony through the vision of King Leopold II, who backed the great explorer, Stanley, after he had failed to get British or American support.

Because African natives generally are not as far advanced as the Hindus, for example, European powers have high hopes of holding on there. It is to be hoped that they will avoid mistakes they have made elsewhere, and pursue African development on the basis of mutual welfare. They should be able to see by now that eventually, and maybe sooner than they expect, the connection with their present African colonies must become a voluntary, agreed upon arrangement.

10-17/50

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# Stone African Togoland Heads

LOME, French Togoland (ANP.)—The tension of the Ewe tribes' unification movement, which began in 1949, erupted into a wave of violence here recently, directed principally against two Africans, pro-French delegates to the UN Trusteeship council. The attacks centered around Dr. Pedro Olympio and M. D. Ayera, both of whom are opposed to the plan. In Dr. Olympio's case, his home was stoned on several occasions. As for Ayera, it is reported that the reprisal took the form of burning his house.

10-28-50

18a

The unification movement, backed by a large majority of the people of Togoland, seeks to effect a union of the country, now divided under the control of the British and French, and further, seeks complete freedom and independence from both colonial powers. The French government, opposing the idea of unification, put in more than $6,000 to send Dr. Olympia and Ayera to the UN to fight its case against the proposal. Both men are against the idea of unification.

Ayera told the UN Trusteeship council that he considered the plan "a subversive movement which his party (The Progressive Party of Togoland) strongly condemns." He added that his party was "opposed to unification of the various parts of Togoland" and was "in favor of the continuation of the present administrative arrangement (under the French) pending self-government."

18a 1950

# Light Wanted on Ritual Murders

(The Comet)

In its editorial of the 17th December last, under the above heading our contemporary the "Bantu World" has made some statements which we feel we cannot pass by without comment. It begins by stating: "During the past five years more than one thousand Basuto men and women have not only been murdered but tortured to death. At the present time it is said that in most Basuto villages no commoner dares to leave his hut at night for fear that he may become another victim of this evil thing, which has spread across the land." These statements are to the best of our knowledge in accounts and the people of Basutoland would like to know the "Bantu World" source of information.

1-14-50

In "The Star" of the 12th November 1949, M. C. van Straaten who appears to be well informed about the facts of ritual murders in Basutoland stated that during the past seven years, 121 Natives had been convicted and seventy two acquitted in those cases that have come before the courts of the territory. As the accused are generally in groups of from four to about eighteen banding together to kill one person for the purpose of making a lenaka or medicine horn we would like "Bantu World" to state the number how it arrives at the number of the murders and tortures being more than one thousand men and women.

Basutoland has already earned a bad reputation about these crimes, we admit and hence this suggestion that the Basuto words figures are in correct and rather exaggerating what is already bad enough. According to the figure given by M. C. van Straaten which may be taken to be correct or nearly correct, in 1948 there were seven cases in which 46 men are convicted and 17 acquitted and in each case there was, as a rule only one victim.

In 1948 when Sir Evelyn Baring the High Commissioner addressed the Basutoland Council on the matter and asked the Chiefs and the Basuto to do all they could to bring the murders to an end he mentioned nineteen cases. These figures we feel do not accord with those of the Bantu World while M. C. van Straaten as already stated refers to 121 Natives.

There are some villages where some people fear to go out at night but to say that at present time it is said that in most Basuto villages no commoner dares to leave his hut at night for fear that he may become another victim of this evil thing" if we feel not justified. We know that the "Bantu World" is not out to paint Basutoland blacker than it really is but it seems to us that they have got hold of some wrong information which should be re-checked

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# 10,000 AFRICANS SHUN MEAT, SEEK SCULPTOR'S HEAD

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 25 [Reuters]—Sides of pork lay rotting yesterday in Leopoldville's African quarter, butchers reported.

Africans shuddered when offered pork, and gulped at the suggestion of corned beef. They refused, they said, to be turned into cannibals. And even when shown the pigs' feet they still insisted the pork was human flesh.

6-26-50

Rumors, current for several weeks, that Africans were being used to supplement the meat ration puzzled Belgian authorities until last week-end, when a hostile mob of 10,000, threatening a Czech sculptor and his wife, made the matter clear.

18a

Leopoldville Africans had seen the sculptor, A. Foit, at work on his busts, and assumed that they were the heads of murdered fellow townsmen. The story spread that Foit was making night raids on the African quartere and kidnaping Africans, to "pickle" them, or make them into corned beef.

Police rescued Foit and his wife.

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# African Slavery Report Shocks Mrs. Roosevelt

18a

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

Miss Thompson and I went Wednesday morning to have a look at Douglas Chandor's portrait of me. It is certainly a beautiful piece of work. I suppose if you are going down to posterity in a portrait, the most pleasant way is being painted by a delightful and very finished artist who makes you look as nice as possible. He made the sittings as painless as such things can be made. I hope my son, Elliott, to whom the portrait belongs, will enjoy it.

Mrs. Roosevelt.

2-25-50

### Slavery Report.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mme. Vialle, representative in the French Parliament from Equatorial Africa, who is here as a member of the United Nations Committee on Slavery. I am sure that the report of this committee will shock a number of people who probably felt as I did, that slavery was one of the things which had long since passed out as a practice anywhere in the world.

Wednesday afternoon Miss Thompson, Miss Hickok and I drove out to Scarsdale for a meeting of the Scarsdale Democratic Club at which I spoke on "The United Nations Today." It was not good driving weather and I felt a little guilty at being driven both ways. But it certainly was a very pleasant and easy way to keep this engagement. We had a very delightful buffet dinner before the meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Meyer. They live in a very old house which they have done over with taste and charm, blending modern comfort with the beauty of the old woodwork.

### 49th State.

I cannot understand why it has taken so long to arouse any interest in Congress in admitting Hawaii into the Union as a state. It would seem to me that this group of islands, with an estimated population of 509,000, should have the rights of a state. It certainly is an important part of our nation as far as our defenses in the Pacific are concerned.

Since we are talking about statehood I think it might be well to accept Alaska at the same time! There are advantages to being a sovereign state in full standing with all the rights, privileges and obligations of a state. I hope that Congress will be able to consider at this session admitting both Hawaii and Alaska as states.

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# African Woman Fights Slavery Through U. N.

## Of Mixed Parentage, She Represents 1,000,000 as French Senate Member

Herald Tribune

By Dorothy Dunbar Bromley

A Negro woman journalist who represents 1,000,000 Africans in the upper house of the French Parliament is in New York serving on the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Senator Jane Vialle's life story, as she told it yesterday in Parisian French at the Hotel Henry Hudson, will seem strange to many Americans. She had an upbringing and education that saved her from rancor and bitterness.

3-9-50

18a

Jane Vialle was born forty-four years ago in French Equatorial Africa. A white French colonial representative was her father and a woman of a high-ranking Negro family was her mother. His union with a Negro woman, extending over a number of years, did not hurt her father's social or official standing, Senator Vialle said. Later, when ill health kept him in France, he married a white French woman and brought his daughter to France to be educated. She has a Negro brother and a white stepbrother, she said, and feels equally close to both.

Living with a French aunt, Jane attended a private primary school, where the other children treated her as one of them, and later was graduated from one of the finest lycees, or French high schools, the Jules Ferry.

### Imprisoned During War

She became a newspaper woman, reporting African events for the Opera Mundi News Agency. In Marseilles, in 1940, she joined the resistance movement and was imprisoned in France for the entire year of 1943.

For seven months she was kept in solitary confinement, she recalled, and did a great deal of thinking. The war, it seemed to her, had given rise only to hatred. She promised herself that with the coming of peace she would work "to bring all people together," in particular to give the people of metropolitan France a better understanding of her own African people.

Because she was convinced that women must play a great part in overcoming illiteracy and poverty in the underdeveloped countries, she founded the Association des Femmes de l'Union Francaises. So far the organization has brought sixty young women to France to be trained as teachers, nurses and social workers. She hopes soon, Senator Vialle said, to bring her mother from Africa to visit her in Paris.

### Enters Politics by Chance

It was by chance that Jane Vialle entered politics. As a reporter, in 1945, she accompanied on a tour through Senegal, Leopold Senghor, a Socialist and French African poet who had been elected by his people as a Deputy to the Constituent Assembly.

"At every railroad station," she said, men and women who belonged to the caste of the panegyrists would chant praises of the deputy, in antiphony."

Mme. Vialle herself made speeches on this tour and the following year the Assembly in her own country, Ubangi, elected her as one of its two representatives to the French Senate, which has chiefly advisory powers.

### One of 17 Women

In this house of 325 members, she is one of seventeen women. Politically she belongs to a small group of Overseas Independents, which usually votes with the largest bloc in the Senate, the Rassemblement des Gauches Republicans, a slightly left-of-center group.

Recently Senator Vialle was appointed by U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie to serve on the slavery committee. The chairman of this committee is Professor Poblete Troncoso, of Chile. The other members are Bruno Lasker, of the United States, and C. W. W. Greenidge, of the United Kingdom.

"We have the status of experts," Senator Vialle explained, "and do not represent our respective governments. We are non-partisan and above international conflicts."

In the four countries of French Equatorial Africa, of which her own is one, there is no slavery or industrial peonage, Senator Vialle said. But among half the tribes women are sold in marriage and widows belongs to their husbands' families. Also, girl children are kept at home to labor for their parents.

### Still Born Into Slavery

Close to French Equatorial Africa, in the northern part of the Cameroons, held under British and French trusteeship, Negroes are still born into slavery. They have the right, Senator Vialle explained to go before government officials and demand their freedom. But they seldom do, because as in our South before the Civil War, they have only their masters' land to work.

The U. N., Senator Vialle concluded should investigate slavery, peonage and forced labor wherever these evils exist, in the Soviet Union, the United States, or elsewhere. She will leave New York March 23, when the slavery committee closes its first session.

# Eden in S. Africa, Finder of Missing Link Believes

Times-Picayune

## Eve Resembled Bushman, Famed Scientist Says

Mon. 6-26-50

By ARTHUR L. GAVSHON

(The Associated Press)

Pretoria, South Africa, June 25—Adam probably lived in South Africa and Eve resembled a Bushman, says the man who found the missling link.

New Orleans, La.

**World famous for his fossil finds, Dr. Robert Broom said in an interview that South Africa can rightly be regarded as the locale for the Garden of Eden, if there was a Garden of Eden.**

18a

**Modern man (Homo Sapiens) he said, possibly swept northward "up Africa, to the Mediterranean, then into Europe and Asia."**

Broom said: "I anticipate that within a few years we in South Africa will have the whole story of the evolution of man during the last two or three million years, complete in all details."

The 83-year-old palaeontologist has made headline news before for his trail-blazing researches into prehistoric man. A few weeks ago he was awarded the United States' annual Giraud Elliot medal for services to science.

First definite evidence to back up Darwin's nearly century-old theory that man sprang from apes came in 1924 with the discovery of the so-called Taungs skull, described by Prof. Raymond A. Dart of Johannesburg.

### Man Nor Ape

Dart claimed the skull was that of a creature neither man nor ape, but something in between—the long-sought missing link. Leading British and American scientists scoffed. They noted the skull was that of a child and argued it could have belonged to anyone, even an ordinary anthropoid ape.

Broom set to work 12 years later to try to prove Dart right, to find the skull of an adult "missing link." He took a post at the Transvaal museum in Pretoria at the personal request of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts. Here he heard of the Sterkfontein caves, 30 miles west of Johannesburg, where many bones had been found in lime quarrying operations.

Picayune

In a guidebook describing the caves, Broom read: "Come to Sterkfontein and find the missing link." Broom went there and found it. It was the fossil skull of an apeman dug up Aug. 17, 1936.

Mon. 6-26-50

Later he discovered many more remains of apemen—skulls, human-type teeth, limb bones which proved Dart right. The significance of Broom's find at Sterkfontein was that it compelled scientists all over the world to modify their views of man's ancestry.

New Orleans, La.

### Third Type

Two years after his Sterkfontein discovery, Broom came across a third type of apeman at Kromdraai, not far away. The new find, which consisted of parts of the skeleton as well as the skull, enabled him to deduce that the Kromdraai being lived mainly on the ground, walked on his hind legs like man, and was able to use his hands.

**There was reason to think that possibly the Kromdraai apeman and his Taungs and Sterkfontein predecessors had some power of speech and the ability to use their brains—for they must have fashioned weapons for hunting and instruments for digging.**

**These qualities put them above any ape in intelligence.**

The important finds followed in turn at Swartkrans, Makapan, and again at Sterkfontein.

Each discovery seemed to provide an additional segment for the Mosaic of man's ancestry. The Makapan apeman clearly belonged to higher type than those which had lived either at Taungs or Sterkfontein.

Said Broom: "The Makapan being cannot with certainty be distinguished from man."

He added: "There seems to be no doubt whatever that we in South Africa have solved the origin of man. Our discoveries have shown that beings which closely resembled man once lived here; and that an even higher form of being, which might be true man, existed."

Since the Makapan find, Broom's assistant has unearthed jaws at Swartkrans, in the Krugersdorp district of the Transvaal.

Handling them almost lovingly Broom said: "I believe them to have been types of true man. Some were small beings, probably not as large as Bushmen. But the jaws are much more human than those of the apemen. Others were very large—larger than any type of man but with relatively small brains."

Broom went on: "My conclusion runs something like this: We had a group of apemen from which we argued—and argued rightly some years ago—man descended. Next we had a higher type of apeman which was so nearly human that we cannot with any certainty say he was not a man. Finally here we have three jaws of what we believe to be a small type of true man."

Thus, he asserted, man's evolutionary chain seems complete with no links missing.

One of the Swartkrans jaws is that of a male, another that of a female.

**The jaw of the Swartkrans female, Broom said, has "a mental protuberance not unlike that found in Bushmen." It contained other skull features found in Bushmen too, he added.**

**"If in fact true man originated around this region — and there's no evidence to the contrary—it's very likely Eve had some of the features which we usually associated with the Bushman."**

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# EVE'S GARDEN WAS IN AFRICA, FOSSILS HINT

Tribune

Sun. 6-18-50

Chicago, Ill.

## And She May Not Have Been a Beauty

18a

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 17 (AP)—Adam probably lived in South Africa and Eve resembled a Bushman, said Dr. Robert Broom, 83, famed for finding a missing link and other fossils.

[*A Bushman is one of a race of nomadic hunters of South Africa. He is five feet tall, or less; has a leathery yellow skin, a flat triangular face, and a protuberant abdomen.*]

Tribune

Dr. Broom believes South Africa can rightly be regarded as the locale for the garden of Eden if there was a garden of Eden.

Modern man [homo sapiens], he added, possibly swept northward up Africa to the Mediterranean and then into Europe and Asia.

Sun. 6-18-50

"I anticipate that within a few years," Dr. Broom went on, "that we in South Africa will have the complete story of the evolution of man during the last two or three million years."

### First Find in 1924

Evidence to support Darwin's theory that man and apes sprang from common ancestors came in 1924 with the discovery of the so-called Taungs skull, described by Prof. Raymond A. Dart of Johannesburg.

Dart said the skull was that of a creature neither man nor ape but something in between, a missing link. Many scientists scoffed. Broom set to work 12 years later to prove Dart right, to find the skull of an adult missing link. He took a post at the Transvaal museum in Pretoria and heard of the Sterkfontein caves, 30 miles west of Johannesburg, where bones had been found. He went there and found the fossil skull of an apeman dug up on Aug. 17, 1936.

Later he discovered many more remains of apemen—skulls, human type teeth, and limb bones. The significance of his find was that it compelled scientists to modify their views of man's ancestry.

### Third Type Found

Two years after his Sterkfontein discovery, Dr. Broom came across a third type of apeman at Kromdraai, not far away. The new find, which consisted of parts of the skeleton as well as the skull, enabled him to deduce that the Kromdraai being lived mainly on the ground, walked on his hind legs, and was able to use his hands. The creature had made weapons.

Chicago, Ill.

Finds followed at Swartkrans, Makapan, and Sterkfontein. The Makapan apeman belonged to a higher type than those which had lived at Taungs or Sterkfontein.

"The Makapan being cannot with certainty be distinguished from man," Bloom said. "There seems no doubt that we in South Africa have solved the origin of man. Our discoveries have shown that beings which closely resembled man once lived here, and that an even higher form of being, which might be true man, existed.

"We had a group of apemen. Next we had a higher type of apeman which was so nearly human that we cannot say he was not a man. Finally here we have jaws of what we believe to be a small type of true man."

Thus, he asserted, man's evolutionary chain seems complete.

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# WOMEN GIVE UP NATIVE HELPERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Tribune

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 17—More and more South African women are doing without native servants to effect savings on wages, food, and clothes. Until recently, almost every South African artisan's family has had at least one native servant. The rising cost of living, shortage of money, and increased wages due to the general demand for native labor are making real housewives out of the privileged South African women.

Sun. 6-18-50

18a

Chicago, Ill.

18a 1950

# African Officers' Widows To Be Granted Pension

West African Pilot

## Two Houses Adopt Committee Report On Ibadan Decisions

Wed, 3-1-50 Lagos, Nigeria

KADUNA: — The second meeting of the fourth session of the Northern House of Assembly was continued recently after the completion of the proceedings of the joint select committee of the House of Assembly and House of Chiefs on the Ibadan recommendations.

After confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr J. H. D. Stapleton, Acting Secretary Finance was sworn in, and the President read out the text of a telegram sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government conveying sympathy on the recent attack on his life and the reply received.

The Acting Secretary Northern Provinces, seconded by Malam Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, moved "that the House do adopt the report of the joint select committee appointed to consider the recommendations of the General Conference, Ibadan, and do respectfully submit the report to His Excellency the Governor."

This was agreed upon.

Magajin Rafin Gwandu moved "that the House do adopt the report of the joint select committee on the proposed scheme to provide pensions for widows and orphans of African Officers, which was laid on the table of the House."

The motion was seconded by the Sardauna Sokoto and it was unanimously carried.

The same motion was adopted by the Northern House of Chiefs which sat on the same day.

At the meeting of the Northern Regional Council in December 1949 it was agreed that the proposed scheme to provide pensions for widows and orphans of African officers should be considered by a select committee of the two houses.

The select committee duly met on February 10, the report was passed by the House of Chiefs on February 20, and by the House of Assembly later.

The following is the text of the report of the select committee:

(1) All persons joining the scheme must state at joining whether they are Christians or Moslems or belong to another religion.

(2) Those contributors who are Christians should follow the proposed scheme originally presented to the Regional Council.

(3) For those who are Moslems, at the death of a contributor a lump sum due under the scheme will be paid over to the Alkali who will divide this sum as part of the inheritance of the deceased officer in accordance with Moslem Law.

(4) For those who are neither Moslem nor Christian it shall be optional for them to state on joining the scheme, that they wish the total sum due at death to be divided in accordance with the recognised custom of a particular tribe.

They should also state the Native Authority of the area in which this law and custom is current.

(5) It will be necessary for the Accountant-General to make a new calculation, on what the lump sum payable at death of the contributor should be in accordance with the payment made by individual contributors.

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# Watch Africa, Howard Historian Warns; Explains Rights Charter

Daily World Thurs, 5-11-50

## Says Dependents Not Going To Accept Exploitation, Bias

18a

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Negro people, including Africans, are not going to accept ~~much longer~~ the exploitation, segregation and discrimination which have been imposed upon them for hundreds of years, declared Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of History at Howard university.

Atlanta, Ga.

Speaking last week at the first meeting of the Annual Festival of Fine Arts, held at Howard's Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Dr. Logan pointed out that few people in high places in the United States seem to realize that Africa is sitting on a volcano of pent-up hatred that is pat to erupt at any time.

Talking about "Africa Nationalism and the Cold War," the History professor explained that State Department officials and other American leaders are afraid that South and Southeast Asia will follow China, but they don't believe that Africa might also join in this march of Communism, so they do not bother about her.

Europeans have a contempt for Africans, he said, because they don't think the African people are willing to fight and die for their independence. But, he added, Africans have accepted suppression and exploitation for the past 500 years and they are not going to sit quietly by and continue to be segregated and discriminated against .

### EXPLOSION POSSIBLE

Although Africa is not threatening and not issuing any warning it is feared that unless she is given self government soon, she will explode. The Soviet is standing by ready to inflate the hatred that is brewing in that counry. The people of Africa are determined to get their independence even if they have to accept aid from the Communists. "The Africans will soon walk the world with dignity like any other man " predicted the speaker

Logan reminded his audience that on December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations with the Soviet Bloc and the Union of South Africa abstaining, approved the universal legislation of Human Rights. This document claims to "provide a yardstick by which we can measure our short cominys." It is now merely an ideal. In order for this declaration to be binding, it must be incorporated into a treaty called a "draft covenant of Human Rights." This treaty must be drawn up and ratified by the Senate of the United States and other member nations. "We're faced with the case of the missing articles," he emphasized.

### TO LEAVE OUT ARTICLE

The State Department of these United States is presently planning to leae our article 22 thru 27 before presenting this treaty to the Senate observed Dr. Logan. Article 22. explained the speaker, recommends social security for everyone. Article 23 says that everyone should be given an opportunity to work and receive equal pay for equal work. Article 24 would allow everyone the right to join trade unions of his own choice. Article 25 would provide an equal standard of living for the health and well being of every family and 26 merely suggests that everyone have the right to obtain an education.

18a

Any official of the United States, or any other leader, or public speaker who appears before an audience on December 10 to celebrate Human Rights day, and fails to call to public attention the "case of the missing articles" is a "gigantic fraud" declared Dr Logan.

# State Department Is Selling Out on Colonies in Africa

Courier

Sat. 5-27-50

### By RAYFORD W. LOGAN

(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Dean Acheson has pledged United States support for the continuation of the colonial system in Africa! This pledge is clear to one who makes a careful analysis of the general communique issued by the foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France in London last Saturday.

This writer is willing to stake whatever reputation he may have as a student of foreign affairs and of diplomatic documents on his conviction that the United States has committed itself to the maintenance of the existing political conditions in Colonial Africa.

18a

**ABOUT-FACE**

Although this policy is not stated in the flamboyant language of Winston Churchill, the United States has declared in substance that it has not become the arsenal of democracy for the purpose of presiding over the liquidation of the African Colonies of Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Union of South Africa at this time.

The paragraph dealing with Africa reads as follows:

> **"The three governments are basically in agreement as to the importance of the political development of the peoples of Africa and the achievement of improved economic and social conditions. The three ministers recognize the need for development of the existing cooperation amongst the French, British and other African powers and of the establishment of close cooperation between those countries and the United States to achieve this end."**

A careful reading of this paragraph makes indubitably clear between the views of political development on the one hand and of economic and social development on the other hand. The three powers merely record their awareness of the "importance of the political development of the peoples of Africa."

**SHOW TRUE COLORS**

If they had intended to record their determination to promote the independence or self-government of African Colonies, they would have said so. Thus, they declared in unmistakable language in this same communique, their "firm intention" of supporting the emerging independent governments in Southeast Asia, meaning especially Indo-China and Indonesia.

Further evidence of the intention of Acheson, Bevin and Schuman to maintain, for the time being at any rate, the status quo in Colonial Africa, is found in the rest of the paragraph on Africa. The three Foreign Ministers expressed their agreement as to the importance of "the achievement of improved economic and social condtiions." The paragraph closed with a call for close cooperation between those powers that hold African Colonies and the United States "to achieve this end."

**WHAT DOES IT MEAN?**

To achieve what end? The word is used in the singular number. The word "achievement" had been previously used only in connection with improved economic and social conditions. The word "achievement" was not used in connection with political developments.

It must therefore, be concluded that the three Foreign Ministers did not pledge the achievement of independence or self-government for the African Colonies.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

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# RISE OF LITERACY IN AFRICA HAILED

New York, N.Y.

## Missionary Urges Blending of Religion With Teaching of Native Language

Times 18a

Having completed 30,000 miles of travel through the missionary centers of nine countries in Africa in the last six months, Dr. Frank C. Laubach, foreign missionary and literacy expert, declared yesterday that a blending of the Christian religion with language teaching was a most important factor in this pioneering field.

Dr. Laubach joined with other representatives of the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature, which supported his program, in reporting progress in adult education in the last ten years in the countries that he visited. He addressed the group, which included missionary and church leaders, at luncheon in the Parkside Hotel, 18 Gramercy Park South.

Thurs. 6-8-50

Africa, Dr. Laubach said, "is education-mad" as a result of the spread of adult reading. He explained that with the aid of graphic representations of native sounds, inhabitants of many sections of Africa had been taught "to read every word in their language in a week."

Describing an intense interest shown by those who have completed their training, Dr. Laubach declared: "I believe that the most important thing is to mobilize the church members in these areas is to teach their language and win new members to Christ."

He made a brief reference to the effect of this teaching on communism by explaining that "people are dangerous when they are determined to better themselves and we do nothing about it." By offering to help them, he added, "we will help to overcome communism."

The countries covered in the tour of Dr. Laubach and his party included Urundi, Tanganyika, Mozambique, the Belgian Congo, the French Cameroons, Angola, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

The Rev. Alfred E. Moore, executive secretary of the world committee, declared that the method of improving literacy used by Dr. Laubach had proved "a most effective means of evangelism."

Frederick Rex, consultant to the committee, said that the mission's work with women was one of the most important aspects of literacy teaching.

Miss Norma Bloomquist, a Lutheran missionary in Liberia, stressed the importance of Government cooperation in the literacy program.

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# African Officers Train For "Shun"

Eight warrant officers and two sergeants of the Royal West African Frontier Force have flown 3,500 miles to the Guards Depot in Catherham, Surrey, to undergo six weeks of the army's stiffest drill course—to learn how drill is done in the Guards. In the six weeks they will have 95 parades of 45 minutes each.

Four of the trainees and their instructor are shown above going through "Shun," a word of command. Drill Sergeant D. T. Lynch is seen issuing the order at left. The four trainees are, left to right, Regimental Sergeant Major Umaru Norman, Nigerian regiment; Company Sergeant Major Amadu Dosso, Nigerian regiment; Company Sergeant Major Seidu Kangara, Gold Coast regiment, and Regimental Sergeant Major Mursal Doba, Nigerian regiment.

# Political Stew Boiling in Nigeria, Reports Hold

Afro-American

## Dr. Azikiwe Postpones Lecture Tour in States; Constitution Changes Being Bitterly Opposed

Dat. 5-13-50

18a

WASHINGTON

Reports that Great Britain is bent on paving the way in Nigeria for the same kind of dissension that caused destruction in India reached here last week-end, in the wake of an announcement that Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe has postponed indefinitely his lecture tour here.

The tour was to have included a lecture by the famed West African leader at Howard University, Monday. When it became definite that he could not appear, Dr. Rayford Logan was slated to speak in his stead.

Dr. Azikiwe, it was reported, is remaining in Nigeria because the political situation there has become critical. He is a member of the Nigerian legislature which is discussing a revision of the Nigerian constitution.

### Revisions Opposed

The constitutional revisions proposed by the Colonial Government are highly controversial.

They are being bitterly opposed, it is said, because they would break Nigeria up into ethnic and religious subdivisions and factions which would lead to internal strife such as has plagued India.

Nationalist sentiment for an independent, self-governing Nigeria is also running high in the West African country. Members of the Zikist movement recently are reported to have tried to assasinate the Colonial governor. Mass arrests of Zikist leaders followed.

The Colonial Government has since outlawed the Zikist movement, which is not a part of Dr. Azikiew's own movement, although its members claim him as their inspiration.

### Rumor Found Groundless

Word that Dr. Azikiwe would not be able to make his lecture tour, reached the capital last week, along with rumors that Dr. Azikiwe himself was being detained by the Colonial Government. These rumors proved groundless, upon investigation.

The British Embassy, after cabling two inquiries to Nigeria, disclosed on Monday that Dr. Azikiwe was not under Government restraint, and that he had not taken steps to leave the country.

A spokesman for the British Embassy declared that Dr. Azikiwe was remaining in Nigeria because of the constitutional discussions.

This was confirmed by a letter from Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of Atlanta University to Prof. W. Leo Hansberry of Howard, who headed the committee in charge of Dr. Azikiwe's appearance here.

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# AZIKIWE FORCED TO CANCEL LECTURE TRIP TO UNITED STATES

Black Dispatch

## Nigerian Crisis at Boiling Point and Many Noted Leaders Jailed

Dat. 5-[illegible]-50

## ENDLAND FOMENTS RELIGIOUS WAR

18a

ATLANTA—(ANP) — The political crisis that has gripped Nigeria within the past few weeks has caused Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigerian politician, to cancel his trip to speak at Howard Unversity, Lincoln university, Spelman college, Morehouse college, Morris Brown college, Fisk university and Wilberforce and various cities throughout the country during the month of May.

"He may be able to come later," said Dr. L. D. Reddick, of Atlanta university, who had arranged the tour for him.

The crisis in Nigeria has been precipitated by the arrest of leaders of the ikist Movement who have been charged with plotting the assassination of top colonial ogicials. Azikiwie, himself, is not implicated in these allocations. He is not even a member of the Kikist Movement which is composed of young nationalist elements who propose to achieve complete independence for Nigeria.

Azikiwe is a member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria of which Azikiwe is a member debated in its April session a new constitution proposed by the colonial authorities. This constitution is highly controversal. Its opponents say that by dividing the country into ethnic and religious sub-divisions, Britain is paving the way for the kind of conflicts—Hindu versus Moslem—that have torn India apart.

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# Dr Azikiwe Announces Plan: To Retire Temporarily From The Politics Of Nigeria

West African

ENUGU, Dec. 17. — Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe shocked the Ibo State Assembly when he announced, in his presidential address, his temporary retirement from politics.

18a(50)

In the address, Dr Azikiwe referred to his sixteen years of arduous national service in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, with encouraging favourable reaction and destructive criticisms.

He believed that he had done his best for the country, no matter how poorly it may be regarded.

Dr Azikiwe lamented attempts which had been made to decry his efforts, out of sheer personal animosity.

He recalled, as well, the uncooperative attitude of certain Nigerians.

After outlining racial discrimination in world wars and the destruction of coloured people in Korea, he warned Nigerians to guard against catchwords like democracy, Communism, Socialism, and imperialism employed to hoodwink Nigeria.

12-18-50

The assembly accepted the address for study before adoption.

# Zik Says Macpherson Regime Creates Suspicion About U.K.

West African Pilot

Tues. 12-19-50

## He'll Retire For Five Years From Nigerian Politics To Give Youthful Leader A Chance

Lagos, Nigeria

ENUGU, Dec. 18.—In his presidential address at the Ibo State Assembly meeting in "Dayspring House," Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Federal President, said we owe it to our conscience that the sacrifice of the twenty-one dead miners must not be in vain.

He attributed the colliery shooting itself to political slavery.

The assembly stood for a few seconds in silence as a tribute to the memory of the Iva Valley dead.

18a(l)

Dr Azikiwe then recalled similar incidents to the colliery tragedy; the Aba Women's Riot of 1929 the Burutu shooting of 1947 and different shootings in various parts of Iboland in 1949.

Although he stated that Ibo leadership was creditably reflected throughout the country, he condemned those selfish ones whose education contributed nothing but disharmony in Iboland.

He also lamented that some Ibo leaders indulged in litigation.

Dr Azikiwe then said that the onus rested on the Ibos to call to book those responsible for shooting the Enugu miners.

On the tribal issue, he said he believed that it was the right of each one to exist separately but join together to form a federal Nigeria.

He outlined that the commonest problems today are either labour or ex-servicemen troubles.

The Richards regime, he pointed out, saw bad blood in Anglo-Nigerian relationship, whereas the Macpherson regime is seeing a losing of confidence and creation of suspicions about British intentions and administration.

He regarded the Macpherson Constitution as a compromise with reactionary elements and intended to weep out nationalists, particularly in the North

The Iboman should not allow imperialist stooges, who denounce nationalists and organisations and retrograde Nigerian freedom, to enter the legislative assemblies.

The Iboman should himself, on the commercial side, think, in terms of big business, banks, newspapers etc.

The Macpherson regime had intensified Nigeria into becoming a police state and Zik pointed out that he strongly supported the ex-servicemen's demand for non-payment of tax, because they largely contributed to the destruction of Hitlerism in order to afford Britain freedom and lost their lives and limbs in the venture.

British ex-servicemen pay tax because they receive unemployment allowance from the state unlike Nigeria.

The atmosphere became gloomy when Dr Azikiwe disclosed his intention to step down from Nigerian politics for the next five years to give chance to more energetic youthful leadership.

18a 1950 British Cameroons

# Another African Chief In Hot Water—Calls On UN

Journal and Guide

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (INS) — An indignant African tribal chief appealed to the United Nations last week for the return of his throne which, he said, was seized by his brother and fellow conspirators who drove him from the tribe.

Tita Nyambi, who claims to be rightful heir to the throne of Bali in the British Cameroons, complained in a petition to the U.N. that his late father, the chief, had willed that Nyambi rule after his death.

18a

Besides, he added, "my wish to be a chief was just the usual desire of anyone who hopes for the same." He stressed, however, that the tribe should not have used force and violence in deposing [illegible]

Sat 4-1-50

He wrote:

"I was appointed a chief on the throne one day and my brother, Tita Nji, conspired against me with other inhabitants of Bali who came and began to destroy the house with machettes in order to force me out of the late chief's house.

"I was forced [illegible] of the late chief's house where I sat with the head of the late chief. The present chief was [illegible] replaced. which is contrary to our native law and custom."

Norfolk Va.

Nyambi said he was forced to return to his former home under pain of arrest only to be driven out of there and from the tribe.

Nyambi's letter was referred automatically to the U.N. Trusteeship Council for consideration at its next meeting in July.

# Central Africa Said To Benefit From Truman's Point Four Plan

Washington, D.C.

18a

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (R).—President Truman's "Point Four" American investment in "backward areas" is already being directly implemented in British Central Africa through the Marshall Aid contributions, according to a report published by the United States Department of Commerce.

The contributions have already been made towards mineral research and for specific mineral production projects, notably cobalt in Northern Rhodesia.

Progress has been made, the report continued, in unifying and developing British Central Africa.

In one project the Economic Co-operation Administration has earmarked 1,500,000 dollars to pay the salaries and expenses of sixty American surveyors for whose recruitment the United States Geological Survey made itself responsible.

Jan. 8, '50

Scientific missions have been sent by the E. C. A. to Rhodesia and Nyasaland to assist the activities in agriculture, veterinary work and tropical disease research, the report said.

The E. C. A. has approved a project for building a railway between Rhodesia and East Africa.

This called for financial and technical assistance under the Marshall Plan, the report added.

"The region as a whole presents promising opportunities for employment of long-term American capital.

"Much more in the way of American aid is needed to meet all capital goods and technical assistance requirements.

"Such assistance will undoubtedly have to come primarily from private enterprise.

"The aid under the "Point Four" should facilitate the increased co-operation between the United States and the United Kingdom in colonial development and consequently have direct bearing on the British Central African expansion programmes."

# REDS FIND CONGO NATIVES FERTILE FIELD FOR THEM

Tribune

Mon. 11-27-50

Chicago, Ill.

## Uranium Mines Periled by Propaganda

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 26 [Reuters] — Communists are reported to be expanding their activities in the uranium-producing Belgian Congo, feeding anti-European propaganda to the natives thru secret native sects.

18a

Colonial circles here say that at Elisabethville, in the south Congo, native Communists have already been designated to sabotage the large uranium mines at Shinkolobwe at a time considered opportune by the Kremlin.

The same circles say that in 1949, 27 Belgian Congo natives were shipped to Russia to take propaganda courses at Lenin university. A number of these were later sent to Malaya and Indo-China to help organize revolts.

### Adviser's Study Bared

More than 60 natives from the Congo are expected to be sent to the soviet union this year as "student agents," the reports say.

Rev. S. J. Van Wing, a colonial adviser to the Belgian government and an authority on colonial problems, last year traveled 5,000 miles thru the Congo and the adjacent former German territories of Ruanda and Urundi.

His detailed study of the attitude of European and native inhabitants says the attitude of the natives towards Europeans is generally sympathetic and different from the attitude of natives in neighboring African colonies. But, he adds, in certain areas natives have developed a noticeable coldness.

### More Critical of Wages

Reporting a mass exodus of natives from the bush to the industrial areas of the Congo, Father Van Wing says it is significant that natives are now no longer content with merely voicing complaints regarding low wages. They are quick to compare their own wages with those drawn by European workers in the Congo.

Father Van Wing reports that the population is being efficiently "worked" by propaganda put out thru several anti-Belgian organizations which, disguised as native sects, take the form of politico-religious movements.

Communist sympathizers, he says, are found in all the colony's European centers, both among workers in the public services and in private undertakings. Communist propaganda is being discreetly spread from mouth to mouth.

He suggests the best way to fight the subversive propaganda is thru reduction of the color bar to a minimum and institution of social reforms.

# t's Official: U. N. Permits talian Troops In Somaliland

18a

GENEVA, Switzerland — (ANP) —It's official. Italy will be permitted to establish military bases in the Somaliland—across the border from Ethiopia

This is one of the tragedies of post-war international developments It was from the Somaliland and Eritrea--two prewar Italian colonies in East Africa—that Italy attacked Ethiopia.

Italy recently was assigned administration of Somaliland for 10 years by a U. N. trusteeship agreement. Every step leading to this move was made over Ethiopian protest.

Here last week, after the latest U. N. decision was announced Enrico Cerulli, Italian delegate, declared that Italy had no intention of sending a greater number of troops to Somaliland than Britain has there now. Meanwhile, friends of Ethiopia and Somali freedom-seekers have turned a deaf ear to such apologies.

Next month, they retort, Cerulli may be explaining "We do not intend to kill any more natives than the British have already killed."

Both Britain and Italy are sitting on a hot seat in East Africa. They are not wanted by nationalists in the colonies. Violent uprisings are not uncommon; thus the military establishments.

Later in the week, Britain announced in the Trusteeship council here that she had withdrawn her demand for a special article in the trusteeship agreement which would have forced Italy to pay war damages to UN nationals.

Atlanta Ga.

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# ~~Ethiopia~~ Protests to U. N. on the Naming Of Italian General to Govern Somaliland

18a

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York Times

1-30-50

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 29—The Ethiopian Government today issued a strongly-worded protest to the United Nations against the recently-announced appointment of Gen. Guglielmo Nasi as Governor of the former Italian colony of Somaliland.

General Nasi's selection, which was announced in Rome on Dec 26, was condemned in a memorandum in which the Ethiopian Government appealed to the United Nations not to let the appointment "go unnoticed" and begged peace-loving nations to "support his rejection."

The memorandum, which was drawn up by the Ethiopian Embassy in Washington, denounces General Nasi as a "fascist" army officer who was an "active participant in the Italian-Ethiopian war." It charged that he had been listed as a "war criminal" by the Allied War Crimes Commission.

"His return to East Africa," the memorandum warns, is deemed by the Ethiopian Government "a menace to the security of our country."

Referring to General Nasi's position as Governor of Harar Province under the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, the memorandum contends that his record indicates clearly that he is unfit to administer Somaliland under the agreement approved by the United Nations on Friday.

"The Imperial Ethiopian Government are in possession of ample documentary proof of the educational policies fostered by General Nasi during the occupation, a policy of ever maintaining the status quo of illiterate people. We have therefore, no doubt that no one is less fitted than General Nasi to guide the destinies of the very people whom, under the United Nations mandate, Italy is expected to prepare for independence in ten years."

### War Scare in Ethiopia

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 29 (AP)—The imminent return of Italian trusteeship over Somaliland has created a war scare in neighboring Ethiopia, spurring that country's first efforts toward military preparedness, it was reported today.

An informant acquainted with the situation in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie, said ordinary Government expenditures were being cut back sharply and funds were being diverted to the purchase of armaments.

The Ethiopian Air Force is being enlarged, this informant said, and the military training program speeded up. New planes are on order in Sweden.

Internal Ethiopian unrest of long standing is said to have added to the current feeling of tension.

Anti-Italian feeling is still strong in Ethiopia as a result of Mussolini's invasion and occupation in 1934—an episode that resulted in the Emperor's exile in England and brought appeals for help at that time to the League of Nations.

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Ethiopia Slapped in Face

# Britain. and Italy Sitting on a Hot Seat in E. Africa

Courier

Sat. 2-4-50

18a

Pittsburgh Pa.

GENEVA, Switzerland—(ANP)—It's official. Italy will be permitted to establish military bases in the Somaliland—across the border from Ethiopia.

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Next month, they retort, Cerulli may be explaining, "We do not intend to kill any more natives than the British have already killed."

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# Ethiopia Opposes Nasi as Chief of Somaliland

Afro-American

18a

2-18-50

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Ethiopian Government is opposed to the appointment of the Fascist General Nasi as the administrator of Somaliland, a former Italian colony in East Africa, under a United Nations trusteeship.

The Ethiopian Embassy here has given three reasons for Ethiopia's opposition:

1. General Nasi was an active participant in the Italo-Ethiopian war. He played an important part in the invasion and occupation of Ethiopia and has been listed as a war criminal by the Allied War Crimes Commission.

2. He is one of the senior Italian officers who with General Graziani waged the unprovoked 1935-36 campaign against Ethiopia. His return to East Africa is considered a menace to the security of Ethiopia.

### Rejection Asked

During the occupation, he was at one time Governor of Harar. Province of Ethiopia and later became Vice Governor General of Ethiopia under the Duke of Aosta. Consequently, the Ethiopian Government "views with serious concern his proposed appointment as administrator of Somaliland, where, under the Fascist regime, he once served as Governor of Harar and Somaliland combined."

3. The Ethiopian Government is in possession of documentary proof of the education policies. including maintenance of the status quo of illiterate people, fostered by General Nasi. "We have, therefore, no doubt that anyone is less fitted than General Nasi to guide the destinies of the very people whom, under the United Nations mandate, Italy is expected to prepare for independence within ten years."

The Ethiopian Government is asking the United Nations to reject the proposed appointment of General Nasi, and also is asking "all peace loving nations" to support the rejection.

SELASSIE'S TRUSTED STATESMAN:

# Monument Unveiled to Ethiopian Leader

Afro-American

18a

**By CHATWOOD HALL**

ADDIS ABBA, Ethiopia—One of Emperror Haile Selassi's most trusted officials and an outstanding Ethiopian statesman and diplomat, who was a great admirer of colored Americans, Blattengueta Lorenzo Taezza, was honored last week with impressive ceremonies at the unveiling of a gray and black polished morble, temple-like monument in the church yard of Trinity Cathedral.

A huge concourse of people, including members of the imperial family, witnessed the ceremony.

Sat. 2-18-50

Blattengueta Lorenzo Taezaz was the son-in-law of Ras Imru, Ethiopian Ambassador in Washington. He was Ethiopia's wartime Minister to Russia and died in Stockholm in 1947 while returning to his post in Moscow from leave in Addis Ababa.

Baltimore, Md.

He personally invited to Ethiopia two colored Americans whom he met in Europe and who now hold responsible positions with the Ethiopian government.

He once told this correspondent that if he ever had the opportunity and authority he would invite hundreds of educated and skilled colored Americans to come to Ethiopia and contribute their training and know-how toward the country's further development and progress.

### Worked for Peace

During League of Nation days, Blattengueta Lorenzo Taezaz (Blattengueta means "Learned Sir"), who was educated in jurisprudence in France, served as Ethiopia's permanent delegate to that ill-fated international organization. He was a leading member of the Ethiopian delegation to the peace treaty conference with Italy in Paris in 1946.

After Italy occupied Ethiopia in 1936, he continued to serve the Emperor loyally in exile in England. Early in World War II, he played an important role, as the Emperor's liaison emissary, in encouraging the British General Staff in North Africa to undertake operations to liberate Ethiopia from the yoke of Mussolini Italy.

When the Emperor went from England to Khartoum in the Sudan, he served as a senior official on the Emperor's headquarters staff.

### Made Dangerous Trips

Blattengueta Lorenzo Taezaz, in this capacity, made several secret and dangerous trips from the Sudan into the interior of Ethiopia on important missions for the Emperor to contact Ethiopian chiefs and resistance leaders prior to and during the liberation operations of 1940-41.

He once served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and as president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Ethiopian Parliament. He was the holder of many of the country's highest decorations.

At this week's ceremony, his body was removed from a crypt in Trinity Cathedral and placed in a vault in his church yard monument with a white marble bust of him over the vault

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# Eritrea Riots Flare Again

18a Ethiopia

## Hand Grenades Hurled, 30 Killed, 130 Hurt In Week's Disorders

ASMARA, ERITREA, Feb. 22—(AP)—Hand grenades were hurled Wednesday in renewed Moslem-Christian rioting and casualties of the week were reported to have risen to 30 dead and 130 wounded.

Advertiser

Ten grenades exploded near the European quarter. British troops reinforced the police and the situation appeared to calm down at sunset.

Thurs. 2-23-50

The United Nations commission here warned the Eritrean people that the incidents, resulting in the deaths of children as well as adults, cannot and will not influence the commission's decision on the future of Eritrea.

The commission is on a fact-finding visit to determine whether Eritrea should be split up between Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, granted independence, turned over to Ethiopia or otherwise disposed of.

### Asked To Halt Strike

The appeal called on Eritreans to "stop all acts of violence immediately, as these acts can only result in useless bloodshed, bitterness and the disturbance of peaceful relations among the inhabitants of the country."

A U. S. communique said no American forces have been called in to help restore order. U. S. military police in jeeps circulated near the scene of the disturbance to pick up military personnel. But in no circumstances will the American military unit here be asked to assist the administration, the communique said.

There is only a small group of U. S. Army and Navy technicians in the city. They operate the Asmara radio relay station and serve as ground crews at the air field. There are no American combat units here.

The British are occupying this pre-war Italian colony until the United Nations decides what to do with it.

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# *Eritrean Riots Renew; 30 Dead*

(The Associated Press)

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Times Picayune

P. 18a

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Fri. 2-24-50

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New Orleans La.

Although there are religious feuds in the native districts among Coptic Christians, Moslems, a few Roman Catholics and some pagans, the main differences, it is believed, arise out of the future status of Eritrea. The Christians want it annexed to Ethiopia.

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# 43 Are Killed During Riots In Eritrea

Times Dispatch

Fri. 2-24-50

ASMARA, ERITREA, Feb. 23—(UP)—The government declared a state of emergency here tonight after widespread rioting in which 43 persons were killed.

18a

Police were ordered to "shoot on sight" any natives roaming the streets.

Richmond Va.

The emergency, which included a curfew, was ordered only an hour after a mob of Coptic Christians with bombs and pistols attacked a group of Moslems barricaded in a small mosque.

Troops intervened and opened fire. The Christians returned the fire and set fire to a paper warehouse.

The clash was the newest incident in rioting that raged throughout the night and most of the day, mainly in the Moslem-populated native quarter.

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# ETHIOPIA BITTER OVER UN ACTION

Times-Picayune

## Selassie Does Not Like Italy in Somaliland

(Editor's note: Fred Zusy, Associated Press Middle Eastern correspondent, is making a swing through East Africa to see how the residents are taking the recent United Nations decisions involving Italy's former colonies in that region. In this dispatch, Zusy relates the views of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, obtained in an exclusive interview.)

**By FRED ZUSY**

(The Associated Press)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Feb. 20—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia says a new war seems inevitable unless a strong United Nations world army is created to control mass destruction weapons. He says he doubts this will happen.

18a

Tues. 2-21-50

The bearded emperor, driven from his throne just 15 years ago by attacking Italian armies, also recommended an African defense alignment, on the order of the Atlantic defense pact, as another possible step to avert the war he fears is coming.

New Orleans, La.

**For the most part however, Haile Selassie preferred to speak again about his views on the United Nations decision giving Italy a 10-year trusteeship over neighboring Somaliland. Italy, he charged in an interview, is returning to that prewar colony for "aggressive purposes only."**

He called the UN decision unfair and said it was made only to keep Italy from going Communist He said his country would not recognize Italy as trustee.

### Denied in Rome

(In Rome, an Italian foreign ministry spokesman denied Haile Selassie's statement. He said fascism's colonial adventures "are buried forever," and recalled foreign Minister Sforza's recent Senate speech condemning the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia.)

The emperor, who claims descent from Solomon and the queen of Sheba, also asserted: "My people will never undertake an aggression. But we will defend ourselves as we did in the previous aggression."

Haile Selassie made his statements on the eve of the annual national day of mourning—the "Graziani massacre" Feb. 19, 1937. This commemorates an Italian action in which Ethiopians said to number thousands were slaughtered after Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was seriously wounded by a bomb in an attempted assassination.

### Preferred Britain

For 50 years, the emperor said, Italy failed to bring progress to Somaliland. He contended it can't do it in the 10 years allotted by the UN. Ethiopia would have preferred some other nation, preferably Britain, as the trustee authority, he said.

The British have been running the 200,000 square mile barren territory on the East African coast since they chased out the Italians in 1941. It is believed here the British will transfer their authority to the Italians sometime in March. Some Italian troops are reported to have landed in Somaililand already.

Ethiopia is bitter about Italy's return to its oldest prewar colony because it was from there that Mussolini launched his 1935 attack, using mechanized forces, poison gas and bombers against ill-equipped Ethiopian forces.

# Haile Selassie Urges African Defense Set-Up

Herald-Tribune

## Says U. N. Needs Own Army to Keep Peace; Assails Italy's Rule of Somaliland

Jun. 2-26-50

18a

New York

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 25 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia says a new war seems inevitable unless a strong United Nations world army is created to control mass-destruction weapons. He says he doubts this will happen.

The Emperor, driven from his throne fifteen years ago by attacking Italian armies, also recommended an African defense alignment, on the order of the Atlantic Pact, as another possible step to avert the war he fears is coming.

For the most part, however, Haile Selassie preferred to speak again about his views on the U. N. decision giving Italy a ten-year trusteeship over neighboring Somaliland. Italy, he charged in an interview, is returning to that pre-war colony for "aggressive purposes only."

He called the U. N. decision unfair and said it was made only to keep Italy from going Communist. He said his country would not recognize Italy as trustee.

[In Rome, an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman denied Haile Selassie's statement. He said Fascism's colonial adventures "are buried forever," and recalled Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza's recent Senate speech condemning the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia.]

The Emperor, who claims descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, also asserted: "My people will never undertake an aggression. But we will defend ourselves as we did in the previous aggression."

For fifty years, the Emperor said, Italy failed to bring progress to Somaliland. He contended it cannot do it in the ten years allotted by the U. N. Ethiopia would have preferred some other nation, preferably Britain, as the trustee authority, he said.

The British have been running the 200,000 square-mile barren territory on the East African since they chased out the Italians in 1941. It is believed here the British will transfer their authority to the Italians some time in March. Some Italian troops are reported to have landed in Somaliland already.

Ethiopia is bitter about Italy's return to its oldest pre-war colony because it was from there that Benito Mussolini launched his 1935 attack, using mechanized forces, poison gas and bombers against ill-equipped Ethiopian forces.

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# Haile Selassie Fears 3d War Is on Its Way

Times-Dispatch

## World Army Under UN Seen as Only Preventive

Richmond, Va

*Fred Zusy is making a swing through East Africa to see how the residents are taking the recent United Nations decisions involving Italy's former colonies in that region. In this dispatch, Zusy relates the views of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, obtained in an exclusive interview.*

Jun. 2-21-50

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18a

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**British Preferred**

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For 50 years, the Emperor said, Italy failed to bring progress to Somaliland. He contended it can't do it in the 10 years allotted by the United Nations. Ethiopia would have preferred some other nation, preferably Britain, as the trustee authority, he said.

The British have been running the 200,000-square-mile barren territory on the East African coast since they chased out the Italians in 1941.

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# SINCLAIR DRILLS IN ETHIOPIAN DESERT FOR OIL

18a

Tribune

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 28 (AP) — The Sinclair Petroleum company is probing the desert country of southeastern Ethiopia for oil. An American crew assisted by Somali tribesmen since last May has been drilling a well in the Gumbora hills section of the Ogaden desert.

Sinclair holds a 50 year concession for all Ethiopia but has explored only the Ogaden area. The search is said to have cost three to four million dollars.

Wed. 2-[illegible]

The Ogaden desert is inhabited chiefly by nomadic Somali tribes and by lions, leopards, and other wild animals. The tribesmen have been friendly; they prize the water made available to them from wells dug by Sinclair.

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# Ethiopia's Traditional Seat of Learning

18a

[illegible] American Jun. 2-18-50

his is Ethiopia's first and oldest educational institution. It is the Menelik school, founded during th urn of the century by Emperor Menelik who reigned at that time.

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# ETHIOPIA DENIES REPORT

18a

## Embassy Says Riots in Eritrea Were Instigated From Abroad

The Ethiopian Embassy in Washington issued a statement yesterday denying that the recent rioting in Eritrea had been between Christian and Moslem Eritreans and charging that it had been precipitated by "certain minority groups deceived by foreign bribery and propaganda." The statement said:

New York

"There are small groups bribed by foreign funds to undermine, in the name of religion, the well-being of the great majority of the Eritrean people."

Times

The embassy added that Eritrean Moslems and Christians had fought with Ethiopians against Italy in 1935-36, and side by side with the Ethiopian and Allied forces to drive Italy out during the recent war. They are united in the Unionist party, the statement asserted, and both "desire reunion with their mother country, Ethiopia." The statement charged that "foreign money has been pouring" into Eritrea and that the disturbance had been deliberately created to influence the United Nations' investigation and decision.

Mon. 3-[illegible]-50

# Teaching Staff in Medhane Alem School in Ethiopia

18a

Afro American 2-18-50 Baltimore, Md.

Dr. T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, standing fourth from left, is principal at the Medhane Alem School in Addis Ababa. Shown with him are American and native teachers. To his left are Mrs. Anne Jacobs of Taylorsville, Ill. and Ernest Copeland. The four other American teachers on the staff are, kneeling in the front row, beginning at second from left: Clarence Perry, Larry Thomas, Dolly Hughes and Emil Jason. The picture was taken in mid-winter which gives an idea of the weather in that season.

# Selassie Not Satisfied With Ethiopian Schools

## Says More Than 52,000 Should Be in Classes

Afro American.

### 500 Buildings Not Enough in Country of 15 Million; Hardy Teachers Needed

2-18-50

Baltimore, Md

**By CHATWOOD HALL**

18a

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Although Ethiopia has made substantial progress in education since her liberation in 1941, Emperor Hailé Selassie is not altogether satisfied with the over-all achievements of his education directors.

This AFRO correspondent heard him tell them so last week in his palace, during one of the regular get-togethers of the Emperor and the directors of provincial education in each of Ethiopia's 12 provinces.

"During 1949, the number of schools increased to 500, enrollment to 52,965, and teachers to 1,479," reported Ato Kassa, group spokesman, who said the statistics proved Ethiopian students are apt and can learn any lessons given to them.

**Not Enough for 15 Million**

After listening attentively to all of the report, Emperor Selassie, standing, stated "The number of schools and students just mentioned is not sufficiently encouraging for a country of 15 000,000 people."

Of the 500 schools mentioned in the report, only 3 are full high schools, and although literacy naturally has increased in Ethiopia, illiteracy still is great and widespread, one estimate placing it at about 90% .

Foreign missionary and domestic church schools have contributed greatly to education in the country. For example, there are about 35,000 more students enrolled in missionary and church schools.

**42 Americans There**

Foreign teaching personnel occupy key positions in the country's best schools, especially in the upper grades. Of 1,479 teachers, 286 are foreigners. Of these, 42 are Americans, 8 are colored, and 4 are of Caribbean origin.

Salaries of foreign teachers vary widely, depending on qualifications, country or origin and classes taught Generally Americans and Canadians average about $3,000 per year, and usually are given living quarters free of charge.

**Not Much Social Life**

Social life appears to be restricted to cocktail parties at foreign legations and embassies, weddings and birthdays and home parties. There are no social centers in Addis Ababa, although a YMCA, recently opened, has begun to draw small groups together.

There are vacancies in the school system for foreign teachers, but these are mainly in the outlying provinces where the need for education is greatest and conditions are most severe.

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# HAILE SELASSIE URGES U. N. ARMY TO PREVENT WAR

Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

## Asks African Pact, Like Atlantic

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 19 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia says a new war seems inevitable unless a strong United Nations world army is created to control mass destruction weapons. He says he doubts this will happen.

18a

Tues. 2-21-50

The bearded emperor, driven from his throne 15 years ago by attacking Italian armies, also recommended an African defense alignment, on the order of the Atlantic defense pact, as another possible step to avert the war he fears is coming.

**Rips Italian Reëntry**

For the most part, however, Haile Selassie preferred to speak again about his views on the United Nations decision giving Italy a 10 year trusteeship over neighboring Somaliland. Italy, he charged in an interview, is returning to that pre-war colony for "aggressive purposes only."

He called the U. N. decision unfair and said it was made only to keep Italy from going Communist. He said his country would not recognize Italy as trustee.

[In Rome, an Italian foreign ministry spokesman denied Haile Selassie's statement. He said fascism's colonial adventures "are buried forever," and recalled Foreign Minister Sforza's recent senate speech condemning the fascist conquest of Ethiopia.]

2-21-50

**Mourning Day for Massacre**

The emperor, who claims descent from Solomon and the queen of Sheba, also asserted: "My people will never undertake an aggression. But we will defend ourselves as we did in the previous aggression."

Haile Selassi made his statement on the eve of the annual national day of mourning — the Graziani massacre" of Feb. 19, 1937. This commemorates an Italian action in which Ethiopians, said to number thousands, were slaughtered after Marshall Rodolfo Graziani was seriously wounded by a bomb in an attempted assassination.

For 50 years, the emperor said, Italy failed to bring progress to Somaliland. He contended it can't do it in the 10 years allotted by the U. N. Ethiopia would have preferred some other nation, Preferably Britain, as the trustee authority, he said.

**British to Get Out in March**

The British have been running the 200,000 square mile barren territory on the east African coast since they chased out the Italians in 1941. It is believed here the British will transfer their authority to the Italians sometime in March. Some Italian troops are reported to have landed in Somaliland already.

Ethiopia is bitter about Italy's return to its oldest pre-war colony because it was from there that Mussolini launched his 1935 attack, using mechanized forces, poison gas and bombers against ill-uipped Ethiopian forces.

# Yanks Teach Ethiopian Children

**By Homer Smith**

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP). Ten teachers from faraway America are in Ethiopia, teaching the "Three R's" to the youngest subjects of the Lion of Judah.

18a

They are headed by Perry Carmichael, of Sarcoxie, Mo.

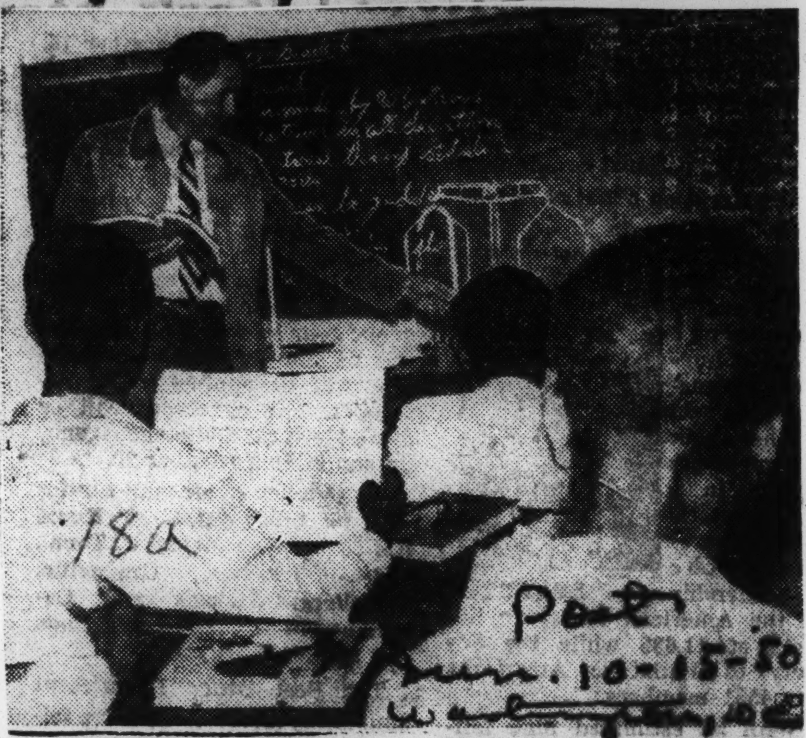
Carmichael has turned a range of former Italian barracks into Ethiopia's largest grade school.

**Built at the northern city limits of Emperor Haile Selassie's capital, the school has an enrollment of 1,300 as compared with 600 in 1948.**

Post

No other grade school in Ethiopia has such a large enrollment or fast record of growth.

Carmichael is assisted by four fellow Missourians, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Palmer of Carthage, and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Hammack of Joplin, and by: Mrs. Alma Parks, of Checotah, Olka., Miss Erma Groves of Hagerstown, Md., Mrs. Emma James and Mr. Harry James of Boulder, Colo., and Miss Leana Yoder, of West Liberty, Ohio. Three Hindus from India also teach in the schools in Addis Ababa.



18a

Post

Mun. 10-15-50

Washington, D.C.

*Teaching the Ethiopians, Dale Palmer shows his pupils the rudiments of science*

Mun. 10-15-50

Subjects taught are about the same as those in grade schools in America and the books used are mostly all from America. The American teachers have no language difficulties, because teaching in upper classes is done only in English.

Carmichael's school, which is known as the Haile Selassie Elementary School, has 116 girl pupils, a record for Ethiopia.

**One of the main difficulties in giving even a grade school education to Ethiopian girls is the early marriage age, sometimes as young as 13. One 15-year-old Ethiopian girl was given an all-expense scholarship to an American school recently. To the surprise of her sponsor in America, she notified him a few weeks later that she had to decline the scholarship because she had married.**

Carmichael's ambition is to build up a high school department of at least two high school grades in his school. This would take some of the load off the two existing and overloaded high schools in Addis Ababa.

Carmichael was formerly educational adviser on the Navajo Indian Reservation at Gallup, New Mexico. He taught secondary education at the University of Oklahoma and was head of the school system in the Japanese relocation camp at Delta, Wash., during the war.

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# Prospect of Union With Ethiopia Displeases Eritrean Factions

Courier-Journal

Asmara, Eritrea, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prospect of federation with neighboring Ethiopia as a compromise solution of the Eritrean problem has dashed the hopes of all the bitterly opposed political factions in this former Italian Red Sea colony.

18a

Key

10-13-50

Eritrea, now under temporary British administration, is the last of Mussolini's empire colonies whose fate still is at stake. Libya, under a U.N. decision, is to become independent by January 1, 1952. Former Italian Somaliland has been placed under a 10-year Italian trusteeship preparatory to independence.

News from Lake Success, where the future of Eritrea is being discussed, indicates strong possibilities of a federation plan jointly sponsored by the United States and Britain.

### Commission Couldn't Agree

A U.N. commission which made an on-the-spot survey early in 1950 could not agree on a solution and passed on its report to the Assembly without recommendation.

This, observers said, was a blow to all political factions, who believed if the special U.N. commission could not reach an agreement, it would be much more difficult for the Assembly itself to do so.

The compromise federation proposal displeases all Eritrean parties for widely different reasons:

The unionists, advocating complete union of the former colony with Ethiopia, believe a loose federation would make union impossible.

The pro-independence party, however, sees in federation a prelude to complete union with Ethiopia. This party wants complete independence.

The 50,000 Italians still living in Eritrea have plugged for an Italian trusteeship. When this appeared impossible they strongly backed creation of an independent Eritrea. The proposed plan, they believe, makes independence impossible.

### Urges Withdrawal

The Italian Representative Committee, which speaks for Italians in Eritrea, urged the Italian Government to withdraw its Lake Success delegation and let the committee itself carry on. It said Italian Government action toward the defence of the Italian minority's rights may be "misinterpreted and connected with nonexistent political motives."

Meanwhile banditry has flared up. Observers here noted that the shiftas (bandits) become more active every time the future of Eritrea is discussed by the U.N.

Shifta raids, attacks and holdups lately have become more frequent, after a long lull.

### Attacks Reported

The following incidents highlighted the recent weeks:

An attack against a gold mine owned by the president of the Italo-Eritrean Association. The shiftas destroyed all the equipment not destroyed in four previous attacks. Another Italo-American-owned mine has been damaged five times.

A raid on a farm owned by an Italian, two miles from Keren.

A native official in the Keren district was robbed and one of his party slain.

A holdup of five Eritrean peasants. Police said the shiftas cut off the peasants' right ears. This is the punishment the bandits inflict upon traitors. Police believe the holdup was a reprisal against the peasants suspected by the bandits of giving information about their gangs' movements.

A special Eritrean police force, set up to rid the country of shiftas now is completing its training.

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# Ethiopia Acts To Reject Italy In Somaliland

18a

Herald Tribune

## Seeks to Invoke U. N. Veto of Trusteeship Plan, Cites Charter Provisions

Trun. 11-12-50

*From the Herald Tribune Bureau*

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 11.—Claiming veto rights for itself and nineteen other signatories of the Italian peace treaty, Ethiopia filed a formal resolution today to reject a United Nations trusteeship agreement worked out by the U. N. Trusteeship Council by which Italy has been ruling its former Somaliland Colony since April 1.

New York

Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, Ethiopian Minister of Agriculture, reminded the Assembly trusteeship committee that the U. N. Charter provides trusteeship terms must be agreed upon by the "states directly concerned," before final approval. The Assembly has always shied away from defining this term, and the Soviet Union boycotted the Trusteeship Council during 1947 on the claim this evasion made the original nine trusteeship agreements illegal.

Key

### Cites Last Warnings

Mr. Medhen pointed out his country had given warning no less than four times that it would invoke such a veto claim for itself. This time, he noted that under the Italian peace treaty, Italy had renounced all rights to its former colonies, and he contended that the other states which had signed the treaty were states "directly concerned."

The signatories to the peace treaty included, besides Ethiopia, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, China, France, Australia, Belgium, Byelorussia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Ukraine, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

In addition, Mr. Medhen claimed "directly concerned" status for his country because he said there was no definitive frontier between Ethiopia and Somaliland, and so Ethiopian territory and inhabitants were involved in any decision.

### Offers Resolution

Accordingly, the Ethiopian delegate introduced a resolution by which the Assembly would declare that it "has not been seized of an agreement by the states directly concerned," and so no trusteeship agreement existed for Somaliland. Poland's Jozef Winiewicz asked that the text of the Ethiopian statement be distributed for study, and the committee decided to leave the Ethiopian claim in abeyance for the time being.

The Somaliland territory comprises 194,000 square miles in East Africa, with a population of 571,000 persons. During this morning's debate, Giuseppe Brusasca, of Italy, reviewed Italian efforts as U. N. trust power since April 1, and said Italian troops were already being repatriated after an orderly taking over of power from British World War II occupying authorities.

Mr. Brusasca said there were 3,926 Somalis employed in the civil administration and the 1,800 police were all natives. Measures taken, he said, included creation of a national currency, increase of school classes, provision for adult education, establishment of a preparatory normal school and a technical school, and substantial increase in appropriations for education and medical services.

# U. S. WOULD UNITE ERITREA, ETHIOPIA

Times 18a

## 12 Countries Endorse Proposal for a Federal State—Italy Said to Approve New Plan

11-19-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 18—The United States, supported by twelve other countries, has drawn up a long and detailed proposal for the creation of a new federal state embracing Ethiopia and Eritrea, the former Italian colony whose future is now under discussion at the United Nations.

A major section of the five-page resolution has been devoted to protection of two important minority groups, the 20,000 Italians who constitute the backbone of Eritrea's economy and 300,000 Moslems living in the country's Western province. It was learned that Italy had tacitly approved the proposed settlement.

Earlier in this session, the United States favored temporary alignment of the overwhelmingly Moslem Western province with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. However, strong opposition to partition in Eritrea itself prompted the policy shift. It is now hoped that the protection promised to Moslems in the Western Province will win Arab support for the resolution in committee.

Copies of the resolution have been circulated in the Special Political Committee, which is expected to debate the question next week. Only two suggested settlements were before the group when it postponed consideration of the item five days ago—a Soviet motion for immediate Eritrean independence, which was not taken seriously by most of the delagations, and an Iraqi request for a federative state that contained no specific safeguards for minorities. The new proposal is among the most carefully documented resolutions ever submitted to an Assembly committee, some observers said.

In essence, the proposal, endorsed by Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ecuador, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Turkey, recommends that Eritrea be an autonomous unity federated under the Ethiopian crown. The Eritreans would possess legislative, executive and judicial powers in their own domestic affairs, to be transferred to them no later than Sept. 15, 1952. A United Nations commissioner would participate in the administration of the area during the transition period.

The issue of Eritrea has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since the Big Four powers agreed, under terms of the Italian peace treaty, to accept a United Nations decision.

Italy figures prominently in the resolution. A reference in the preamble to "the importance of assuring the continuing collaboration of foreign communities in the economic development of Eritrea" bears mainly on the Italian contribution. A detailed listing of human rights and fundamental liberties, including equality before the law, the right to own property and express opinions, and freedom of religion and assembly, was written in at the wish of the Italian Government.

Moreover, the resolution recommends that all foreigners who have resided in Eritrea for ten years may elect to become citizens or, if not, that they "shall be permitted to reside in and engage in peaceful and lawful pursuits."

A single nationality would prevail throughout the region except from persons holding foreign passports. Thus, roughly 1,000,000 Eritreans would be added to the 15,000,000 population of Ethiopia.

The Federal Government would be responsible for defense, foreign affairs, currency and finance, foreign and interstate commerce and communications. Eritreans would be vested with authority to maintain an internal police force, levy taxes to meet domestic needs and to adopt a budget. Goods and persons would circulate freely throughout the new state.

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# ETHIOPIA ACCEPTS FEDERATION MOVE

Times 18a

## Foreign Minister Advises U. N. Union With Eritrea Is 'Best Solution We Can Get'

11-23-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 22—Ethiopia informed the United Nations today that she was prepared to accept a fourteen-nation proposal for federation with the former Italian colony of Eritrea. Previously the Ethiopian delegation had expressed only misgivings about such a plan.

Foreign Minister Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou told the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly that his country was ready to support federation as "the best solution we can get and the one thing likely to get a majority vote." He said that the plan entailed "heavy concessions but we accept them conscious of this fact."

The Italian Government already has made a similar declaration.

Since the leading powers, that are sponsoring the resolution, including the United States, have maintained that the cooperation of Italy and Ethiopia was essential to the success of the plan, the impression at Lake Success was that a long stride had been taken toward settlement of the problem.

Poland introduced a resolution advocating independence for Eritrea after three years but simultaneously endorsed without qualification a Soviet proposal for immediate independence.

This feat was neatly accomplished by Stanislaw Gajewski. He held the interest of the committee, which had received copies of the Polish text, by systematically knocking down various other suggested solutions before coming out flatly for the motion offered by the Soviet Union.

"The Polish delegation has taken into account numerous views expressed here," Mr. Gajewski explained. "It appears that the request for immediate independence might entail further delays with consequent harm to the peoples of Eritrea. We have lent a careful ear to the debate. We feel the real solution is that recommended by the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, taking heed of doubts voiced here and in a spirit of pure compromise we are now prepared to seek a new way agreeable to all."

The Polish approach was new in two particulars. It proposed "that Eritrea should be granted independence after three years" and recommended that during the interim period the country should be governed by a council of six members responsible to the General Assembly. The resolution's remaining two clauses coincided with those of the Russian draft, calling for the withdrawal of British "occupation forces" within ninety days and access to the sea for Ethiopia at Assab.

A majority of the delegates felt that the Polish move was "a variation on the Soviet theme," designed to weaken the fourteen-nation proposal for federation by vote-splitting.

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# U. N. VOTES TO UNITE ERITREA, ETHIOPIA

Times 18a

## Action by Assembly Will Give Former Colony Autonomy in Its Domestic Affairs

12-3-50

The United Nations General Assembly voted yesterday to unite Italy's former East African colony of Eritrea in a federation with Ethiopia under the crown of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Under a resolution adopted by a 46 to 10 vote, with four countries abstaining, Eritrea will be an autonomous part of the federation, with jurisdiction in domestic affairs. Foreign relations, defense and finance will be handled by the Federal Government.

Before the vote, the plan was formally and finally accepted for Ethiopia by Foreign Minister Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou, who said that his country had wanted outright annexation of Eritrea but accepted federation in a spirit of compromise.

"The serious events of the present hour require that all of us give evidence of a spirit of conciliation, whatever be the questions with which we are concerned," he declared.

The Ethiopian Foreign minister then promised Eritrea's Moslem minority that their rights and privileges would be respected. As for the Italian minority, he said they too would continue to enjoy their rights.

"Moreover, they will be considered as friends since the way is now open for a sincere and loyal colaboration between former enemies," he went on. "In substance, there will be no majority or minority."

The plan for Eritrea was put forward by fourteen nations and already had been approved in committee. The political future of two other former Italian colonies had been decided in earlier Assembly sessions—independence for Libya and a ten-year trusteeship for Somaliland, with Italy as the administering authority.

Last year the Assembly sent a commission to Eritrea to sound out the views of the people. Commission members trekked through Eritrean jungles, attended a lot of meetings and heard a lot of speakers. But the commission could not arrive at an agreed plan and submitted three basic ideas for the Assembly's consideration: Independence for Eritrea—championed later by the Soviet group—annexation by Ethiopia, or federation.

The plan for federation finally adopted is contained in a long and detailed resolution sponsored by Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey and the United States.

Under the resolution, Eritrea will go through a transition period ending by Sept. 15, 1952, during which the Eritrean Government and Constitution will be prepared and put into operation. Another resolution approved yesterday, by a 45 to 5 vote, with six abstentions, provides that a United Nations commissioner for Eritrea be named by a committee composed of five Assembly officers, including President Nasrollah Entezam of Iran.

During the transition period, Britain, the present administering authority, will continue to conduct Eritrean affairs. As rapidly as possible, Eritreans are to be taken into all administrative levels and arrangements are to be made for the convening of a representative assembly.

The United Nations commissioner will have the job of drawing up a draft of an Eritrean Constitution, which will be submitted to the eventual Eritrean assembly.

The first seven articles of the fourteen-power resolution constitute the act of federation with Ethiopia. There is to be a customs union between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and an Imperial Federal Council composed of equal numbers of Ethiopians and Eritreans, meeting at least once a year to examine common problems. Eritreans are to be represented in the Federal Legislature on a basis of population figures.

The act of federation also provides for a single nationality and calls for guarantees of basic human rights and freedoms.

Later in the day, the Assembly approved the trusteeship agreement for Somaliland, negotiated with Italy by the Trusteeship Council. The Assembly resoution, adopted 44 to 6, took note of the statements made in behalf of Italy that the Italian administration would prepare Somaliland for independence in a spirit of "justice, peace, liberty and progress" and would abide by the United Nations Charter.

# U. S. 'Carpetbaggers' Plague Ethiopia

*By Ralph Chapman*

ADDIS ABABA (NYHT). — American influence—some good, some bad—dominates the life of this tin-roofed capital of Ethiopia these days.

It ranges from the immensely popular United States Information Service reading room, established last December, to the activities of "carpetbaggers" who hope to enrich themselves at the expense of the Ethiopian people.

More important, in official circles, is that among the foreign observers whom Emperor Haile Selassie has called in to assist in the development of the country, Americans hold the vital posts. These include foreign affairs, finance and commerce. The ideas of American educators play an important part in the expansion of Ethiopia's public school system.

It is said that the government accepts or disregards the suggestions of these advisers as they may or may not agree with preconceived policy. It is said also that most of these advisers are second-rate. There appears to be more than a grain of truth in the latter assertion, but the broad statement that the government consistently refuses to follow the advice of men to whom it is paying high salaries, even by American standards, strikes this writer as a case of sour grapes.

Most influential of the advisory group is Jack Bennett, governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia. Bennett, who was financial adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay in Germany, came here about a year ago. No one questions that it was on his advice that the Ethiopian government refused to follow the lead of the sterling bloc in devaluating last September. That and other fiscal decisions made by the government on Bennett's advice are under heavy fire from business and other interests.

Be that as it may, the Ethiopian dollar (worth 40 cents American) has remained firm and is only very slightly cheaper in the free market.

The Sinclair Refining Co. has exclusive oil rights in the country, but Robert D. Scott, Long Beach, Calif., attorney, formerly with the International Monetary Fund, is advising against the granting of further exclusive concessions to anyone. As adviser to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, he is trying to make free enterprise a foundation stone of government policy.

He told this writer, however, that grandiose schemes for large industry are likely to fail at this stage of the country's development. His view is that small industrial plants, willing to grow gradually, are the soundest investment at the moment.

Somewhat troublesome have been Americans operating on a shoestring who come seeking options in various fields with the hope of selling them at a quick profit to interests abroad. One American in the government told of a way in which these hopes are frustrated.

"We insert a 'no assignment' clause in the contract," he chuckled, "and those fellows catch the next plane for home."

Americans also dominate the Ethiopian air. There are now three lines flying into and out of the country. Two of them are operated exclusively by American personnel and fly American planes.

It should be noted, however, that the rather pathetic Ethiopian air force is trained not by Americans but by Swedes. Swedish instructors also train the imperial guard. A British military mission has charge of the army training program.

The USIS program, under the direction of Bernie Hogan, enthusiastic Third Secretary of the American Embassy, has been well received in the six months since its inception. It is strange to see the people of an absolute monarchy reading avidly the Declaration of Independence and other material expounding the American idea of democracy.

English is now a required language in the schools and there is a constant stream of visitors to the comfortable reading room located at one of Addis Ababa's busiest corners. American newspapers and other periodicals are in great demand, for all news sources in Ethiopia are government-controlled.

Most Americans interviewed here are optimistic about the likelihood of Ethiopia becoming a modern state in the not too distant future. One case-hardened observer took a different view, however.

"The optimism of foreigners here," he said, "is in inverse ratio to the length of their stay in the country."

18a
Post
Sun.
6-11-50
Washington Post

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## HAILE SELASSIE ADVERTISES FOR SWEDISH DOCTOR

STOCKHOLM, July 15 [Reuters]—Haile Selassie, 58, emperor of Ethiopia, has advertised for a royal doctor in the latest issue of the Swedish medical journal.

The ad said the appointment of a "private surgeon to his imperial majesty" is for an initial period of three years. Candidates must be Swedish subjects.

The emperor is understood to have no personal doctor at present, but a Greek physician treats the court. Swedish doctors already are employed in Ethiopia, building up the country's health services. The Ethiopian air force uses Swedish officers and aircraft.

Tribune
Sun.
7-16-50
Chicago
18a

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## Peasants Slay 2 Governors In Ethiopia

CAIRO, Aug. 27—(AP)—Aroused Ethiopian peasants have slain two wealthy district governors in a continuing bloody revolt against the taxes and rule of Emperor Haile Selassie, an informed source said today.

Truckloads of government troops have been rushed to restless Gojjam Province in northern Ethiopia to quell disturbances which flared first late in July, the informant said. "Pressure" censorship has kept the news bottled up in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, the informant added.

Gojjam has a population of over 1,000,000. It is the largest province in the kingdom and the richest. Until recent years it had its own ancient dynasty of kings. Ras Haile, now living in Addis Ababa, is the son of the last king of Gojjam. He was deprived of his throne when government rule was centralized in Ethiopia, but the people of the province have never fitted well into a centralized government.

The informant gave this picture of the situation in the province:

The peasants are not only dissatisfied with land taxes but hold a grudge against the emperor's government for what they say are grossly inadequate health and education facilities. Only one small primitive clinic with no doctors serves the provincial capital of Debra Markos. There are only a few primitive elementary schools.

The revolt stemmed from pressure on the peasants to collect long delinquent land taxes. Some were arrested and had their land confiscated. Equipped with guns—abandoned by Italian troops and hidden away—the peasants rebelled.

The two governors (Dejazmatches) whose throats were slashed by the rebels were said to be large land owners. Their names were not available. Dejazmatch is the second highest title in Ethiopia.

On his 58th birthday last July 23, Haile Selassie issued a decree remitting unpaid portions of the land tax from 1942 to 1947. He also ordered the agriculture ministry to help farmers market their products. These actions were interpreted as attempts to appease the Gojjam peasants.

18a
Advertiser
Mon. 8-28-50
Montgomery Ala.

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## Children in Ethiopia Run Away from Home to Secure Education by Government

Iowa Bystander
Times 11-23-50
18a

Addis Abada, Ethiopia (ANP)—The demand for education in Ethiopia exceeds the supply, according to Ephraim Burrous, one of two deputy directors of education in the government's ministry of education.

Though the government is attempting to equalize the "supply" with the "demand," at present the desire for learning is "so great that the ministry of education can hardly cope with the situation."

"Children even run away from home to go to school," he said, adding, that frequently it was necessary to announce over the radio that no more students "will be admitted to government schools."

Des Moines
Iowa

Chief backer of Ethiopia's thirst for learning is Emperor Haile Selassie. He used his personal funds to establish the first school in the capital in 1890, and each year, sends students abroad to be trained as teachers.

Burrous said that whenever a new school is built, "Haile Selassie is the man who lays the cornerstone and personally attends every school function in the capital."

The director explained that the government schools are of the boarding type—providing room and board in addition to education for the students attending. The fees at these schools are based upon the individual's ability to pay.

In the past, anyone wanting a formal education had to go abroad. This situation is expected to be completely remedied when construction on two universities in Addis Ababa is completed.

# Americans in Ethiopia Help Shape the Future

By Ralph Chapman

ADDIS ABABA.

AMERICAN influence—some good, some bad—dominates the life of this tin-roofed capital of Ethiopia these days. It ranges from the immensely popular United States Information Service reading room, established last December, to the activities of an assortment of "carpet-baggers" who hope to enrich themselves at the expense of the Ethiopian population in the shortest possible time.

Herald Tribune

More important, in official circles, is the fact that among the group of foreign observers whom Emperor Haile Selassie has called in to assist in the development of the country Americans hold the vital posts. These include foreign affairs, finance and commerce. The ideas of a number of American educators play an important part in the program established for the expansion of Ethiopia's public school system.

Sun. 6-18-50

It is said that the government accepts or disregards the suggestions of these advisers as they may or may not fall in with preconceived policy in any given field. It is said also that, in the main, these advisers are second-rate. There appears to be more than a grain of truth in the latter assertion, but the broad statement that the government consistently refuses to follow the advice of those to whom it is paying high salaries, even by American standards, strikes this writer as a case of sour grapes on the part of non-Americans who are on the outside looking in.

New York NY

Most influential of the entire advisory group is Jack Bennett, governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia. Mr. Bennett, who was financial adviser to General Lucius D. Clay in Germany, came here to take charge of the bank about a year ago. No one questions that it was on his advice that the Ethiopian government refused to follow the lead of the sterling bloc in devaluating last September. That decision and other fiscal measures adopted by the government on Mr. Bennett's advice are under heavy fire from business and other interests. It has been widely rumored that the fact-finding commission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, here to investigate Ethiopia's application for a loan, was not in complete accord with Mr. Bennett's policies.

BE THAT as it may, the Ethiopian dollar (worth 40 cents American) has remained firm and is only very slightly cheaper in the free market than at the official rate. In any event, here is a perfect example of the government going along with an American adviser all the way.

Herald Tribune

The Sinclair Refining Company has exclusive oil rights in the country, but Robert D. Scott, Long Beach, Calif., attorney formerly with the International Monetary Fund, is advising against the granting of further exclusive concessions to any one. As adviser to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, he is trying to make free enterprise one of the foundation stones of government policy. He told this writer, however, that grandiose schemes for large industry are likely to fail at this stage of the country's development. His view is that small industrial plants, willing to grow gradually, are the soundest investments at the moment.

Somewhat troublesome have been Americans operating on a shoestring who come seeking options in various fields with the hope of selling them at a quick profit to established interests abroad. One American in the government told of a way in which these hopes are quickly dissipated.

ERITREA
RED SEA
YEMEN
ADEN PROTECT.
GULF OF ADEN
FR. SOM.
BR. SOMALILAND
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
IT. SOMALILAND
KENYA
N
MILES
0
150
300

"We insert a 'no assignment' clause in the contract," he chuckled, "and those fellows catch the next plane for home."

Americans also dominate the Ethiopian air. There are now three lines flying into and out of the country. These are Ethiopian Air Lines, owned in full by the government; Aden Airways, a British Overseas Airways Corporation subsidiary, and Air Djibouti, privately owned. The first two carry freight and passengers, the third freight only. Ethiopian Air Line and Air Djibouti are operated exclusively by American personnel and fly American planes.

THE U. S. I. S. program, under the direction of Bernie Horgan, active and enthusiastic third secretary of the American Embassy, has been well received during the six months since its inception. It is strange to see the people of an absolute monarchy, with no say in their own government, reading avidly the Declaration of Independence, the Federalist papers and other material expounding the American idea of democracy. English is now a required language in the school system and there is a constant stream of visitors to the comfortable reading room located at one of Addis Ababa's busiest corners.

Sun. 6-18-50

The writer asked Mr. Horgan whether he did not fear that the reading room might become a gathering place for dissident elements, especially those with secondary school education who find it difficult to obtain what they consider suitable employment.

"That's an idea which has occurred to me more than once," Mr. Horgan admitted, "but I've seen no sign of it so far. Of course, we made it plain from the beginning that we are pro-government and seek in no way to upset the existing regime. If anything should develop along the lines you suggest we would naturally have to take steps to squelch it in so far as the use of American facilities is concerned."

Information services established much earlier by the British and the Russians are providing no competition in popularity for the youthful U. S. I. S. As a matter of fact, the eagerness with which Ethiopians have flocked to the American reading room and to showings of American documentary and educational films has caused the other services to bestir themselves. The Soviet exhibit, consisting mainly of photographs of happy Russian peasants and quotations from Lenin and Stalin, has never attracted more than a handful of visitors a day. An expanded program of motion pictures and other attractions was announced recently. The British have been forced to drop their system of fees for the use of books from their library. Every part of the U. S. I. S. is free to all.

New York NY

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# Ethiopia Gets $7,000,000 Loans From World Bank to Build Roads

9-14-50

## Grants Are the First to an African Nation and First for Non-Self-Liquidating Project —Borrower Also to Put Up Capital

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN

PARIS, Sept. 13—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made two loans totaling $7,000,000 to Ethiopia today.

Although small in amount, both loans break new ground in World Bank financing. They are the first to any African nation and the first to have been negotiated in the borrowing country by a Bank mission instead of at headquarters. They are also both loans of a type that the Bank is always accused of never being willing to make—that is, loans for general development projects that are not in themselves self-liquidating.

The first loan, for $5,000,000, is for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the highway system. The Ethiopian Government has undertaken to furnish 5,000,000 Ethiopian dollars (about 2,000,000 United States dollars) for the same purpose immediately, 6,000,000 Ethiopian dollars for each of the next three years, and 5,000,000 dollars annually thereafter for the remainder of the twenty-year life of the loan.

The second loan, of $2,000,000, will provide foreign exchange required for projects to be financed by a new Ethiopian Development Bank. This is a type of loan of which the Bank's circles expect more to be heard.

The new development bank will be financed entirely by Ethiopian capital, including the local currency counterpart of the $2,000,000 to be furnished by the International Bank. The new bank will develop and finance projects that are too small for the International Bank to undertake individually but are nevertheless vital for the country's development.

Commenting on this new type of financing in a conversation with this correspondent the other day, Eugene R. Black, president of the World Bank, said:

"We have found that there are dozens of small industries that most of these underdeveloped countries need to make the miscallaneous kinds of supplies and equipment to use in carrying out the bigger projects. We cannot finance each $10,000 or $20,000 project individually, so we are going to try mobilizing local capital resources and let them do it with the bank's counsel and guidance."

After the loans were approved by the International Bank's board of governors, the agreement was signed for the bank by Mr. Black and for Ethiapia by Ato Menassie Lemma, Vice Minister of Finance. Both loans are for twenty years and bearing 3 per cent interest plus the standard bank commission of 1 per cent. Amortization will begin in 1956.

The governors of the International Monetary Fund elected members of the Fund's executive board, the real seat of power in that organization—in a closed meeting today. The only notable thing about the elections is that Czechoslovakia, while remaining a member of the Fund, has no director and no vote to be exercised through another director.

9-14-50

### World Fund Directors Named

The group of countries in which Czechoslovakia belongs for purposes of representation on the executive board (Yugoslavia, Turkey, Thailand, Ceylon and Czechoslovakia) elected Neda Popovitch of Yugoslavia, as its representative.

Other new directors elected were Leslie Melville, of Australia, representing South Africa and Australia; Raul Ostos of Mexico, representing Panama, Mexico, Guatamala, El Salvador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Cuba and Venezuela.

Re-elected directors are J. W. Beyen of the Netherlands, representing also Norway; Guido Carli, of Italy, representing also Austria and Greece; Louis Rasminsky, of Canada, representing also Iceland; Ernest de Selliers of Belgium, representing also Finland, Denmark and Luxembourg; Octavio Paranagua, of Brazil, representing also Peru, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Honduras, Chile, the Dominican Republic; and Zaki Bey Saad of Egypt, also representing Syria, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Irak, Iran, Pakistan and the Philippines.

The directors of the United States, Britain, France, China and India, the five biggest contributors to the Fund, do not change biennially like the others.

# Eritrea Joined To Ethiopia by 38-14 U. N. Vote

## Federation, Backed by U.S., Britain, France Will Be Completed by Sept. 15, '52

11-26-50

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 25.—The United Nations agreed today to turn the former Italian colony of Eritrea, with its 1,060,000 inhabitants, over to neighboring Ethiopa, to live as a separate home-rule area under Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie. Ethiopia itself has some 15,000,000 people.

The transfer—which would swell Ethiopia's 350,000 square miles by another 50,000—would be completed by Sept. 15, 1952, with aid of a U. N. commissioner, working with British authorities who have occupied the country since 1941.

The agreement was reached in the Assembly Special Political Committee by a vote of 38 to 14, with eight abstentions—more than the two-thirds needed to insure ratification of the plan in a plenary session of the Assembly. Actually, a new effort to amend various sections will be attempted in the plenary session, but the basic plan is now assured.

### Plan Only 8 Days Old

After a two-year U. N. effort to find a solution after the United States, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union had turned the problem over to the Assembly under the Italian peace treaty, the new plan had been sponsored just eight days ago by fourteen nations, including the United States.

Britain and France joined the United States in voting in favor of the scheme, which also had Ethiopia's vote. The five-nation Soviet bloc had advocated independence for Eritrea, and so voted no, along with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Uruguay.

Italy's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Giuseppe Brusasca, told a reporter later that Italy had suggested independence, but had agreed to support the federation draft if it were approved. Mr. Brusasca said Italy would watch the fulfillment of the plan, and hoped it would become "a good result for the U.N.—because we feel that it is necessary that the U.N. become strong in the confidence of all peoples." There are still 30,000 Italians in Eritrea, Mr. Brusasca estimated.

### Ethiopian Comment

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou said Ethiopia would have preferred an immediate transfer. But he noted the solution represented a great deal of compromise effort and was the only one which could achieve agreement now.

Earlier the committee had rejected a Soviet proposal for immediate Eritrean independence and a Polish proposal for independence after three years in a series of votes by paragraphs late yesterday. This morning, it rejected a Pakistan formula for independence by 1953, the key vote being 29 to 16.

The strongest opposition to the final plan came from an Iraqi resolution, which proposed letting an Eritrean National Assembly choose by July 1, 1951, between federation and independence. On its key clause, this drew twenty-one votes in favor, but still had twenty-eight against.

Under the approved plan, the autonomous Eritrean unit would have legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs. The federal government would control defense, foreign affairs, currency and finance, foreign and interstate commerce, and external and interstate communications, including ports. Ethiopia would have its own access to the sea for the first time in its modern history.

There would be an imperial federal council, composed equally of Ethiopians and Erithreans, to meet at least annually, advising on federation affairs. Eritreans would be represented in proportion to population in the federal legislative branch. An Eritrean bill of rights is provided.

### *Ethiopia Alert for Probable Attack*

# Italians 'Invade' Somaliland With 'Civilizing' Force

18a Ethiopia

**By LEM GRAVES Jr.**
(Special to The Courier)

Courier
Dec. 2, '50
Pittsburgh Pa.

ROME—Pride and shades of the ancient "Mare Nostrum" concept last week led the Italian people to embark, with considerable fanfare, on a completely uneconomic project of colonization in the barren African Somaliland.

This is the concensus of opinion among Italians of all groups who have been asked why they have so eagerly entered into the business of conducting a ten-year trusteeship program in Somali for the United Nations and are so insistent on participating in the control of Eritrea.

**CALLED HUMANITARIAN**

Last Monday, in Naples and in nearby Caserta, departing Italian soldiers, colonial officials, and assorted specialists heard high Government officials, including Premier Alcide De Gasperi and Defense Minister Randolf Paciardi describe the new mission in Somali in glowing humanitarian terms. As these men marched into waiting ships in Naples huge harbor, they reflected a resurging Italian nationalism and carried with them the prideful blessings of a people who could ill afford the luxury of colonization.

They had been told that this endeavor was not one of imperialism and exploitation, but one inspired by humane and Christian concepts. They were told that it was their solemn duty to bring civilization to Somali.

While it is true that the Italian "return" to Somali is hardly cut from the Nineteenth Century pattern of imperialism, it is also true that there is no opportunity for such imperialism and exploitation on the grand scale in Somali.

**COLONY IN BAD SHAPE**

In addition to having practically no material resources, Somaliland's limited agricultural land scarcely provides food enough to keep the 510,000 natives from starving. In terms of food resources, this backward African colony is overpopulated. Assuming the best utilization of every human and natural resources, Somali has and will have a deficit economy.

Italy is in exactly the same economic situation. It has a deficit economy. It lacks nautral resources. It is overpopulated. And it has limited land suitable for agricultural development.

If ever a colonization effort was uneconomic and apparently senseless, the combination of impoverished mother country like Italy and an impoverished colony like Somaliland is just such an effort. Even if European colonization of African soil could ever be morally rationalized, this particular project would still fail to make economic sense. Somali offers Italy neither the rich resources she so badly needs (as India gave to England or as the Congo gave to Belgium) or the "lebensraum" or room for expansion which Italy has always claimed that it needed. Italy cannot export its excess population to Somali and expect these people to carve out an existence any more desirable than they now find in the densely populated slums of poverty-stricken Naples.

**HAVE TWO REASONS**

Why, then, are they so joyfully "returning" to Somali?

When they will speak frankly, Italians will tell you that they want a foothold in Africa for two reasons: (1) Their pride—which has suffered severely from ignominious defeats in most of their modern military and colonial endeavors; and (2) "Our Sea"—the Mediterranean—which is likely to be focal point in future world history.

One gets the impression that, in order to "return" to Africa, Italians, who are not given to "tightening their belts" and embracing dinner-table austerity, would go to that extreme to support this new "civilizing" expedition to Somali.

Even though their heralded "return" comes at the gracious invitation of the United Nations and implies no conquest, the Italians welcome even this meagre salve for their wounded pride and will march with heads high into the dark continent of Africa.

The other reason for their joy is part strategic and part political. Italians regard the Mediterranean as a sort of private lake, notwithstanding the fact that its waters wash the shores of more than a score of other countries—incidentally, not including Somali.

They believe that involvement in any African colony, no matter how insignificant, will give them a voice in Mediterranean affairs. In addition, they rationalize that African bases will be invaluable if World War III comes.

**CAN'T GOVERN SELVES**

M. A. Vitale, for twenty-nine years an Italian colonial officer in Eritrea and Somaliland, told this reporter that despite the lack of economic balance in this arrangement, it was important for Italy to return to Somali for the reasons outlined above. Asked about self-government for Somali and Eritrea, he insisted that those countries are incapable of directing their own destinies.

**WHAT SELASSIE THINKS**

Ethiopia's Haile Selassie offers quite a different explanation. In recent statements opposing Italian control over both Somaliland and Eritrea, Selassie has charged that the main purpose of the new Italian expedition to Somali is to prepare for a third attempt at the invasion of Ethiopia.

Even Mr. Vitale, who is an expert on African colonies, admits that Ethiopia does have the resources which Italy needs for its homeland economy. Other Italians are aware that Ethiopia, which the UN recently cited for etxensive and illegal slavery, is rich in natural resources. But Mr. Vitale, Mr. Parri and countless other Italians vigorously deny that Italy will ever again embark on an attack against Ethiopia or any other sovereign nation.

**KEEPING EYES OPEN**

One would think that Italy would eschew the military path since it is one of the poorest countries on earth and has had such an inglorious military record in modern times. But Selassie, who has seen Italians charge on his soil twice before, promises to keep a sharp eye on the expeditionary forces now en route to Somali.

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— "FORTIETH IN 50" —

# Ethiopia Warns UN

18a
Courier
Sat. 4-29-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

LAKE SUCCESS—While cables to this United Nations message center tell of the difficulty the diverse peoples of Africa are having in deciding what they want in the way of government, independence or trusteeship, Ethiopian officials last week warned the UN that they would not be responsible for "incidents" arising out of the presence of Italian troops in neighboring Somaliland.

The Ethiopian Foreign Office sent such a warning to the UN after handing the note to the British Ambassador in Addis Ababa repeating warnings that trouble might grow out of the General Assembly's decision to give Italy a ten-year trusteeship over Somaliland.

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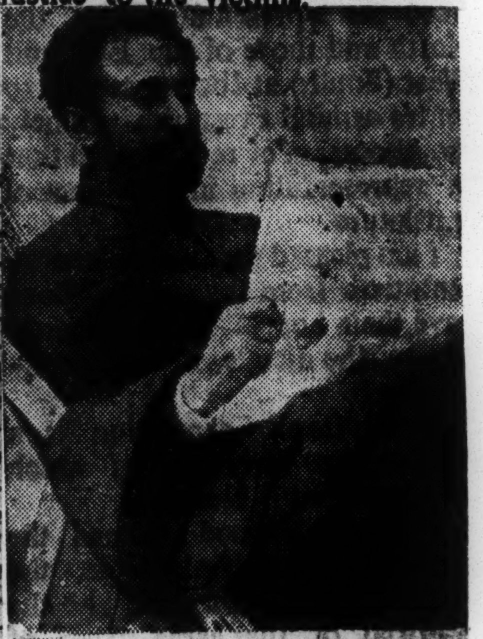
# Emperor Condemns Acts Of Violence

3-1-50

ADDIS ABABA, Feb 28 (R).—Emperor Haile Selassie last night condemned the acts of violence and threats in Eritrea saying that they prevented the United Nations Commission there from "studying the situation objectively without pressures from abroad."

The Emperor said that Ethiopia saw no need for a re-examination of the situation in Eritrea.

He also condemned the United Nations decision in respect of Somaliland as having favoured aggressors and denied the basic justice to the victims.



**H. M. HAILE SELASSIE**

Emperor of Ethiopia, who has condemned the reign of violence in Eritrea over the agitation for re-union with his kingdom. He has also condemned the U. N. O. decisions on Somaliland, where Italy has been given a foothold for the next ten years.

## STUDENT ATHLETE HONORED IN ETHIOPIA

18a

18a

Emperor Haile Selassie awarding a trophy to one of the winners at a recent interscholastic track meet. Black Star

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# ERITREA TIE URGED BY HAILE SELASSIE

New York, N.Y.

### Emperor, in Interview, Asserts 90 Per Cent of the Populace Wants Union With Ethiopia

18a

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 1—Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, said in an interview today that he hoped "all peace-loving countries will see that Eritrea is reunited with Ethiopia, although Ethiopia has unjustly lost Somaliland."

June 9-50

Italian Somaliland, now under a ten-year United Nations trusteeship, reverted to Italian administration last April. Ethiopia has asserted desires to annex both Somaliland and Eritrea, former Italian colonies, to gain an outlet to the Red Sea.

Haile Selasse disclosed that the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Aklilou Abte-Wold, had left this week for Lake Success, where a United Nations cmmission that has just completed a field study of the Eritrean dispute is expected to hand its report an recommendations to Secretary General Trygve Lie by June 14.

The 57-year-old Emperor received the reporter in the ground-flood reception room of the Imperial Palace. He wore a light khaki army uniform with four rows of ribbons. He sat close to one end of a long green sofa with his hands folded, while his pet Pekinese dog, Lulu, sprawled out asleep on the opposite end.

### Speaks in Amharic

Although the Emperor speaks English, much improved since his five-year exile in Britain during the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, he chose to speak in Amharic, the official language here, with his private secretary, Tafari Worq, acting as interpreter. He answered some questions orally and selected others from a written list submitted two weeks before and answered those in writing.

One of the unanswered questions submitted to the Emperor concerned recent reports in an American news magazine that Ethiopia was being used as a main center for Soviet infiltration into Africa. A press aide explained that it was His Majesty's policy not to comment on "rumors."

However, independent investigation has revealed that fewer than fifty Soviet nationals who are known to be paid by the U.S.S.R. live in Ethiopia. Their activities center about the Soviet Legation, a Russian-sponsored hospital, and an information center. Reports that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko had visited Addis Ababa on a "secret mission" were found to be false. The probable source of this rumor was that a recent Soviet Minister to Ethiopia also had the name Timoshenko.

### Rumors Not Substantiated

Some observers have attached significance to the fact that a small munitions plant being established here is directed by four Czechoslovaks reportedly paid by the Ethiopian Government. There are also rumors that under cover Communist agents operate among the large Greek and Armenian populations here, but these have not been substantiated.

In the interview the Emperor said that Ethiopia's claims to Eritrea rested upon "cultural, racial, ethnic and religious identity and upon economic necessity." He estimated that 90 per cent of the people of Eritrea have expressed their desire to "reunite with the Motherland," adding:

"There cannot possibly be peace in northeastern Africa, if the clear wishes of the population continue to be outraged and political intrigue and maneuvering iis attempted to be installed on Ethiopia's northern frontier as Italy's return to Italian Somaliland has already installed it on Ethiopia's southern frontier."

Questioned about relations between Ethiopia and Italy today, nine years after hostilities between the two countries, the Emperor said:

"Diplomatic relations have not been resumed with Italy, not out of a sense of vengeance, but in recognition of Italy's evidently unabated interest in the frontier areas of Ethiopia. After all, Mussolini's Italy was merely the third Italy to invade Ethiopia. As long as Italy continues her pretensions and political intrigues in Northeast Africa, Ethiopia cannot be expected to consider her a 'new' Italy."

### Many Italians Remained

Speaking of the large number of Italian technicians and business men who have settled in Ethiopia, the Emperor continued:

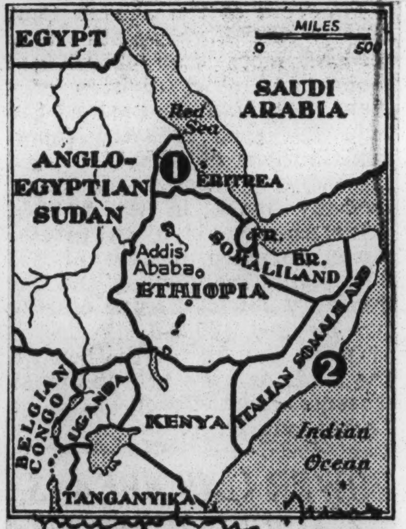
"Equally important in understanding Ethiopia's basic attitude toward Italy, is the fact that many thousands of Italians have preferred to continue to live happily and prosperously in equality and harmony in Ethiopia since the liberation and many thousands more are constantly seeking admission or re-admission to Ethiopia."

Italy and Ethiopia have no official trade agrement, he said, but private merchants have built up a trade that makes Italy one of Ethiopia's best customers and an important supplier.

Shifting to the internal problems of Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie noted that he and his Government "are occupied with the problems of education, public health, development of transportation, and the administration of justice."

Although his rather serene expression betrayed no emotion, he seemed proud to note that animosities said to have been caused by the Italian occupation forces among hinterland tribes and between Christians and Moslems, had been "stopped and suppressed." He added that Ethiopia was again "united into one nation."

The Emperor disclosed that Ethiopia recently had sent a mission to Europe to select 1,000 technicians from among displaced persons listed by the International Refugee Organization. The object, he said, was to help the DP's and simultaneously to help develop the country.



The New York Times June 9, 1950

Emperor Haile Selassie appealed to "all peace-loving countries" to help his country regain Eritrea (1). He deplored Italy's return as administrator of her former colony, Italian Somaliland (2), which Ethiopia also seeks.

Jun 9-50

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18a

## Going Modern

Emperor Haile Selassie is pictured as trying to modernize Ethiopia. At the same time, he is not being too sudden about it. Rulers of primitive nations have been known to lose their thrones by trying to carry the people too fast—in fact, similar upsets have been known in more enlightened areas.

Advertiser

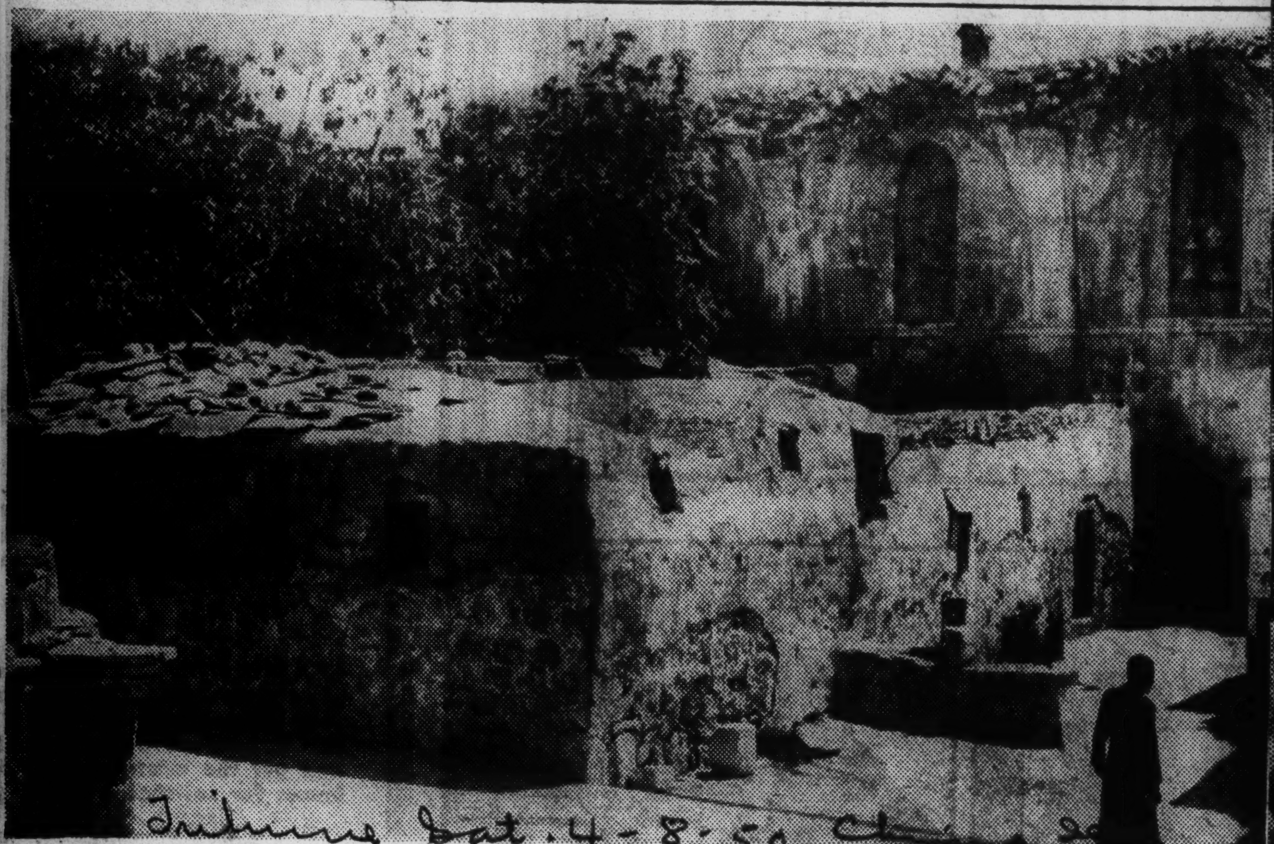
10-9-50

Thus we are told that in Ethiopia a real danger exists from an overdose of education, creating a class of semi-educated young men "for whom there are simply no jobs."

Montgomery Ala.

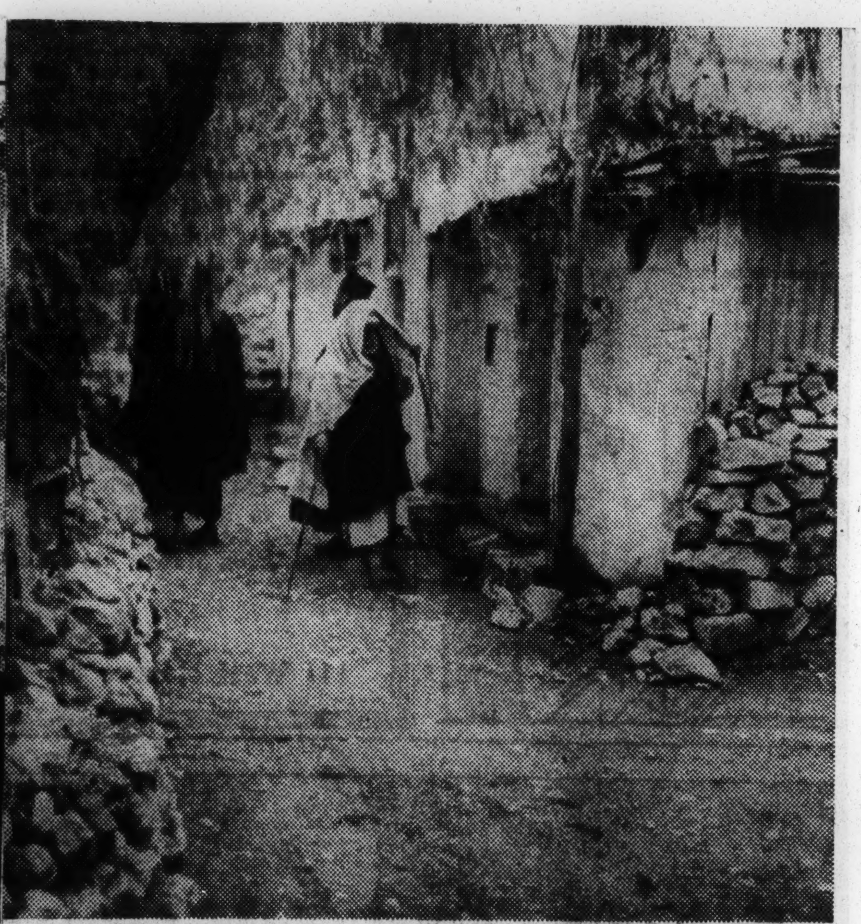
As Haile Selassie catches on he will of course learn that one function of government is to provide jobs for such ones and let them tell the rest how things should be done.

## *Ethiopian Village Atop Church of Holy Sepulcher*



Tribune Sat. 4-8-50 Chicago, Ill.

Mud home of Ethiopian priests and monks, which is part of a village of huts atop St. Helena's chapel at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem, where annual Easter eve "search for the body of Christ" is a mixture of Christian worship and African mysticism. [Orient Photo]



Abyssinian monks in a narrow way in front of village huts atop the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The Ethiopians have held this spot for centuries. [Associated Press Photo]

# FLAMING SYMBOL OF EASTERTIDE: HOLY FIRE RITES

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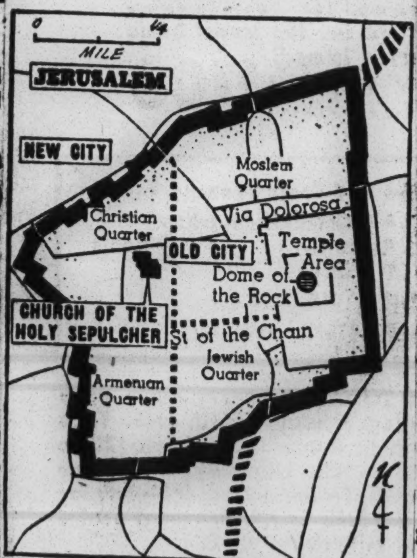
## Eastern Churches Hold Colorful Ceremony

*(Following is the last of eight articles describing Christian, Hebrew, and Moslem rites in Jerusalem at Eastertide.)*

BY STANLEY CLARK

JERUSALEM, April 7 [Reuters]—The huge dome of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, Christianity's greatest shrine at Eastertide, was damaged last November when a workman's blow torch set the wooden beams afire. However, annually on the Saturday before Easter the church is the scene of a ceremony which always threatens to set off a serious conflagration.



It is the ceremony of the Holy Fire, organized by the Orthodox and Armenian Christian communities.

### Crowds Jam Streets

Long before the appointed time, in the early afternoon, a great crowd of people crams the streets leading to the Holy Sepulcher, pushing and jostling into the church when the great doors are opened. Many devout pilgrims spend the night in the shrine to assure themselves of vantage points.

At times the pressure of the crowds is so strong that people are trampled underfoot and often there are two groups fighting madly — one to get into the church and the other, having found that it was difficult even to breathe inside, struggling to get out.

However, it is a thrilling scene—the chattering of the crowd, the chanting from the hidden chapels around the church, and the swaying and pulsing of the mass of pilgrims.

### Arabs Ride on Shoulders

It is not Christianity as the western world knows it, but the fervor of the crowd shows how Christianity has been kept alive in the eastern world against the onslaughts of other creeds over the centuries.

At the height of the preliminary excitement, Arabs mounted on the shoulders of friends somehow manage to push thru the crowd and, beating time with sticks held high above their heads, chant songs, some of which are aimed against the Jews.

### Procession of Banners

Almost everyone holds a candle ready for the appearance of the Holy Fire, which theoretically descends straight from heaven and goes forth to all the Christian world.

Before the patriarch's arrival, a procession of sacred banners forces a way thru the throngs so that the patriarch can enter. Three times the procession circles the tomb of Christ and then the patriarch, divested of his robes and crown, enters the tiny shrine.

Immediately there is a roar from the crowd. Torches appear thru holes on either side of the Edicule [a niche] of the Chapel of Angels, site of the stone which reputedly covered the mouth of the Sepulchre and was rolled away by an angel.

### Torches Light Candles

The flaming brands are thrust out by the Greek and Armenian patriarchs and are snatched up by runners who dart away thru the crowd.

The congregation's thousands of candles are raised and the holders thrust them into the fire of the torches so that, in a moment, the whole church is a blaze of light clear up to the rafters of the Rotunda. The bells of the church peal out and add their clamor to the screaming hysteria of the worshippers, who pass their hands thru the flames and rub them over their faces.

The runners push out of the church and race across the countryside, carrying the sacred fire to other churches. In ancient days, ships stood by on the coast to carry the flames overseas.

As they return home, the pilgrims carry burning torches with them to light fires, which they will try to keep burning at home until their next pilgrimage.

### Ceremony an Ancient One

The Holy Fire ceremony is one of the oldest of the Christian religion, possibly even older than Christianity itself.

Another bizarre ceremony is the Abyssinian service of "searching for the body of Christ" on the roof of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

The black monks of the Ethiopian church once held considerable rights in the Holy Sepulcher, but during centuries of struggle they were unable to hold out against more powerful churches of the Eastern community and lost their important shrines to them.

### Huts Atop A Chapel

However, they clung to their faith and sought refuge on the very roof top of the church. There they built a village of huts, each door marked with a blue cross, atop St. Helena's chapel, where the dark skinned monks worship Christ under the stars.

In the darkness on the roof top tomorrow night, the priests and their congregation, with a fair sprinkling of pilgrims of other sects, will gather around a great tent forming the Abyssinian church. The priests wear robes of every conceivable color and the abouna, or abbot, has an enormous crown.

In the ceremony, two of the priests pound large silver rimmed drums, slapping the vellum with their palms just as the jungle drummers of the African veldt do. Others shake a sistrum, a metal frame with horizontal rods which jangle together. The sistrum was used in the temples of Isis in ancient Egypt to attract the attention of the worshipers and to banish evil spirits.

The tapping of the drums, the shivering notes of the sistra, and the raucous chanting of the monks make it difficult to realize that this is a Christian ceremony on the roof of the Holy Sepulcher.

### Parade Around Roof

The abouna reads from the Gospels in Gheez, the literary language of Ethiopia, the story of the Lord's Passion, and the sound of the drums and the sistra, which had died to only a low throbbing while the abbot was reading, swells into a blare.

The priests, accompanied by the abbot over whom is held a great green and gold umbrella, line up in pairs. With the congregation following, they parade around the roof of the church, seeking the body of Christ in the shadows in a simple dramatization of the Resurrection.

Four times they circle the roof, crying that the tomb is empty and wailing over the death of Christ.

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# U.N. Is Hearing Eritreans Out On Their Future

Herald-Tribune

## Some Want Independence, Others Seek Union With Ethiopia on Trusteeship

New York

[illegible] 4-9-50

18a

GHINDA, Eritrea, April 8 (AP).—Justice U. Khine Aung, of Burma, sits behind a big table in a deserted filling station near this East African village and asks: "What kind of government do you want for Eritrea?"

A bearded tribesman, who walked ten miles for this two-minute audience, answers through a young interpreter: "My people want union with Ethiopia."

Listening natives nod assent. This is a hearing for members of the Unionists and others favoring the joining of Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Three miles away Judge Erling Qvale, of Norway, behind another long table inside a small schoolroom, tells more than a score of village chiefs: "We have come here on behalf of the United Nations to find out what is best for the future of Eritrea."

Then he asks a spokesman: "What kind of government do you want for Eritrea?"

### Replies in Arabic

The spokesman, replying in Arabic, says: "My people want independence or, if that is not feasible at this time, a trusteeship under Great Britain for a period of ten years."

The other chiefs nod assent. This is a hearing for the Independence group, which opposes union of Eritrea and Ethiopia, a country to the west.

The two hearings in this hot and sticky town, midway between Asmara in the mountains and Massawa on the muggy Red Sea plain, bring to life such abstract phrases as "self-determination."

The five-man United Nations Commission, which includes Justice Aung Khnie and Judge Qvale, has instructions to find out what the people of Eritrea want as a government.

Eritrea was an Italian colony for more than fifty years. The British captured it in 1941. They have been running affairs on a temporary basis since.

A plebiscite is considered impossible. Possibly not one in a hundred of the million Eritreans can write. So the U. N. Commission is going around the country trying to determine from the leaders the sentiments of the people.

The commission recognizes it will get only a general idea. Claims are conflicting or impossible. Both Unionists and Independents claim support of 80 to 90 per cent of the population.

There are charges and countercharges by both groups that Ethiopia, on the one hand, and Italy, on the other, are interfering by financial and other means. Italian groups support independence, presumably in the belief that this would be better for the 25,000 or so Italians still living in Eritrea.

### Lean to Independence

Eritreans with Italian blood stand firmly for Eritrean independence.

There are some 15,000 to 20,000 half castes in this former Italian colony. Their fathers were Italians, their mothers Eritrean blacks—generally noted for their handsome features.

Today there are nearly as many half castes as there are Italians remaining in Eritrea. The half castes occupy a special position in the social scale midway between the native and the European white.

They fill many important positions in public and business life. They own farms, small mines, small industries. Nothing is very big in Eritrea.

The Independence group points a finger of suspicion at Colonel Negga Haile Selassie, Ethiopian liaison officer in Eritrea. He is not related to the Ethiopian ruler. The Unionists say they suspect the activities of Conte A. Figarolo di Gropello, Italian government representative.

Meanwhile, both try their utmost to outdo one another in demonstrations whenever the U. N. shows up. At Ghinda, both sides mustered hundreds of their followers with flags and posters—red and green for the Independence group; red, green and yellow for the Unionists.

Even the little native children at the Unionist meeting were drilled to shout "Ethiopia!" in unison. The Independents are chiefly Moslems. The Unionists are chiefly Christian Coptics.

To these simple African people, the United Nations represents some strange and mysterious, but powerful, body beyond the mountains and the setting sun.

Though most of them are not quite sure just what it is, they have been told by their chiefs they must come out in force when the U. N. people show up.

At any rate, it's a "big day" that will be talked about for years to come.

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# Ethiopia Wants Help Under 'Point 4' Plan

Richmond, Va.

18a

Times-Dispatch

4-9-50

ADDIS ABABA, April 8—(AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie says that Ethiopia is anxious to participate in President Truman's "Point Four" program. He says the country could use such assistance in a four-fold program:

(1) To develop and extend communications, especially roadways.

(2) To improve public health.

(3) To improve education.

(4) To develop Ethiopia's great agricultural and mineral potentialities.

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# Africans At Howard Aided By Ethiopia

Journal and Guide

[illegible] 5-20-50

18a

Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Honorable Ras H. S. Imru, Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States, presented a check for $2,000 to Howard University last week to aid African students attending the school.

**"The difficulties and the hardships of the African students studying in the United States, brought about as a result of the recent devaluation of the pound and the establishment of a committee for raising funds to alleviate such hardships, has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia," Ambassador Imru stated on presenting the check.**

Ambassador Imru presented the check shortly before the celebration of the "Ninth Anniversary of the Restoration of the Ethiopian Independence after five years of Fascist domination."

Several representatives of Howard University and various African students were present at the ceremony, at the Ethiopian Embassy.

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# Ethiopia's First Nurse Training School Formed

Journal and Guide

18a

Date 5-13-50

Norfolk Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Ethiopia's first nurses' training school was recently organized in Addis Ababa by the Seventh-Day Adventists denomination, it was announced here last week.

**Elder Erwin E. Roenfelt, an associate secretary of the World Conference of Adventists, made the announcement upon his return from a month's trip to Ethiopia.**

Past attempts by government and religious organizations to organize nursing schools, Elder Roenfelt said, failed because of the lack of young people with sufficient educational background.

* * *

**SIX BOYS AND** six girls, all natives trained in local Adventist schools. became members on March 1 of the first nurses class at the denomination's 80-bed Zauditu Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa.

The government-approved nurses program was set up by Miss Lois Bowen, a registered nurse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland G. Bowen, of Collegedale, Tenn.

**Miss Bowen received her nursing education at the Florida Sanitarium and Hospital, Orlando, Fla., and spent some years at the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital, Takoma Park, District of Columbia, before her appointment to the Ethiopian hospital last October.**

The Adventists are currently operating two training schools and three hospitals in Addis Ababa, Elder Rosenfelt reported. The denomination first entered the country in 1921.

# Ethiopia Blasts Somaliland Ruling

18a

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 4—(AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie notified the United Nations Tuesday Ethiopia will not recognize a 1949 General Assembly decision to place Italian Somaliland under Italian trusteeship.

The Ethiopian government had opposed the U. N. action last fall and warned that such a decision would be considered a threat to Ethiopia's security.

The Ethiopian cable was received as the U. N. made public a draft trusteeship agreement submitted by Italy outlining the terms under which Somaliland would be administered.

Considerable interest was apparent here in a provision under which Italy would be authorized "to establish in the territory whatever military, naval and air installations are necessary for the defense of the territory."

This is a standard provision of all the trusteeship agreements now in effect, but U. N. officials pointed out that this was an unusual situation in that Italy was an ex-enemy country and in that it would be the first time since the war that the Italian government would be authorized to maintain troops in Africa.

# Haile Selassie and Empress Distribute Gifts

18a
Ethiopia

Christmas gifts in Ethiopia are personally distributed by Emperor Halie Selassie and his wife at the imperial palace in Addis Ababa. In the background may be seen the traditional Christmas tree with flickering colored lights.

# Emperor Fetes School Kiddies

## Date Difference

1-21-50

## Due to Calendar

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — While your Christmas gifts of Dec. 25 and your New Year's resolutions (perhaps some of them broken before sundown on Jan. 1) may still be fresh in your minds Ethiopians only last week, on Jan. 7, celebrated Christmas.

As for the New Year, it passed long ago, in September, 1949.

Emperor Haile Selassie and the Empress gave a gala Christmas party on the grounds of the Imperial palace for thousands of school children and their European, American and Ethiopian teachers.

Colored Americans present as guests at the Imperial Christmas party were:

Dr. T. Thomas F. Fletcher, Lincoln University, Mo., principal of the Medhane Alem grade and high school; Laurence Thomas, Springfield, Mass., Emil Jason, Edwardsville, Ill., Ernest Copeland, Crab Orchard, Ky., and Clarence Perry,; St. Louis, Mo. all teachers in Dr. Fletcher's school (Medhane Alem means "Savior of the world").

### Europeans Included

Children from all the city's schools were on hand to receive Christmas gifts directly from the Royal hands. European children were not overlooked, several of them being present.

The fact that the Christmas festival was held outdoors in January has no meaning in this clime, because there is no winter here.

There was a real Christmas tree, with colored and twinkling lights. There was no traditional Santa Claus. Emperor Haile Selassie, dressed in Ethiopian national costume, was his own Santa Claus.

Most of the gifts handed out by the Emperor and the Empress consisted of pullover sweaters, many of them in loud colors.

It gets cold up in these lofty mountains after sunset. Sweets and other delicacies left the palace compound in huge quantities. but mostly inside the young guests.

### Matter of Calendar

How did it happen that Ethiopia, a devoutly Christian country, paid no attention to Dec. 25, when most of the Christian world was marking the anniversary of the birth of Christ?

It's all a matter of the calendar. Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Coptic church have never come in line with Pope Gregory 12th's reformed calendar, but continue to cling to Julius Caesar's old Julian calendar.

The calendar observed here is off not only 13 days, but also eight years. It's only 1942 in Ethiopia.

New Year's presents another puzzle to Westerners here. It comes on Sept. 11! If proximity to New Year be used. Christmas comes almost four months after Ethiopia's New Year. You figure it out.

# Asmara Riot Toll Reaches 32 Dead

18a

ASMARA, Eritrea —(AP)—Arson and looting flared anew yesterday in Asmara's native quarter. Police killed two persons, bringing to 32 the deaths since the Moslem-Christian feuding broke out Monday.

A dozen Moslem shops were set on fire. Police blazed away at looters, killing two and wounding others. The number of wounded in the four-day violence passed the 130 mark. Thus far there have been no casualties among British troops or other Europeans.

# Christmas Two Weeks Late for Ethiopians

## Christmas Is Hot and Sunny

Garbed in their tradtiional Ethiopian national dress, the Ethiopian royal family greets Christmas (Jan. 7 in Ethiopa) on a sunny and hot day. Behnd the Emperor and the Empress are several of the prncesses and the crown prince.

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# U. S., Britain, France Back Italian Bases Near Ethiopia

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

## To Be Built In Somaliland, Site Of Former Attack

By CHARLES LOGAN

GENEVA, Switzerland — (ANP) —A decision was made on the international scene here Thursday that many informed Negroes throughout the world will not relish.

[illegible] 1-20-50

Representatives of the United States joined Great Britain and France in supporting Italy's right to establish military bases across the border from Ethiopia. These Italian military establishments will be built in the same colony--the Somaliland--from which Italy launched its fiendish attack on Ethiopia in the initial stages of World War II. Many foreign observers believe that this move will lead to trouble of unforeseen proportions

Several weeks ago, Italy was granted the right to administer the Somaliland, her prewar colony in East Africa, as acting UN trustee for 10 years. This was granted over vigorous Ethiopian protest. Ethiopia viewed this move as a violation of the U. N. charter and the Italian peace treaty. The Ethiopian note reminded the U. N. that under the peace treaty. Italy renounced all claims to its former colonies.

**CHARGE VIOLATION**

Furthermore, Ethiopia declared, the granting of a trusteeship to a country that is not a member of the UN violates the U. N. charter.

Last week Italy added fuel to the smoldering embers by requesting establishment of military, naval and air installations in Somaliland. At the same time in London, it was announced that British warships troops have been pouring into the East African colony of Eritrea, another prewar Italian possession. British army reinforcements have rushed to the colony in considerable numbers for several months, it is reported, but they have not been able to quell native uprisings against white domination.

Meanwhile, anti-British, anti- feeling is rising in East Africa, Greville Drew, chief administrator of Eritrea has announced that mobility and striking power of the police will be increased with additional vehicles and radio equipment.

This announcement was hard to stomach in pro-Ethiopian circles throughout the world. Only a few years ago the Fascists were doing on a much larger scale what the British and their new "allies," the Italians, plan to do against the Thomas Jeffersons, Crispus Attuckses, and George Washingtons of East Africa.

**POWDER KEG SOURCES**

Facts surrounding this international powder keg lead to two unimpeachable conclusions: Great Britain, the United States and France have overridden Ethiopia's desire for security, while Italy--a very recent enemy--has given the greenlight.

Along with the announcement from Geneva comes this week explanation from John Fletcher-Cooke, British member of the six-member subcommittee presently drafting the 10-year trusteeship agreements for Somaliland. He said he did not share the 'optimism of the Iraq delegate that there are no threats to the peace of East Africa."

Apparently, Fletcher-Cooke is under the illusion that Ethiopia and her sympathizers are "threats to the peace,' although he does not say so specifically. However, it is believed that there is a 3,000-man British police force in the territory. Recently two battalions were sent to stamp out an uprising near the Ethiopian border.

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# NEW ERITREA RIOTS BRING TOLL TO 30

New York City

## U. N. Commission Warns It Will Not Be Influenced by Tragic Outbreaks

Times

ASMARA, Eritrea, Feb. 22 (AP)—Hand grenades were hurled today in renewed Moslem-Christian rioting, and casualties of the week were reported to have risen to 30 dead and 130 wounded.

Ten grenades exploded near the European quarter. British troops reinforced the police. The situation appeared to calm down at sunset.

The United Nations Commission here warned the Eritrean people that the incidents, resulting in the deaths of children as well as adults, could not and would not influence the commission's decision on the futre of Eritrea. The commission is on a fact-finding visit to determine whether Eritrea should receive independence, be split up between Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, turned over to Ethiopia or otherwise disposed of.

The appeal called on Eritreans to "stop all acts of violence immediately, as these acts can only result in useless bloodshed, bitterness and the disturbance of peaceful relations among the inhabitants of the country."

A United States communiqué said that no American forces had been called in to help restore order. United States military police in jeeps circulated near the scene of the disturbance to pick up military personnel. But in no circumstances will the American military unit here be asked to assist the administration, the communiqué said.

There is only a small group of United States Army and Navy technicians in the city. They operate the Asmara radio relay station and serve as ground crews at the air field. There are no American combat units here.

The British are occupying this prewar Italian colony until the United Nations decides what to do with it.

Although there are religious feuds in the native districts among Coptic Christians, Moslems, a few Roman Catholics and some pagans, the main differences, it is believed, arise out of the future status of Eritrea. The Christians want it annexed to Ethiopia.

The rioting was precipitated by the slaying of a Moslem mir official Monday. During the mile-long funeral procession yesterday for the official, in which uniformed Moslem youths took part, grenades and stones were thrown from a point near the Moslem cemetery.

The Moslems turned on their attackers with swords and knives.

A curfew, from 7 P. M to 5 A. M., was set up a month ago to, protect the 50,000 Europeans mostly Italians, who live here.

18a 1950

# FELIX EBOUE

## FELIX AFRICANUS

TO THE EDITOR:

Elspeth Huxley, writing in "Tomorrow's Hope or Yesterday's Dream?" (June 4) on the increasing place being taken in Africa by native Africans in government and the learned professions, adds, "French Equatorial Africa even had a Negro Governor." One might not expect fuller reference to Félix Eboué, the

Felix Eboue, French administrator.

Governor in question, in the article, but it should be pointed out that he was the product of the French social system and not of any special current forms of encouragement of Africans.

Times

This most distinguished man was born in French Guiana, educated in the French school system, took a law degree at Bordeaux and passed thirty-five years in the French colonial administration. As Governor of the Chad he became a powerful force for the Allies when, in August, 1940, he proclaimed against Vichy France and for de Gaulle, swinging the territory and all French Equatorial Africa with him. That November he became Governor of French Equatorial Africa. He died untimely, at the height of his powers in 1944 after—and, it was thought, because of—his monumental work in the war.

6-18-50

P. BONIFACE.

New York.

18a 1950 French Equatorial Africa

# NEGRO JOURNALIST FROM FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA LISTENS TO CHARGES OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA

Black Dispatch [illegible]-18-50

## Workers Defense League Tells of Actual Peonage in Southern Tier of States

Oklahoma City, Okla.

## REPORT SAYS 118,000 MEXICANS IN BONDAGE

(By Alvin E. White)

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Sen. Jane Vialle, Negro woman journalist, who represents one million Africans of Ubangi-Shari (French Equatorial Africa) in the Council of the Republic, upper house of the French Parliament, was one of the committee that heard the report on outright slavery in the United States, at an UN hearing Thursday.

The report was made by the Workers Defense league of which Rowland Watts is secretary. A special committee of the UN which has been appointed to study slavery in all of its forms, including forced labor, peonage and survivals of pure slavery include Prof. Poblete Tronscoe of Chile, Bruno Lasker of the United States and C. W. W. Greenidge of the United Kingdom with Sen. Vialle.

Sen. Vialle was born in the Congo and educated in Paris. She has lived both in France and French Equatorial Africa. Before the war she was a staff writer of the Opera Mundi News agency. She joined the underground resistance movement in Marseilles in 1940, was arrested in 1943 when the Germans captured the city and spent the next year in a concentration camp and a prison.

In 1945 she entered politics, making a 9,000 mile speaking tour through Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ubangi-Shari and Chad. Her speeches on the educational and economic needs of the African people made such an impression she was elected to the Council of the Republic the next year as one of the two representatives from Ubang-Shari. In 1948, she was reelected. The territory she and her colleague represent is larger than France itself and five times as large as New York state. Its population is a little over a million.

The report which the committee heard shifted the groups study of bondage as still practiced in the Middle East, Africa and South American countries to illegal peonage and forced labor in states

[redacted] con- Government after the war," Mr. Watts said, "although the need for agricultural workers could be fully met by free domestic labor."

He contended that the system had been expanded in the states of the Southwest and Middle South so that, in the two-month period of last August and September there were over 118,000 Mexican Nationals imported and certified for work on 570 large farms. In addition, he declared, at least 200,000 illegal entrants crossed the borders from Mexico each year.

Mr. Watts cited the exploitation of the Indians on the islands of St. Paul and St. George off the coast of Alaska.

Another report described conditions affecting workers in turpentine camps in Florida and Georgia, being submitted by the Rev. C. Leroy Hacker.

# Black Magic Cult Gains On Gold Coast

18a

4-2-50

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, BRITISH WEST AFRICA, April 1—(AP)—Despite condemnation as "a work of the devil" by the Christian Council of the gold coast, the Tigari cult is gaining new strength almost daily.

Its adherents are recruited from the great mass of illiterates in the gold coast. Tigari is a word of the GA tribe of the gold coast which means "black magic power." It is a concoction of various African leaves ground to powder in an earthenware pot.

Tigari is alleged to have miraculous healing powers. It is supposed to make one rich, to assure success in trade, to make one popular. In fact, it is regarded by the superstitious as a veritable panacea for everything, including love, richers and fame.

Around this powder a powerful religious cult has been built, with appropriate idols, priests and priestesses, feasting and mumbo-jumbo.

The powder is administered, through a razor cut in the wrist, in varying degrees, according to the results desired. Riches call for a bigger dose than mere success in love affairs. However, there is no tangible evidence of success, particularly in the case of those desiring riches. The powder does appear to exert a lasting power over its victims.

The Tigari priests seem to have a special liking for illiterate market women and traders with some funds or goods. A person who is known to have money is fixed coaxed to the fetish where he is hypnotised by a priest or priestess.

He is made to confess to some "sinful" way of life and then is called on to make a sacrifice in atonement. Usually it is a substantial part of his funds or goods.

**Cola Nut**

If the "sinner" is stubborn, he is given cola nut (favored by Africans for chewing), which has been soaked in crocodile bile. This makes him amenable to the directions of the priest. He may then bring his offering, after which he is disposed of in one way or another.

Usually he dies within a couple of weeks. Tigari cult leaders then hold rites for the "sinner" who "confessed" when it was too late.

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# Editor Is Given Additional Year

Courier 18a

ACCRA, Gold Coast—(ANP)—A British High Court has dismissed the appeals of American-educated Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, publisher of the Accra Evening News and head of the nationalist People's Convention party.

Last month he was sentenced to serve a year in jail for his part in the January strikes. Last week, he was sentenced to another year on a charge of writing newspaper editorials of a "disloyal" nature.

— "FORTIETH IN 50" —

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# Eight Gold Coast Leaders Are Jailed

West African Pilot

ACCRA, Feb. 28 (R).—The Magistrate's Court here has sentenced eight people who took part in last month's "positive action" strike here to four months hard labour each for inciting to take part in an illegal strike.

The "positive action" movement was led by Kwame Nkruma, head of the nationalist Convention People's Party, who was earlier sentenced to one year gaol for his part in a strike designed to secure Dominion Status for the Gold Coast. Wed. 3-1-50

Those sentenced today were the party's Legal Adviser, T. Hutton Mills, Bankole Awoonor Renner, Mrs Letitia Quaye, Blankson Lartey, Jerron Quarshie, H. S. T. Provencal, J. N. Ashitey and Ashi Nikoi. Lagos Nigeria

Several of those sentenced today are to await trial on further charges.

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West African Pilot
Wed. 3-1-50

**MR B. AWOONOR-RENNER**

Former member of the Accra Town Council and front-rank Gold Coast nationalist. Along with seven others, he was sentenced to four months jail on a charge of inciting an illegal strike.

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# Gold Coast Chiefs And Wives Arrested

West African Pilot

ACCRA, Feb. 25 (R).—Fourteen chiefs' wives and several chiefs of the town of Yendi, Gold Coast Northern Territories, were arrested after a crowd (mostly of women) had stoned the District Commissioner's house there. Mon. 2-27-50

All pleaded not guilty to disorderly behaviour and were remanded on bail.

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# Kwame Nkruma Is Jailed One Year

West African Pilot

ACCRA, Feb. 22 (R). — An Accra Magistrate's Court today sentenced Kwame Nkrumah, head of the Gold Coast nationalist Convention People's Party, to one year imprisonment for "inciting others to take part in an illegal strike".

Eight other leaders of the "positive action" strike called on January 8 to secure Dominion Status for the Gold Coast were each sentenced to one year.

The Convention People's Party legal adviser, Mr T. Hutton Mills, Barrister-at-Law, was sentenced to four months, and Mrs Letitia Quaye was sentenced to a fine of twenty pounds or three months gaol.

Mr J. N. Welbeck, Communist Party Propaganda Secretary and J Ocquaye, were discharged.

A notice of appeal was given.

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# Levies On Africans For Riots Planned

West African Pilot

ACCRA, Feb. 20 (R).—A bill to provide compensation for the damage caused by riots on the Gold Coast will come before the Legislative Council which meets on February 28. Tues. 2-21-50

It will allow compensation to be charged on any district and made good by special levies including taxes on any males over eighteen years of age.

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# Gold Coast Tension Cabled To U.N.O.

ACCRA.—Cablegram messages have been sent to various organisations abroad by Mr Bankole Renner, informing them of a nation-wide strike and non-co-operation movement spreading throughout the Gold Coast. West African Pilot

18a

The cablegrams further state that "workers were opposing imperialist domination and demanding complete self-government from British rulers." 1-24-50

Despatched on Monday, January 9, the cablegrams were addressed to the Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., Secretary, W.A.S.U, London; The United Nations Organisation, Lake Success; and the T.A.S.S. News Agency, Moscow.

The W.A.S.U. acknowledged receipt of the cablegram and replied as follows:

"Cablegram received, W.A.S.U. supports struggle for West African Independence; Moreat Gold Coast Struggle."

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West African Pilot

Tues. 2-14-50

**MR B. AWOONOR-RENNER**

One of the Gold Coast nationalists charged under the Emergency Regulations. He has cabled messages to Russia, the U.N.O. and elsewhere, reporting the recent developments on the Gold Coast.

Lagos Nigeria

# Africans Dig Diamonds, Gold in River

Times-Dispatch

## Natives, Prospectors Operating Mines

4-28-50

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, AFRICA, April 22 — (UP) — Native and European diamond and gold mines are operating in the fabled country near Tarkwa, 39 miles north of here by railroad.

Prospectors, and Africans using primitive tools, have dug out small quantities of gold and industrial diamonds from the Abonsam Woraba River, where legend says the wife of the forest god once took her daily bath. "Abonsam Woraba" means "Mistress of the Devil" from the goddess.

Richmond, Va.

The legend was believed until a few decades ago, and natives feared to visit the stream at night.

Government sanitary workers have improved the area in recent years, and it is eternally green now, a wide carpet of bahamas grass stretching to the far distance, relieved by undulating hills covered with short hedge plants, and mountains on the horizon.

The Abonsam Woraba stream itself shrinks to a mere trickle in the Winter, the Gold Coast's dry season.

### More Diamonds Found

Prospectors here noticed two months ago that the number of diamonds in the soil was increasing. There was no "diamond rush," but the number of sweating prospectors grew to 30, including many women.

The Africans work alone or in small groups, wash the gravel in calabashes, and travel to Tarkwa every day or two to bank their diamonds, receiving advances on sales in London.

Except for the few European companies, diamond mining in Tarkwa is purely a "home industry." It is impossible to estimate production figures because the "industry" is unorganized, and overhead is small.

To judge from the undiminishing daily yields, however, hunting for diamonds will be a permanent source of income to the Gold Coast.

Most of the miners live in the village of Asaman, a mile from the Abonsam Woraba River. Asaman is crowded and bustling, women cooking and naked babies romping in the streets. Occasionally a train whistles past.

A little clearing near by serves as a market where women frying plaintain tarts and cakes outdo one another with praise of their products in the language of African hawkers.

The native authority receives 2 shillings in every pound (i.e., 1-10) of income from diamonds. The combined yield of both native and European enterprises last year totaled more than 900,000 carats, of which native industry now claims a respectable share.

Chiefs at a provisional council meeting last month asked the Gold Coast government to supply modern machinery to remove tree stumps and top soil and to remove some of the restrictions which now hamper them.

# Learn More Than '3 Rs' Here

18 a Liberia

## Foreign Service Institute for Overseas Workers

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

One of the busiest schools in Washington is an establishment at 21st and C Streets, N.W., which has no "entrance requirements," never gives grades or examinations, yet has between one and two thousands persons enrolled as students each year.

This is the Foreign Service Institute of the U.S. State Department, in operation since March, 1947. Its job is to help U.S. government workers prepare for assignments in foreign lands all over the globe.

9-29-51

Three of its present students are well known in educational circles throughout the South. They are Dr. Eunice Matthew, on leave from her post as professor of education at Tennessee State A. and I. College; Ambrose B. Lewis, agricultural engineer, who formerly taught at A. and T. College in Greensboro, N.C.; and Sandy J. McCorvey, agricultural extension production specialist from the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

**4 Different Schools**

All of them are scheduled to go abroad within a couple of weeks for two years of work under the Point 4 program.

With other Point 4 workers they are registered at present in the school of advanced training for foreign service personnel of FSI.

Other schools at the institute are the school of diplomatic and consular practice, a management and administration shool, and a school of language and linguistics, where intensive instruction is given in 36 different languages.

Headed by Harry C. Hawkins, FSI was established by the Foreign Service Act in 1946 to provide a general orientation for State. Department workers headed for posts abroad, as in U.S. embassies and consulates.

However, the institute has since its beginning served not only the State Department, but all types of government agencies, from the Department of Agriculture to the War Department. It has registered 194 Point 4 workers since last January.

FSI's average total enrollment is about 496 students per month—but its courses vary in length from three weeks up to four or six months, and the number of students enrolled at any one time varies accordingly.

Thus, a group of U.S. Consulate workers from the Near East may undertake a course in the Arabic language which last six months, while the orientation program for the Point 4 workers only requires three weeks.

Their instruction includes straight lectures on the history, geography, and customs of the countries where they are going, and discussions and workshops on special problems related to working and living in a foreign land.

Arrangements are also made by FSI to give these workers a chance to meet and talk with representatives of the foreign countries they are to visit.

**Visiting Specialists**

The teaching staff at the institute includes anthropologists and other specialists who are on the regular staff of the institute, as well as visiting specialists in particular fields.

A psychiatrist, for instance, may be called in to talk on maintaining good mental health while abroad.

All of the students at FSI are mature individuals, whose training and experience caused them to be selected by the government for a special job overseas.

**Dr. Matthew Well Prepared**

Dr. Matthew, for instance, will be an educational adviser under Point 4 in Thailand where she will help Siamese educators prepare instructional materials.

Holding degrees from Hunter College, Columbia University, and Cornell University, she has for the past five years taught at Tennessee State A. and I. College where she is professor of education and supervision.

For the past four years she has also been consultant for in-service teachers for the state department of education in Tennessee. She is a native of New York City and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Matthew.

**Mr. McCorvey From Alabama**

Mr. McCorvey, who is a native of Tunnel Springs, Ala., got his bachelor of science degree from Tuskegee Institute and his M.S. degree from Michigan State College. He has also pursued further studies at Indiana University.

After working in the Alabama state extension service, he spent three and a half years in the Army during World War II, being stationed in North Africa, Italy, and the Phillippines. Then he took a teaching post at Tuskegee.

Mr. McCorvey will work in Liberia for Point 4 and will take with him his wife, the former Regina May of East Halsey, Ala., and their two children, Effie, 7, and Del, 4.

**To Meet Brother in Liberia**

Also assigned to Liberia is Mr. Lewis, who comes from Manassas, Va. He received his B.S. degree from Virginia State College and the M.S. degree from Cornell University. Besides teaching at A. and T. College he has served on the faculties of Virginia State, Lincoln University (Mo.), and South Carolina State College.

Like Mr. McCorvey, Mr. Lewis will take with him to Liberia his wife, the former Mary V. Evans of Huntington, W. Va., a public school teacher, and their daughter, Diane, 3½.

He will have a reunion in Liberia with another member of his family, his brother, Orville M. Lewis, a maintenance engineer, who has been attached to the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia for the past four years.

Pictured at the Foreign Service Institute in Wasington are (top photo) Sandy J. McCorvey (second from left) and Ambrose B. Lewis (right) who leave for an assignment in Liberia soon, under the Point 4 Program. Mr. McCorvey, from Tuskegee Insititute, is an agriculture extension production specialist and Mr. Lewis, formerly at A. and T. College in Greensboro, N.C., is an agricultural engineer. They are shwon with Dr. Edward T. Hall, (left) in charge of Point 4 orientation at FSI, and his assistant, R. K. Lewis. In lower photo, Miss Eunice Matthew, Ph.D., on leave from her post as professor of education at Tennessee State A. and I. College, is learning Siamese before going to Bangkok, Thailand, as an educational adviser under Point 4. At the Foreign Service Insititute she chats with Miss Chot Choi Kambhu of Bangkok, who is studying dress design at Livingstone academy. (Kay Dee Photos)

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## Two Texans Finish Study Course for Point 4 Positions

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Department of State reported Saturday that two Texans have completed a training course preparing them to serve under the Point 4 program in Peru and Liberia.

The Texans are among forty-one trainees who will be leaving soon to help provide technical assistance to underdeveloped areas of the world.

Miss Amanda Louise Bryant of Denton will serve as a home economics specialist with a food supply mission of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in Peru.

She has Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts degrees from Texas State College for Women and has served as a home economist and food preservation specialist in

Texas, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and with the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations in Greece.

The other Texan embarking on Point 4 aid is Dr. Cedar A. Walton of Dallas, an agricultural production specialist who will join the mission in Liberia.

18a

Dr. Walton, who has served for more than twenty-four years as county agricultural agent in Dallas County, holds a degree in agriculture from Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, Prairie View.

## Point 4 Workers Get Ready for Overseas Jobs

# TUBMAN INAUGURATION TO BE HIGHLIGHTED BY PRESENCE OF MMES. BETHUNE AND SAMPSON

Black Dispatch P. 5.

### Etta Moten Invited to Sing January 4 When Liberian President Is Inducted into Office

## MONROVIA TO BE ALIVE WITH LAVISH PARTIES

18a

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women and Mrs. Edith Spurlock Sampson, former alternate delegate to the United Nations, may officially represent the United States at the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman on January 4.

Both names have been proposed to the White House but no official announcement has been forthcoming as yet.

Etta Moten, the well known mezzo-contralto, has been invited to sing during the inauguration exercises which will include a series of events, soirees and receptions occupying a solid week.

Plans for the inauguration have the entire population standing on tiptoe. It is expected to be one of the most dramatic and colorful celebrations ever seen in West Africa. Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis, a past master at protocol, is in charge of arrangements.

Sat. 11-24-51

Chiefs from the interior areas of the country with their retainers, dancers and singers will be much in evidence. President Tubman, a man of the people, is idolized by the natives. It is he who led the indigenous people to complete citizenship. He fought successfully for the enfranchisement of people who formerly could not vote. His efforts to expand educational opportunities have also added to his popularity.

Dignitaries from many foreign nations will be present for the occasion. Liberians are racking their brains to arrange adequate accommodations for the expected throng.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Monrovia, famous even normally for its gay ceremonials and lavish, exotic parties, is expected to surpass all previous records.

Juan Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, was here on a visit last week. He has an active interest in Liberia, being chairman of the Liberia Co., founded by his late brother-in-law, former secretary of state Edward R. Stettinius. Trippe is arranging a special constellation plane flight directly from New York to Roberts Field, Liberia with only a stop at Dakar, Senegal, in West Africa.

A number of American business men, some of whom have recently acquired interests in the Republic have announced their intention of attending the ceremonies. Numerous Liberian officials in America and other countries are returning home for the occasion.

In addition to several state department attaches there will be a number of colored Americans on hand in addition to the numerous colored Americans already here working on Point 4 and various governmental programs.

Dr. Raphael O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas State university and former U. S. Minister to Liberia is attending as guest of the Liberian government.

Edith Sampson is enroute to Paris to serve as an observer at the UN session for the NCNW. She will fly directly from Paris to Monrovia if she is able to cover that event also.

U. S. Ambassador Edward R. Dudley will be one of the top diplomats at the event. He, together with Mrs. Dudley, will be the official hosts for the American contingent.

# U. S. Farm Guidance Helping Liberia Become Independent

Afro American Sat. 9-9-50 Baltimore, Md.

## Liberia Increases Vegetable Production

Frank E. Pinder, right, head of the agricultural production program of the U. S. Economic Mission to Liberia, explains to his liberian aides methods of combating cabbage rot. By demonstrating better methods of controlling insects and plant diseases, and of growing crops, Pinder and his staff have helped Liberians to triple their vegetable production. Eighty vegetable demonstration projects are being conducted in various parts of the country.

# Amount of Top Crops Increased in 6 Years

178

MONROVIA, Liberia — Largely as a result of farm demonstration work now being carried out by the Republic of Liberia with the co-operation of the U.S. Economic Mission. Liberia is becoming self-sufficient in the production of its two important food crops—rice and cassava.

A report on the part played by the State Department's Mission in helping Liberia to increase its farm output is carried in the May issue of Foreign Agriculture, a U.S. Department of Agriculture publication. In 1944, when the Economic Mission was getting started, Liberia imported 5,000 tons of rice to supplement its production.

### 50,000 Ton Increase

However, during the last five years, rice production has shot up from 150,000 tons to about 200,000 tons. The increase resulted largely from the expansion of acreage and adoption of better farming practices recommended by the Mission and Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Liberia.

Plans are under way to further increase the country's rice output. For example, a model rice demonstration project will be established this year in Gbedin Swamp to help encourage swamp rice production.

The output of cassava has increased by an estimated 50,000 tons since 1947. Last year production stood at about 460,000 tons. Cassava is a tuberous starch root product that is best known in the United States as tapioca.

### 80 Vegetable Projects

Of real importance to Liberia's diet is its intensive vegetable production program which got under way about five years ago. Now 80 vegetable demonstration projects are being conducted by the country's Department of Agriculture and Commerce with the aid of the Economic Mission.

Liberian farmers are learning the advantages of using good seed, fertilizer, insecticides, improved practices and better tools. Their production of cabbage, tomatoes, okra, eggplant, corn, lima beans and vegetables is continuing to rise.

Last year, about 150 tons of fresh vegetables were marketed, as compared with 50 tons in 1948. Through the adoption of improved farming methods and the introduction of foreign strains of plants and animals for crossbreeding, Liberia is pushing its production of livestock, poultry and tropical fruits.

# Road Program In Liberia Awaits Funds

178

Oklahoma

WASHINGTON D. C. (N-NPA)— President Truman has requested Congress to make available the unexpended balance of an appropriation of $700,000,000 for the construction of a port, port facilities and access roads in Monrovia, Liberia.

The unexpended balance will be used to construct and improve roads leading from the interior of Liberia and adjoining areas to the port of Monrovia. The port and port facilities have been constructed and are now in use.

Thurs. 8-24-50

It is intended to establish a year-round highway to the port of Monrovia. The increased traffic is expected to make it possible to utilize the full potential of the port and increase its success as a financial venture. This project is a part of President Truman's program for the development of backward areas of the world. State Department officials consider Liberia one of the most primitive areas.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

As the basis for improvement of conditions in Liberia, the State Department, at the request of the Liberian Government, sent an economic mission there. This mission conducted surveys of forestry resources, soil surveys with particular reference to cocoa and palm oil; etablish agricultural experiment stations, and set up quarantine regulations on agricultural projects.

As a result of certain studies, which the economic mission made, Republic Steel has become interested in an iron-ore mine in Liberia and is constructing a railroad from the mine to Monrovia.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000,000 tons of iron ore reserve in the ground in Liberia, with from 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 tons assayed at 69.2 per cent pure iron, which is one of the highest grades in the world.

The concession for the iron ore was in the hands of a small American operator, a Mr. Christie, who interested Republic Steel in its exploitation.

Wiley & Company, a relatively small Pennsylvania firm, have built a hotel in Monrovia, an ice plant, and an ice-cream plant for the first time in the history of the country, and their enterprizes are reported to be quite successful.

Wiley & Company also are looking into large-scale rice production. Rice production has been developed in Liberia to the point of self-sufficiency and the economic mission was planning on exporting Liberian rice. This project, however, will run into Congressional opposition since some Southern State, particularly Louisiana and South Carolina, produce rice and were hardly able to dispose of their crops this year.

Congress probably will lay down the policy that economic missions, under Mr. Truman's program, should try to develop products which this country needs rather than a commodity of which it has a surplus.

An example of such commodities would be cocoa, which was pretty much of a British and Brazilian monoply. The Liberian Development Company is reported to have been particularly successful in developing cocoa production. In addition to the one big company, cocoa also has been produced in Liberia by independent native farmers.

# U. S. Negro Physician Heads Notable Health Work in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia. —(ANP) —The greatest strides in making Liberia a healthy place to live have been made by the U. S. Health mission which was established shortly after World War II.

Composed entirely of Negro physicians, nurses and technical experts under the leadership of Col. Hildrus A. Poindexter, its medical director, the mission has strengthened the existing Public Health Service of the Republic.

Established at the request of the Liberian government, it assists in the training of professional and sub-professional public health and hospital personnel. Nurses, technicians and midwives have been trained. A clinic is operated for the sick. A standard diagnostic laboratory center for Monrovia with medical consultant service for the entire country is maintained.

The mission has engaged in malarial control so effectively that malaria which was once the scourge of West Africa is down at low ebb. Sanitation specialists have almost ridden the Monrovia area of the malaria bearing mosquito.

An important part of its work has been in maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. The death rate for mothers and babies has dropped terrifically since the mission has been operating. Special attack has been made upon varied tropical diseases, sleeping sickness, intestinal worm infections, tropical ulcers and many others. Surveys and research is carried on unremittingly.

Col. Poindexter, who is a graduate of Harvard University Medical school and former professor and head of the department of Bacteriology at Howard university, spen a year in South America studying parasites and tropical diseases before going into the U. S. army from which post he became director of the USPH Mission to Liberia.

Dr. John West of Washington. D. C., now a business man and operator of a radio station in Liberia, was the first director. Major Mary L. Mills, formerly of Durham, N. C., is in charge of the nurses connected with the mission.

Other notable phases of the program are the immunization efforts among children as protection against smallpox, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus. A study of tribal habits including some of thei ritualistic practices of religious worship and witchcraft is being made as well as observations on native herbs and medicine

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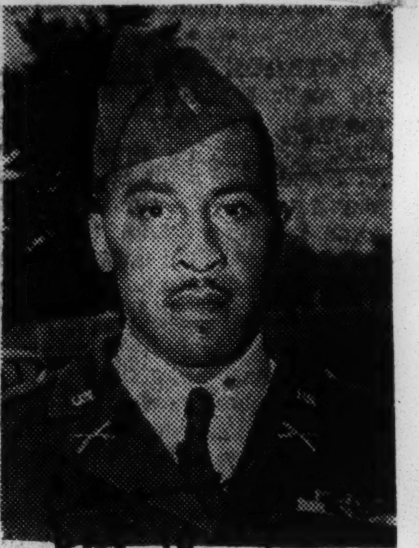

**Knighted**—Second Lieut. Isaac J. Davis of Fort Dix, N. J., has been knighted by Liberia for exceptional service to country, the only man in the U. S. Army so honored.—U. S. Army Photo.

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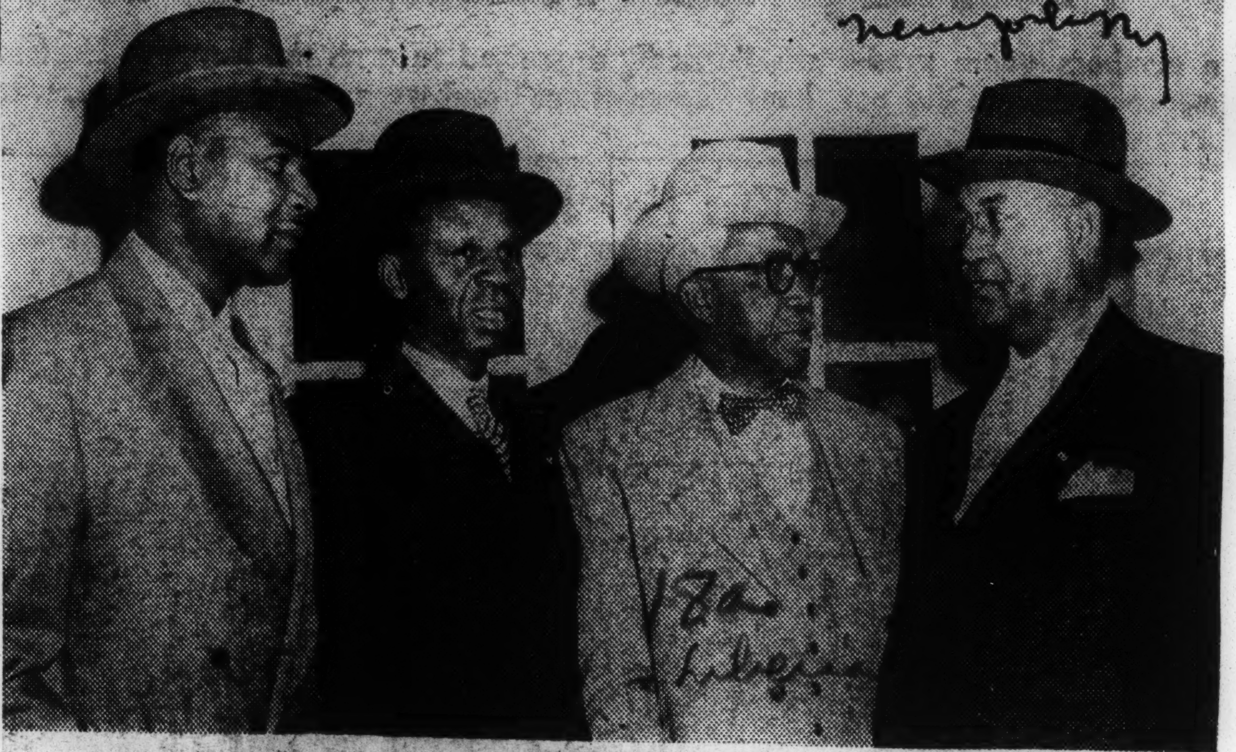
## Stopped By For Chat With Truman

Amsterdam News Sat. 10-28-50

new york ny



18a Liberia

INP Photo

**LIBERIAN VISITORS AT WHITE HOUSE**—Distinguished visitors from Liberia who are currently in Washington on official business call at the White House for a visit ident Truman. Left to right, are Charles B. Sherman, Liberian Government Econc Abayomi Cassell, Liberian Attorney General; Charles B. D. King, Liberian Ar U. S., and Gabriel L. Dennis, Liberian Secretary of State.

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# 2 Deaths in Family Of Liberian Envoy

Courier Sat. 10-21-50

18a

MONROVIA—(ANP)—The request that she send some dark clothing to her husband who was undergoing medical treatment here, so shocked Mrs. J. F. Smith in her home at Grand Bassa that she died instantly Thursday of heart failure. The Rev. J. F. Smith, Vice President of Liberia during the regime of former President Edwin Barclay, died soon after word reached him of the sudden death of his wife.

Mrs. Smith was a sister of C. D. B. King, Liberian Ambassador to the United States, who is now at Lake Success leading the Liberian delegation to the UN.

Meanwhile, Mrs. C. D. B. King lies critically ill at Harkness Pavilion, in the Medical Center, New York City. The Ambassador, in New York, remarked to friends that his cup of sorrow was filled to the brim.

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# Doctor Who Saved Liberia From French Plot Buried

Afro-American

Sat. 11-4-50

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Impressive funeral services were held in Monrovia, Liberia, recently for Dr. Luke Anthony, 80, former surgeon general of the Liberian Army, who was credited with saving the black republic from being absorbed by the French in 1905.

Born in the African "bush" in 1870 of the Bassa tribe, he came to the United States and entered Lincoln Univ. in 1686 his, benefactors being Moses A. Hopkins, then U.S. Minister to Liberia, Thomas N. Roberts and other Liberians, old Lincoln graduates.

He graduated from Lincoln and later from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, returning to Liberia thereafter. While at Lincoln he preached on the streets of Lancaster and York, Pa., as a missionary for the American Bible Society, and proposed establishment of a University of Liberia in 1889.

### French Plot Recalled

In 1905 the French Minister in Monrovia plotted to tell the world that a Yellow Fever epidemic existed in Liberia, put the republic under "quarantine" by bottling up her ports with battleships, then occupy the country under pretext of checking the epidemic

# Firestone Has Built Empire Within Liberia

18a

MONROVIA, LIBERIA-(ANP)-Whenever you mention Liberia to many people in America they immediately think of Firestone and rubber. This is natural because the Firestones, the late Harvey Sr., and Harvey Jr., plus a brilliant coterie of assistants have developed an enterprise so gigantic in scope and efficient in production that its business volume exceeds many times that of the country which houses it.

So huge are the Firestone plantations that they employ more Liberians than all other business enterprises in the country and the government as well. More than 20,000 Liberians work for this great organization which during the last world war produced 80 percent of all the natural rubber available to America and her allies.

It was in 1925 that Harvey Firestone, seeking to break the British world monopoly on natural rubber, selected Liberia for an experiment in growing rubber independently. This program, if successful, would free American rubber and tire manufacturers from the tight cartel which at times forced rubber prices as high as $1.25 a pound. The British already had proved that rubber would grow in Liberia by operating in Mount Barclay.

**FIRESTONE HOLDS 99-YEAR CONCESSION**

In 1926, Firestone negotiated a 99-year concession from the Liberian government with Charles Dunbar Burgess King, president. His firm through this contract controlled more than a million acres of land at a rental of six cents an acre.

Firestone is literally severeign within the limits of the concession through virtue of numerous extra legal privileges. The company does its own policing. All machinery, tools, supplies, buildings, franchises, rights and incomes were free of taxes, imposts, or levies. The company could seek labor throughout the nation or import if Liberian workers were scarce. White workers were limited to 1,500.

Through the National City Bank in New York, Firestone with the aid of the U. S. State department arranged a loan of five million dollars at 7 percent interest for Liberia. This enabled the African nation to consolidate its debts scattered among several countries.

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# FIRESTONE PLANTATION WORKERS IN LIBERIA WANT HIGHER WAGES

## Want Pay Checks Brought Up to Level Of Present Living Requirements

## DON'T LIKE RUINOUS COMMISSARY SYSTEM

18a

MONROVIA — (ANP) — The Liberian workers on the Firestone Rubber plantations staff have outlined the grievances which led to the labor disturbances here recently. The trouble started originally as long ago as Nov. 28 and was the result of pent up feeling. Later in early February it flared up again. Beginning in the garages the strike spread rapidly through all of the main plantations and as far as the big shipping port of Marshall.

The formal statement drawn up by the workers said according to unofficial sources:

"1. Increase in pay. They contend their salaries are not commensurate with their living requirements; that they were getting poorer the longer they worked for Firestone.

2. Monthly pay. They say classified employees should receive monthly instead of daily wages unlike ordinary laborers, especially since they have served the company for a long time.

3. Reduction of USTS bills. The United States Trading company (owned by Firestone) bills, they contend are too high. They say all they make is taken back by the company because of the high cost of the necessities of life and other items sold to them.

4. Reduction of working hours. The working hours they demand, should be reduced from eight to seven during the first five days and on Saturday to five hours only.

5. Better hospital treatment. They want better treatment and accommodation in the Firestone hospital, both the workers and their dependents.

6. Free transportation. They want free transportation for all employees.

7. Annual leave of absence. Every classified employee should be given two weeks of absence with pay.

8. Special compensation. Special compensation regulation is demanded to be prepared and approved by Government for injured and disabled employees.

9. A liaison. They want a labor relations officer to serve between them and the company.

10. Other grievances were stated. Some were against their immediate plantation chiefs who did not pay them the amounts booked for them by the labor department."

Three government officials were sent to investigate the difficulty. These were Atty. General C. Abayomi Cassell, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, J. W. Cooper, and Major J. C. Watson of the Liberian Frontier force. Magistrate N. V. Massaquoi, a prominent native official accompanied them.

Acting Secretary of State Dukuly issued an extraordinary official Gazette on the disturbance. It said:

"To ensure public safety and tranquility, a special executive commission has been set up and dispatched to the scene. This commission is charged with the control and administration of the entire area involved. In order to facilitate as well as strengthen its functions the Writ of Habeas Corpus has been suspended for that area for the duration of the emergency.

"The appointment of this commission and the placing of the area under emergency executive control does not however in any way serve as a countermand to the strike. The peaceful and mutual settlement of the dispute is left to management and labor."

# Health Mission Head Outlines Programs For Disease Control

18 a

(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The work of the United States Public Health Mission to Liberia under the direction of Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter will provide a valuable guide in planning health projects in other undeveloped areas of the world. This fact became more significant last Friday when the point four program of technical assistance was passed by the Senate by a 37 to 36 vot

Dr. Poindexter's operations of the Public Health Service mission to Liberia might serve as a pilot plant for other similar undertakings throughout the world.

He returned to the United States last week to consult with the officials of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency. He has outlined programs for the control and elimination of the main disease problems faced by the Liberian people.

Courier

Feb 3, 50

### MALARIA SERIOUS

Dr. Poindexter reports that malaria is the principal health hazard in Liberia. The mission's survey shows that nearly 600,000 Liberians, from a total population of about 2,000,000, are infected with malaria parasites. The disease has a disastrous effect on the country's economy, since the infected persons are either unable to work or work at half of normal efficiency.

An intensive malaria control program, based on an attack on the malaria-carrying mosquito. with DDT, has been carried out in the Monrovia area of Liberia. Tests of the effectiveness of chloroquine, an anti-malaria drug developed recently, have also been conducted.

Dr. Poindexter asserts that the tests, over a two-year period, have demonstrated that chloroquine is a practical means of controlling malaria.

Malaria was reduced 90 per cent in some sections by the use of chloroquine. Similar results were obtained by DDT spraying and other anti-mosquito measures.

### MODEL CLINIC

The mission operates a model clinic on Monrovia, where 21,000 patients were treated last year. A training school of nurses and technicians has been established to aid in the training of Liberian health personnel.

Dr. Poindexter declares that the mission's program is designed to be taken over by the Liberian people as soon as a sufficient number have been trained to carry on the work.

He reports that the expenditures of the Liberian Government for health have increased 500 per cent since the establishment of the Public Health Service mission there in 1944. He cites this as an illustration of the manner in which technical assistance may inspire heightened efforts of local governments to improve conditions.

Since Dr. Poindexter assumed his post in 1947, he has traveled over most of the country's 43,000 square miles by jeep and on foot, surveying disease problems. A good day's hike, he recalls, would take him over thirty miles, while dense jungle would sometimes reduce a day's journey to five miles.

The misison has completed a highly successful program of vaccination against smallpox. Today, it is difficult to find a Liberian who has not been vaccinated, and smallpox is no longer a public health problem.

## Liberia Sees Workers' Flareup

Courier

(Special Correspondent)

2-3-50

**MONROVIA, Liberia** — Tension continues to simmer beneath the seeming peace and quiet here following last week's rioting by workers on the huge Firestone Rubber plantations some thirty miles distant. Workers, armed with machetes, destroyed many young rubber trees in an outbreak growing out of demands for higher wages.

Firestone workers are paid an average of 45 cents a day, plus certain rice allotments and purchase considerations. They had orginally been promised $1 a day, it is reported, but merchants and planters objected, saying that such a wage level would ruin them.

**NATIVES ARRESTED**

President William S. Tubman declared a state of emergency and several workers were arrested as police sought to bring peace to the troubled area. A committee representing the workers made a survey SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, but the findings have not been made public.

Meanwhile, charges have been heard that many of the white workers-several hundred Americans employed by Firestone- conduct themselves insolently and are distinctly overbearing. No Negro Americans are employed nor are any Liberians working in administrative post in the Firestone domain in Liberia. Firestone products provide 90 percent of the total exports of Liberia and the firm has erected model villages and provided excellent hospital facilities for the workers. But the subject of higher wages has been the most aggravating problem the country has faced, and settlement of this problem is hardly likely soon. Meanwhile, the state of emergency continues and all civil liberties have been suspended.

Courier
Sat. 2-25-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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## Opens To U. S.

**MONROVIA-(ANP)**, Encouraged by the experiment in shipping bananas to the United States last month, a second shipment has been sent to New Orleans via the Delta Lines. The first consignment which consisted of 203 bunches arrived in such satisfactory condition that the steamship company has asked for additional shipments. Plans are being laid to encourage small planters to enter this field.

18a Liberia

In addition under the guidance of the U. S. Economic Mission to Liberia, enough seed beds are being planted to supply 5,000 new acres of coffee. Plans in which the Liberian Department of Agriculture under Secretary of Agriculture Cooper is engaged. call for the planting of 1,000,000 improved Nigerian oil palm scions within another 12 months. No matter what may be done by the industrial organizations working here, government officials feel that the development of the agriculture of the country is one of its most important economic possibilities.

Frank E. Pinder, American Negro attache loaned by the U. S. Department of agriculture is active in the development of this new program. Food production is also being pushed.

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## Peace Restored In Liberia After Rubber Workers Riot

2-24-50

**MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP)** — Rioting by workers on the Firestone Rubber plantations some 20 miles inland from the capital, seriously disturbed the peace and tranquility of Liberia, the only Republic on this continent, this past week. The trouble, which began over wages and was a recurrence of a disturbance which broke out a month ago flared again after a report had been made by a committee which had been set up to negotiate greviances among the workers on the 60,000 acre rubber plantation owned by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. Peace had been restored by the middle of the week, however, after armed riflemen and police guards had been dispatched to the plantation.

Scarcely was the rubber incident quelled than 350 workers at the Bomi Hills mining concession some 40 miles in the interior, also halted work, set up road blocks and refused workers who were not involved as well as ordinary citizens opportunity to pass. The workers there have been quieted also for the time being but these unusual disturbances are an indication of unrest which Liberia will have to handle carefully to avoid shocks to the country's economy.

President William V. S. Tubman proclaimed a state of emergency after the Firestone workers, armed with machetes, began destroying valuable young rubber trees "in a mad fury." The writ of habeas corpus was suspended during the emergency. The government took the position that destruction of property could not be tolerated.

**30,000 LIBERIANS EMPLOYED**

The Firestone Company, which has a 1,000,000 acre concession on which to grow rubber, employs about 30,000 Liberians. Firestone is the largest employer in the country. Likewise the rubber which is produced on these plantations constitute the greatest part of Liberia's exports to other countries. Last year it was more than 60 percent of all the export business done by Liberia.

The average wage of a Firestone worker is 45 cents per day plus certain rice allotments and purchase preferences. The Bomi Hills project which is also American owned (Liberian Mining Company with offices in New York) pays a similar wage. In fact that is the prevalent wage in Liberia. Employers point out that wages have always been low in Liberia and that native Liberian rubber growers are the ones who insist on keeping them so. Ledgend credits Firestone with offering to pay $1.00 a day when he entered Liberia but that Liberian merchants and planters declared such a wage level would ruin them.

Details of the report made by the committee appointed a month ago to go into wage scales and complaints against working conditions have not been made public. Apparently the results were not satisfactory to the workers and the riots resulted. Among the charges frequently heard are that many of the several hundred white American workers employed by Firestone are insolent and overbearing. No Negro Americans are employed nor are there any Liberians working in executive positions in the Firestone empire. Model villages have been erected for native workers and excellent hospital facilities have been maintained.

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## LIBERIA ASKS U. S. FOR ARMY ADVISER

### Request Made After Firestone Area Gets Martial Law—Red Moves Feared

3-2-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 24**— President William V. S. Tubman today requested the United States to supply a military adviser to Liberia—at expense of the Liberian government—to train her army.

18a

His request came eleven days after publication of a decree placing the 85,000 acre Firestone rubber plantation under martial law. Sporadic violence occurred on week-end of Feb. 4 when two months of negotiations resulted in a two-cents-a-day wage increase. This amount was promptly rejected by the 25,000 plantation workers.

Noting that Liberia was "vulnerable to foreign doctrines" in her present stage of development Mr. Tubman said that Liberia also desired to purchase American arms and equipment.

Both requests were made in a short talk following a luncheon at the executive mansion in honor of George C. McGhee, United States Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. McGhee had stopped in Liberia for three days en route to a conference in Lourence Marques, Mozambique, of State Department officials in the Near East, south Asian and African areas.

In reply Mr. McGhee told the luncheon group that he "fully recognized the need for basic security forces" in Liberia. He added that this protection against "Communist agitation" would give the Government confidence to proceed o nits program of development. He promised to "push" the matter of military assistance when h ereturned to Washington.

President Tubman handed Mr. McGhee a letter for delivery to President Truman. He said that it was in reply to an earlier message from the American President. Contents of the two letters were not disclosed.

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## Liberian President Now Has Assistant

18a

**MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)**— Charles T. O. King has been appointed as administrative assistant to the President of Liberia. King is the eldest son of Ambassador Charles D. B. King. He is a thirty second degree Mason, and a postmaster of the United Brothers of Friendship—a purely Negro fraternity.

5-6-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

# Liberia in Need Of Fresh Eggs

18a

KAKATA, Liberia — (ANP) — Fresh eggs have been one of Liberia's standing needs. The native Liberian out in the hinterland does not miss eggs so much. They have never been part of his diet. American-Liberians, however, as the descendants of pioneers from America [illegible] called, and European and American visitors miss the hen fruit which is so much a part of their daily menu. They do not relish the [illegible] eggs which the United States sends over [illegible].

An interesting experiment going on at the Booker Washington institute, located here in Kakata, may help Liberia solve her egg problem. W[illegible]r W[illegible]n, the American Negro principal, received recently from the board of directors and the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York City, a shipment of baby chicks. He was able to save most of them. He reported last week:

"Our first egg appeared Jan. 10. During the remainder of the month we collected 350 eggs. Thus far during the month of February, we have collected 2,064 eggs. We have a total of 205 pullets. Based on our most recent collection, the flock might be rated about 60 percent productive which is an excellent record considering the chickens with a few exceptions are about six months old. We have found a ready market for our eggs with the result we have collected nearly $150 for the school.

Booker Washington institute, fashioned after Tuskegee and Hampton, has less than 200 students who are learning sorely needed trades, such as carpentry, brick masonry and agriculture. The school welcomes the interest and support of Americans and American organizations. Its New York offices are at 101 Park avenue. Among its trustees here and in Liberia are Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President Tubman, Bishop L. H. King, Bishop Bravid Harris, Claude A. Barnett, Edward Robinson, and Dr. Eromy Ross.

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In ANG Speech

# Truman Says 4-Point Plan Aids Liberia

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — In describing the Point Four program as America's best counterweapon to the "Communist weapon of fear," President Truman last week cited some specific examples of how the technical assistance projects have raised the living standards in the few countries where it has been operating on a relatively small scale.

**One of the countries which has benefitted by the Point Four program is Liberia, said the President in his address before the American Newspaper Guild convention last Wednesday.**

18a

During the six years which the U. S. Government economic commission has been operating in Liberia, it has laid out roads, mapped the timber supply, and helped to open up an iron deposit, according to Mr. Truman.

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# Liberia Marks 103rd Anniversary as Republic With Gala Reception

Afro American

By PEARLIE COX

WASHINGTON

The Liberian Embassy was the scene of a brilliant reception Wednesday on the 103rd anniversary of Liberia's independence.

With Ambassador C. D. B. and Mrs. King still in Liberia, the Charge d' Affaires, Richard S. S. Bright, and Mrs. Bright received, James B. Dennis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, assisting.

Sat 18a 8-5-50

The Embassy parlor was colorful indeed, with red, white and blue flowers spelling out Liberia's colors on the table, mantel and shelf.

Mrs. Bright, who has a flair for smart attire wore a charming print gown, [illegible] tones predominating. The bodice boasted an off-the-shoulder neckline, the sleeves being brief and puffed, and the skirt was long and full.

Her jewels were fashioned of African gold, and pink-to-red roses fell from her belt.

A large marquee was set up on the lawn where a buffet supper was served.

### Ambassadors Pay Respects

Diplomats, high-ranking Army men, and other top-flight capitalites swelled the number of guests into hundreds. Among them were:

The Ambassador and Mrs. Nabuco of Brazil: Ambassador Gans of Cuba; Ambassador and Madam Koo of China; Ambassador and Mrs. Jimenez of Costa Rica; the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic and Mrs. Thomen;

Ambassador and Mrs. Imru of Ethiopia; Ambassador of Great Britian and Lady Franks; Ambassador and Mrs. Goubaud-Carrera of Guatemala;

### Madame Pandit Also Present

The Ambassador from India, Madame Pandit; the Ambassador and Mrs. Valle of Honduras; Ireland's Ambassador and Mrs. Hearne; the Ambassador and Lady Berendsen of New Zealand; the Ambassador and Mrs. Ispahani of Pakistan: the Ambassador and Mrs. Herbruger of Panama;

The Philippine's Ambassador Elizalde; Ambassador and Mrs. Winiewicz of Poland; Ambassador and Mrs. Boheman of Sweden; Ambassador Al-Faqih of Saudi-Arabia; Ambassador and Mrs. Nieto Del Rio of Chile; the Uraguayan Ambassador and Mrs. Campora.

Also Ministers from Trans-Jordan, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Syria, Switzerland, Cuba, Panama, Hungary, Egypt; and the Charges d' Affaires from Finland, Iran, Iraq, Spain, Nicaragua, Israel, Korea, Afghanistan, Ceylon.

### Congressmen Wives Atttend

Still other of the guests were Senator and Mrs. Brian McMahon; Senator Alexander Smith. Members of the House included Rep. and Mrs. James G. Fulton; Rep. and Mrs. John Kee; Rep. Frances Bolton; Rep. Michael Mansfield; and James P. Richards.

Also present were Assistant Secretaries of State and Mesdames Thorp and McGhee; Assistant to the President and Mrs. Charles Ross: Assistant to the President and Mrs. Steelman;

Administrative Assistants to the President and Mesdames Dawson and Elsey; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Martin; Deputy Postmaster General and Mrs. Burke; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Hutchinson; Under Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Galvin; Associate Justice Burton.

Present also were Consul-General of Liberia and Mrs. Frederick A. Price; Liberian Consul, Roland Cooper; Superintendent of Communications of Liberia, John L. Cooper; Commissioner Morris (Kakata); Major Prene Hasfil of Haiti;

Miss Greta Bright, daughter of the Charge d' Affaires, wearing a pretty blue dress; Mrs. Marie Davis Johnson, sister of the Brights; Mr. Cyril Bright, their son; Miss Rosina Robinson, a niece; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jupiter, recently wed at the Embassy.

### Both Davises Present

Other guests were:

Gen. and Mrs. B. O. Davis; Col. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis; Col. West A. Hamilton; Lt. Commander John C. Eason; Judge and Mrs. Armand Scott; Drs. Emmett J. Scott and Rayford Logan;

Messrs. and Mesdames Albert I. Cassell, Herman Barber, Roy Garvin, Thomas W. Curtis;

Mesdames Madge Cuney, Julia West Hamilton, Marjel Cook, Wm. Canaby (of the African Times, New York), Willa Cowan, Vernice Spraggs, Alice Dunnigan, Lula Davis, Marion Seymour, Isaac Cupid, Marguerite Reed, I. H. Brown;

Misses Ella Griffin, Clara Beverly, Florence Reed, Lorraine Jeffries, Ethel Houston, Myrtle Reeves, Jeannie Cupid, Olivia and Ollie Brown;

Messrs. Z. F. Ramsaur Jr., Granville Woodson, Norwood Dennis.

Among the gowns causing, "Oh, how pretty," and other such exclamations were:

The elegant beige lace jacketed gown that Mrs. Cassell had on, the Fifth-Avenue-ish black and white that Mrs. Roy Garwin wore and the black lace over rose that made Mariel Cook look even prettier.

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# Liberia's Economic Growth Credited to Florida Man

Afro American

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—When officials of the U.S. State Department appeared before Congress recently to justify the Point Four program of help for undeveloped countries, the one shining example which they had to offer as proof that a real job could be done was the little African Republic of Liberia.

Sat. 8-5-50

And one person who has played an important part in the economic development of Libera has been Frank E. Pinder, former county extension agent in Florida, whose outstanding work in that service led to his selection as one of the agricultural workers in the Liberian program.

18a

### Chief Agricultural Program

Pinder's natural ability asserted itself and he rose rapidly until today he is the chief of the U.S. agricultural program there. The tremendous growth in interest in agriculture, the growing of cocoa, coffee, palm kernels and bananas stems almost entirely from the work of Pinder.

A native of Key West and a graduate of Florida A. & M. College, Pinder and his Liberian and American assistants have taught better methods of production and processing of the tree crops and fibres which are Liberia's principal sources of wealth.

### Acheson Praises Expert

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, speaking recently before the Council of State Governments at White Sulphur Springs, West, Va., said:

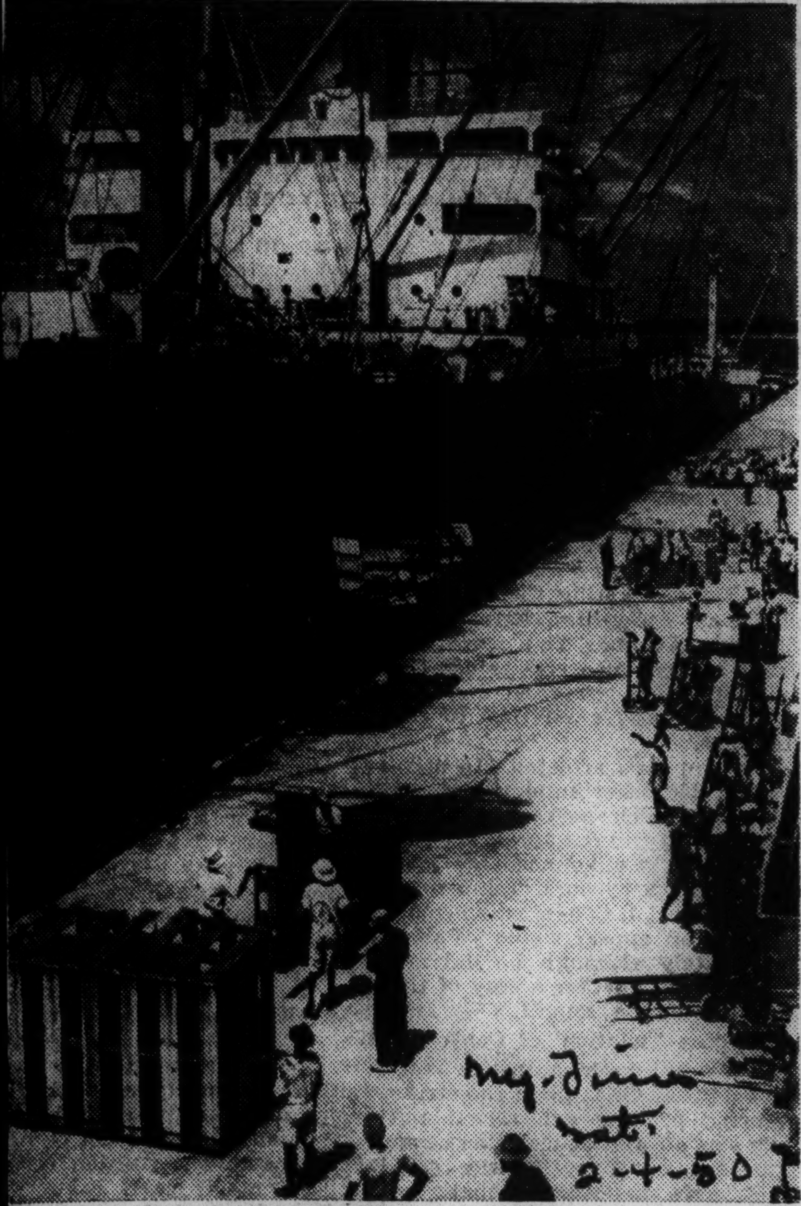
"Pinder taught the farmers in Liberia to plant tomatoes and green vegetables. He persuaded the government to put on a drive to increase rice plantings. He encouraged farmers to try cocoa as a cash crop. Today, in part, at least as the result of this one man's efforts, there is no 'hungry season' in Liberia.

Baltimore

"Frank Pinder is just one of the many State officials who are helping people to fight against hunger by introducing new crops, better breeds of cattle, better insecticides and cultivation methods."

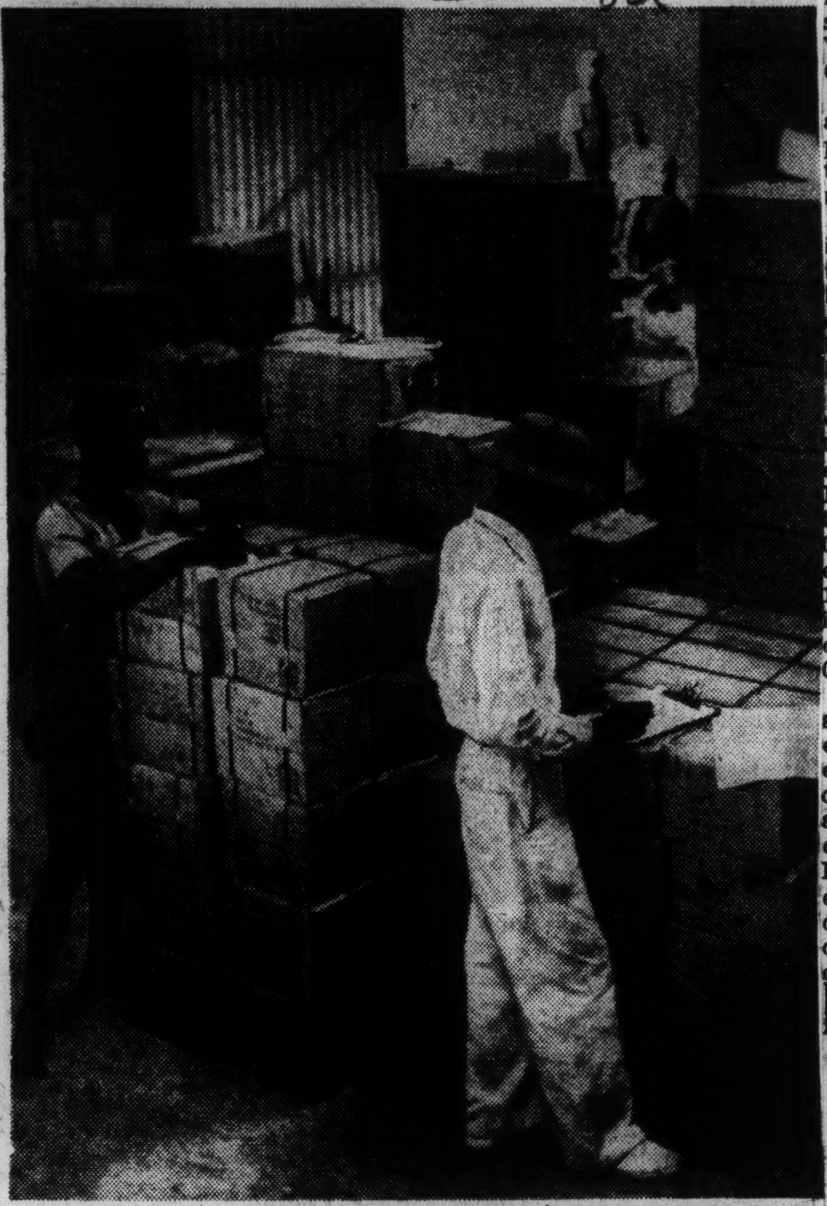
# AMERICAN CAPITAL BRINGS IMPROVEMENTS IN LIBERIA

18a



ny-Times
nat.
2-4-50

A cargo ship being unloaded at one of the piers in Monrovia.



Checking in goods that just arrived in the warehouse

## LIBERIA PREPARES TO BOLSTER TRADE

18a

### New Harbor Installation Is Seen as Aiding Development—Free Port to Be Ready Soon

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 26—With its new $22,000,000 habor installation nearing completion, Liberia was declared today by Secretary of the Treasury William E. Dennis to be "prepared for unlimited economic development."

Georgraphically the size of Maine, this west African republic has used the American dollar as its official currency since 1943. Its port is the only free port in Africa.

Mr. Dennis, described the new port as "not only an invitation to shipping but an invitation to capital investment as well."

He said he believed that "Liberia is prepared for unlimited economic development." He added that the new port in itself did not "manufacture trade" but served as "only a vehicle of trade." He believes that as Liberia's agricultural and mineral resources are developed, the country's trade also will develop.

Sat. 2-4-50

According to Commander Wallace M. Brown of the Civil Engineer Corps, United States Navy, officer in charge of construction, the port ocntract will be completed by May 1. He said final accounting for the six-year project would be finished in New York by June 30.

The free port area covers approximately 1,100 acres, Commander Brown said, to easily permit future expansion. He recalled the French port at Dakar where the city's business district so closely encircled the port that expansion was restricted.

Besides a 2,000-foot marginal wharf that accommodates four Victory-type ships, the Monrovia port has 80,000 square feet of warehouse space and 1,500,000 square feet of open storage space. Thirteen storage tanks for latex and pertoleum products have capacity of 45,000 barrels.

The port's consrtuction culminated from lend-lease agreements between the United States and Liberia during the war. In early 1944 the United States Navy grandted the construction contract to the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of New York. Work started in May, 1944, and the first commercial vessel (African Patriot, Farrell Lines, American) entered the harbor in July, 1948.

The Raymond company erected two steel and concrete bridges, the largest in Liberia, across the Mesurado and St. Paul Rivers. The latter, 955 feet long, was named for William V. S. Tubman, Liberia's President. Other port facilities include a power plant with three 450-kilowatt generator units seven and a half miles of paved access roads, an office building, customs inspection office, passenger waiting room and five houses for port management personnel.

Donald I. Inskip, port director said that the port is operated by the Monrovia Port Management Company, Ltd., an American firm. He explained the State Department organized the management company from representatives of seven American business organizations operating in Liberia—Farrell Lines, Firestone Plantations Company, Liberia Company, Liberia Mining Company, Ltd., Mississippi Shipping Company, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and Texas Company.

Under terms of the lend-lease agreement, the management company would operate the port throughout the amortization period of the loan.

"Monrovia has the first free port in Africa," Mr. Inskip said. "This has been a great step forward. It has put Liberia in a position to become a leader in shipping and to break down barriers which hamper the free flow of trade."

A trade increase of 40 per cent within five years was predicted by Oscar W. Meier, chief of the United States economic mission here. In 1948, he recalled, Liberia's total trade was approximately $25,000,000 of which $19,000,000 represented exports. He estimated that by 1955 the country's trade volume, if present price relationships hold, could reach $36,500,000, with $23,000,000 in exports.

Crude rubber from the 85,000-acre Firestone plantations accounted for 75 per cent of Liberia's exports in 1948. Mr. Meier predicted that rubber export percentage would probably drop to 50 per cent within the next five years. He based his predictions on "present indications" of new and increased exports, principally iron ore, palm kernel, palm oil and cocoa.

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## LIBERIA PROCLAIMS STATE OF URGENCY

### Civil Liberties Suspended After Workers Riot in Firestone Rubber-Growing Area

Times

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 14 (Reuters)—A state of emergency was proclaimed today after a riot had begun "in a mad fury" by workers armed with cutlasses on the Firestone rubber plantations about thirty miles from here.

18a

An extraordinary Government gazette said that the workers—descendants of freed United States slaves—bearing cutlasses, clubs and other weapons, had brought about "wanton destruction of property" there ten days ago.

Wed. 2-15-50

Riflemen and machinegun squads were sent to the 60,000-acre plantation, on the 1,000,000-acre Firestone concessions, and today workers were back on the job.

Yesterday, communications with Monrovia—named after President James Monroe, who initiated the founding of the republic—were cut off by 350 striking laborers who had set up log and rail roadblocks around the American-owned Liberian Mining Company's Bomi Hills iron diggings.

The strikers are reported seeking higher wages.

Communications were resumed when Henry B. Dundan, Secretary of Public Works and Utilities, went to the scene, and today the area was reported quiet although roadblocks were still manned and Africans inside them were prevented from leaving.

The Liberian Mining Company is building a road and Liberia's first railway to the mine from Monrovia. The diggings are to be worked by mechanized excavators, requiring little African labor.

A special executive commission of three Africans has been named by the Liberian President, William V. S. Tubman, to investigate the Firestone riot, and to insure "public safety and tranquillity" during the state of emergency.

Government sources said that as a result of the prompt action taken, the situation on the plantations had returned to normal.

To facilitate the commission's functions the writ of habeas corpus was suspended while the emergency lasted. This means that a person can now be arrested and held without the making of an immediate charge against him.

Usually reliable sources said that, according to reports from the plantations, some non-strikers had been injured in the riot and an attempt made to burn down several hundred acres of rubber trees.

Several —arrests had been made under emergency powers, the sources added.

The plantations are a vital part of Liberia's economy, crude rubber accounting for almost 90 per cent of the republic's total exports.

The new Tubman Bridge across the St. Paul's River

## Liberia As A Pilot Plant

18a

From the New York Times

Journal and Guide
Sat 2-25-50
Norfolk Va.

PERSONS who are looking for indications of how the Point Four program for aiding the peoples of underdeveloped areas can be worked out will attach some importance to recent reports from Liberia. There a development program, based on a combination of private investment and Lend-Lease grants, is being carried through its first stages. The new port operations at Monrovia will be in full swing by May 1.

Earlier impetus to Liberia's development was given by the Firestone rubber plantations. They brought in a new source of wealth and accounted for three-fourths of the country's exports in 1948. The Lend-Lease program had a somewhat different base. It was designed to improve the harbor, build bridges, provide access roads and supply both storage facilities and power sources. It is that program that is now nearing completion.

The effect on Liberia's economy is expected to be prompt and substantial. Better facilities for trade are designed to broaden the base of Liberia's production and to increase total trade by as much as 40 per cent within five years.

An important aspect of this increase is that while the volume of rubber exports will be sustained their proportionate place is expected to decline from 75 to 50 per cent in the total trade. Thus what is sought is a sounder and better balanced economy through greater diversity.

In this way Liberia is becoming something of a "pilot plant" for Point Four. The little African republic may well show what can be done in raising standards and making people more prosperous and happy.

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**In Liberia**

# Firestone Workers List Beefs

18a (Liberia)

Courier
Pittsburgh

MONROVIA—(ANP) — The Liberian workers on the Firestone rubber plantations staff have outlined the grievances which led to the labor disturbances here recently. The trouble started originally as long ago as Nov. 28 and was the result of pent up feeling. Later in early February it flared up again. Beginning in the garages, the strike spread rapidly through all of the main plantations and as far as the big shipping port of Marshall.

The formal statement drawn up by the workers, said, according to unofficial sources:

**1. Increase in pay.** They contend their salaries are not commensurate with their living requirements; that they were getting poorer the longer they worked for Firestone.

**2. Monthly pay.** They say classified employes should receive monthly instead of daily wages unlike ordinary laborers, especially since they have served the company for a long time.

**3. Reduction of USTS bills.** The United States Trading Company (owned by Firestone) bills, they contend, are too high. They say all they make is taken back by the company because of the high cost of the necessities of life and other items sold to them.

**4. Reduction of working hours.** The working hours they demand, should be reduced from eight to seven during the first five days and on Saturdays to five hours only.

**5. Better hospital treatment.** They want better treatment and accommodation in the Firestone hospital, both the workers and their dependents.

**6. Free transportation.** They want free transportation for all employes.

**7. Annual leave of absence.** Every classified employe should be given two weeks of absence with pay.

**8. Special compensation.** Special compensation regulation is demanded to be prepared and approved by Government for injured and disabled employes.

**9. A liaison.** They want a labor relations officer to serve between them and the company.

**10. Other grievances** were stated. Some were against their immediate plantation chiefs who did not pay them the amounts booked for them by the labor department."

Three Government officials were sent to investigate the difficulty. These were Atty. Gen. C. Abayomi Cassell, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce; J. W. Cooper, and Maj. J. C. Watson of the Liberian Frontier force.

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# YES, LIBERIA HAS BANANAS, BUT DO WE WANT 'EM?

Tribune

## Samples to Be Tested on American Market

Chicago Ill.
Mon. 4-10-50

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 9 [Reuters]—Experimental consignments of several varieties of bananas from Liberia are being sent by two American shipping companies to the United States market.

18a Liberia

If they satisfy American retailers, they may mark the beginning of an industry which eventually may supply 150,000 tons a year to customers across the Atlantic.

Officials of the United States economic mission, assisting the Liberian government in the economic development of the only independent part of the West African coast, have discovered 20,000 acres of suitable banana plantation country on the lower Loffa river, about 75 miles west of Monrovia.

**Costs Being Assessed**

But before American private enterprise proceeds with the project in collaboration with the Liberian government, costs and suitability are being assessed by means of experimental shipments.

A road thru the jungle to the banana country could link up with one now being constructed by the American owned Liberia Mining company to the Bomi Hills iron ore mine.

Bananas are only one of a number of agricultural industries which American experts, researching in the West African hinterland, believe could be grown profitably in Liberia.

**Looking for Investors**

The Liberian government is looking for private investors from abroad willing to assist in developing the country's resources. Future funds for technical assistance, such as the United States state department has been supplying thru its economic mission, are expected to come from President Truman's point four program.

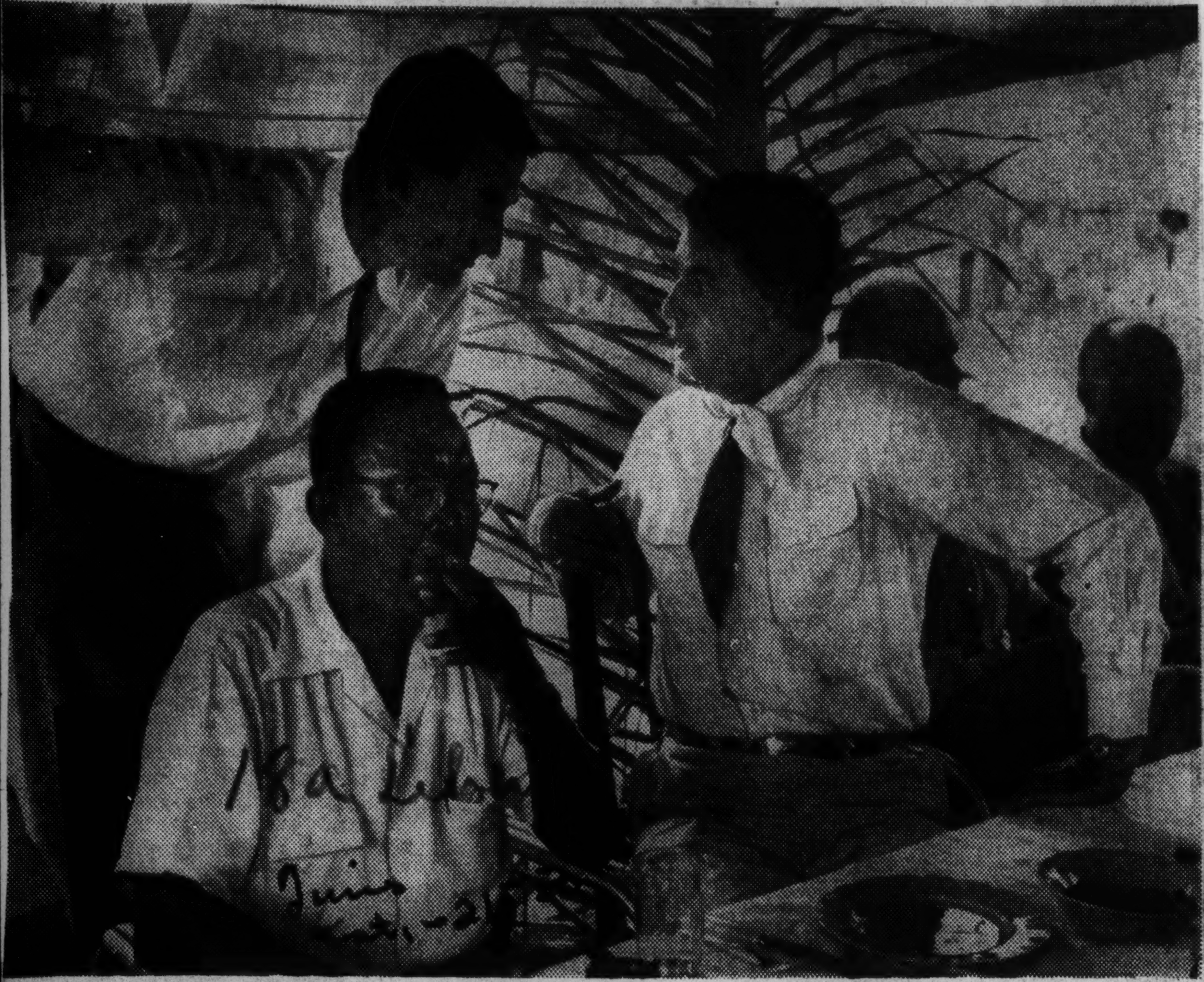
American interest in the tiny West African republic, founded a century ago by freed slaves, dates largely from World War II. Under lend-lease. the United States built a $25,000,000 harbor at Monrovia and developed the biggest airport in West Africa at Roberts field, 58 miles northeast and strategically situated on the air ferry route across the Atlantic to Africa and the middle east.

**In Blue Print Stage**

Plans to develop Liberia by integrating the extension of her meager communications with increased food production, new agricultural export crops and exploitation of her timber and mineral resources still are largely in the blue print stage.

According to economic mission officials, likely crops are cocoa, coffee and more palm oil kernels as well as bananas.

# AMERICANS CONSTRUCTING THE FIRST RAILROAD IN LIBERIA



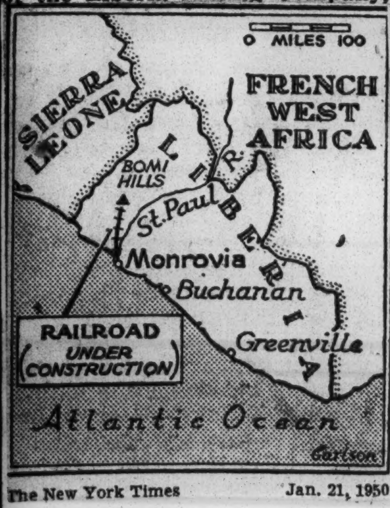
18a Liberia
Times
Sat. 1-21-50

President William V. S. Tubman in consultation with Lansdell K. Christie of New York, president of the Liberia Mining Company, and Dr. Thomas P. Thayer, standing, of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Times
Sat. 1-21-50

Monkey Hill, the principal outcrop of iron ore along the mile-long Bomi Hills ridge, which is being excavated to make way for the new bed of ties.

Black Sta



The New York Times Jan. 21, 1950

# LIBERIA SPEEDING HER FIRST RAILWAY

18a

## Track Laying to Start Soon—Road to Open Up Rich Iron Ore Deposits to World

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIBERIA, Jan. 14—Track laying for Liberia's first railroad is expected to begin "momentarily," according to Joannes Van de Velde, mining engineer and general manager of the Liberia Mining Company. The railroad will extend forty-five miles from Monrovia, the coastal capital, northward to the high-grade iron ore deposits at Bomi Hills.

Sat. 1-21-50

"We have finished surveying," said Mr. Van de Velde, "and our excavation work is already 25 per cent completed."

New York

The mining company, subsidized by two loans of $4,000,000 each from the United States Export-Import Bank and the Republic Steel Corporation of Cleveland, was organized in 1946 by Lansdell K. Christie of New York. The Liberian Government granted Mr. Christie a mining concession to exploit mineral deposits within a forty-mile radius of the central iron ore body at Bomi Hills.

To reach Bomi Hills easily, Mr. Van de Velde noted, the company first constructed a motor road through territory formerly crossed only by foot along narrow native trails. The railroad will run roughly parallel to this road.

### 18 Concrete Bridges Needed

Besides clearing high bush, this road has meant the erection of eighteen reinforced concrete bridges. Two steel bridges across the Kpo and Maher Rivers, both 200-foot spans, are being rushed to completion on a nineteen-hour day with two shifts before the rainy season starts about March 15.

A 980-foot bridge of reinforced concrete, the longest bridge in Liberia, spans the St. Paul River, a few miles west of Monrovia. This bridge, recently opened, was named the William V. S. Tubman Bridge, in honor of the President of this West African republic.

One company official described this bridge opening as comparable to the opening of the first bridge across the Mississippi River in the United States. He said it would facilitate the exploration of Liberia's abundant natural resources, until now untouched.

Henrik Jordense, a company official, one of the original Netherland prospectors who discovered the commercial potentialities of Bomi Hills ridge sixteen years ago, described the ore body as "second to none in the world." The pure iron content averages 68.9 per cent, he said.

This is reported to equal the deposits of the Kiruna mines on the Artic Circle of Sweden, which have gained reputation among mining engineers as the "richest iron deposits in the world." The principal high-grade iron ore source in the United States, the Mesabi range in the Great Lakes region, averages 51 to 53 per cent, Mr. Jordense said.

### 13 Miles Already Excavated

The first thirteen miles of railroad bed, from Monrovia to the Kpo River, have been excavated, Mr. Van de Velde said. He pointed out that this excavation project was an "engineer's dream" since the amount of dirt removed, about 900,000 cubic yards, nearly equaled the amount of fill-in required across the swamps and low areas, for proper railroad grading. The railroad bed, he said, inclines gradually from sea level at Monrovia to an altitude of 170 feet at Bomi Hills.

The trains, Mr. Van de Velde said, will move along a narrow gauge track in ten-car lengths at a top speed of 35 miles an hour. He indicated that the company was considering the idea of hitching "one or two" cars to the ore trains for passenger use along the route. The forty-five mile stretch would be made in two hours. First shipment of iron ore is expected to pass along the new railroad about March 1951.

At the Monrovia port, constructed by the United States Navy in 1947, the mining company (called "Libminco" here) has cleared a 250-acre space where a constant stockpile of sixty to seventy tons of iron ore would be kept. By next October a conveyor belt-type loading installation, capable of loading ships at the rate of 3,000 tons an hour is expected to be completed. These loaders, at that capacity would handle thrice the capacity of any ore loader along the West African coast, Mr. Van de Velde said.

To transport the iron ore to the United States, the mining company plans to build a fleet of four ore carriers, capable of hauling 22,000 tons of ore and speedy enough to make the 9,000-mile roundtrip from southern and eastern ports within thirteen days.

According to an agreement reached between Republic Steel and the Liberia Mining Company last September, at least half the iron ore mined will be purchased by Republic. The surplus will be marketed by the mining company to the worl trade. By 1952, Mr. Van de Velde said, the company expects to export annually 1,000,000 tons of high grade ore.

# The Kings of Monrovia Leave Capital

Afro-American Sat. 1-21-50 Baltimore, Md.

18a Liberia

18a Liberia

Mrs. Sarah King, niece of the Ambassador, first secretary, is shown with Frank Paul of Haitian legation.

(Oscar Photo)

Above, Ambassador C. B. D. King of Liberia, extreme right who, with his family, is returning to Monrovia next week, greets diplomatic representatives at the embassy. In the circle, Mrs. King entertains members of the National Council of Negro Women, who are guests of the Kings.

# New United States-Liberia Tariff Rates Effective May 20

18a

WASHINGTON

Tariff concessions negotiated between the United States and Liberia during the negotiations held at Annecy, France, in 1949, will go into effect on May 20, the State Department announced this week.

5-13-50

Liberia signed the Annecy Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade last year and, on April 20, took the other steps necessary to become a contracting party to the agreement. Under the provisions of the Annecy Protocol the two governments are obligated to make their concessions effective 30 days after Liberia completed the necessary formalities.

Under the agreement Liberia places on its free list agricultural machinery, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, insecticides, fertilizers, and fertilizer materials, which were formerly dutiable at from 10 per cent to 30 per cent. Agricultural tools were bound on the free list.

**Tobacco Duties Reduced**

Liberia reduced its duties on tobacco leaf; compressed, liquified, and solidified gases; toilet soap; cotton remnants and certain manufactures of cotton; certain rubber products; cigars; lubricating oils; lamps and lanterns (except electric); and dental supplies.

Liberia bound against increasing its moderate duties on condensed, evaporated and dried milk; rice; wheat flour; passenger automobiles and motor trucks; mining, refrigerating, industrial and roadbuilding machinery; cotton cloth; and cigarettes.

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# Strikes Over, Liberian Workers Bargaining

MONROVIA (ANP)—After the disturbances on the Firestone rubber plantations in the interior several weeks ago were curbed, normal quiet prevails. The men are back at work.

Negotiations are still going on over some of the points which the workers raised, such as better housing, better pay, social facilities and fewer working hours.

President Tubman and the Government insisted on order and subdued rioters who beat fellow employees and burned some of the Firestone company's rubber trees.

18a

The Government insisted that the workers have full opportunity to bargain with their employers until they received full satisfaction. A number of aliens who had secretly entered the country and who, it is reported, started the strikes as a part of a political campaign, have been deported.

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# Liberian Stamps Recall Struggles Of Nation

18a

NEW YORK CITY —(CNS)— It's good news for rabid stamp collectors. The Presidential issue from Liberia is complete through the release of the revised 1 cent value and the 7 cent denomination after almost a year and a half. Postmaster General McKinley A. DeShield, in releasing these two stamps, hailed each of the men from Joseph Jenkins Roberts to His Excellency, President, hurtured William V.. S. Tubman, who had Liberia from a small settlement of freed men and women to a progressive republic.

Liberia began the Presidential series November 15, 1948, with a 1 cent stamp bearing a likeness of President Roberts. After a comparatively short period of sale it was decided the likeness was not the accepted one, and the stamps were withdrawn and incinerated. The new 1 cent, green and black, bears the likeness of President Roberts in the gallery of portraits hanging in the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, after a drawing by Manning Lee.

Completing the issue is a 7 cent light blue and black, with portraits of Anthony W. Gardner (1878-1883) and Alfred F. Russell (1883-1884). During Gardner' term of office Liberia was embroiled in a frontier controversy with Great Britain, and during Russell's short tenure of office the Liberian Order of African Redemption was established. Russell incidently, was the last "son of America" to lead Liberia.

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# Study "Point Four" Program And Aid To African Nations

## Ambassador Dudley Holds Press Conference During Consultations

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The State Department is unable to explain satisfactorily how the so-called "Point Four Program" will raise the standard of living of natives of Liberia.

18a

"The "Point Four Program" commits the United States Government to aid economically underdeveloped areas through the entire world — first, by giving technical assistance, and second, by agreeing to assist the flow of investment capital from the United States.

The United States has had two missions in Liberia — a public health mission and an economic mission. The health mission, under Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter has worked toward the elimination of the main disease problems faced by the Liberian people, and the economic mission has surveyed the natural resources of the country.

Atlanta

Apparently, State Department plans call for using Liberia as a guinea pig in putting into effect the Point Four Program.

To that end, sometime ago, Dr. Poindexter, whose mission operates under the United States Public Health Service, held a press conference in conjunction with members of the economic mission to tell of the accomplishments of both missions in Liberia.

**DUDLEY EXPLAINS**

Edward R. Dudley, United States Ambassador to Liberia, who has been at the State Department here for consultations, held a press conference last Tuesday to tell how the Point Four Program will aid the West African republic.

Asked how would the Point Four Program aid in raising the living standards of the natives of Liberia whose wage scale ranges from about 15 to 30 cents a day, Mr. Dudley at first said he did not understand the question..

Daily

Later, he said as American industries moved into Liberia and began to compete for labor, higher wages will be paid.

The history of American industry in foreign countries, particularly in Latin America and Mexico, has been one of exploitation of natural resources and cheap labor. After the natural resources have been fully exploited, American industry has moved out, leaving the country and its inhabitants economically worse off than before it moved in.

In commenting upon the Point Four Program last Wednesday, Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said he doubted the "wisdom of scattering American experts all over the world without either the missionary spirit of our charitable organizations or the hard-boiled practical sense of businessmen looking for sound investments."

Mr. Dudley last Tuesday praised the work of missionaries in Liberia. Over the past eighty years, he said, large groups of missionaries have carried education and health programs into the hinterlands of Liberia. The Lutherans in particular, he said, have built health stations and hospitals, and the Episcopalians have a large college at Bonga.

Of the 206 schools in Liberia only eighty-one are maintained by the Liberian government, while religious missions — Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist — operate eighty-three.

18a

In addition to Firestone Rubber Company, which operates a rubber plantation, other American industries operating in Liberia include the Liberian Mining Company, which is backed by the Republic Steel Corporation.

**RAILROAD BUILDING**

Mr. Dudley said the mining company at present is in the process of building a short railroad, the first in the history of the country. It is expected to be completed in the spring of 1951 and it is estimated that in the first few years a million tons of iron ore will be exported from the country, the Ambassador stated.

If conditions are ripe, he added, the mining company hopes to step up its exportation with low-grade ore to two or three million tons after the first two years.

As a result of the experiences of the health and economic missions to Liberia, Mr. Dudley asserted, "Actually, we might say we have the nucleus there for Point Four development."

He explained that the United States, at the request of the Liberian government, hopes to assist the Liberians in their "orderly economic development" and also to make it possible for American interests there at present to continue to do so "in a way that will be mutually advantageous to both countries."

The one thing hindering development, he said, was the lack of transportation facilities. He stated that the natural resources are in Liberia, but before capital can go in there must be some studies made and some internal developments, such as railroads and hydroelectric plants. He said there were about 750 miles of motor roads but only a few feet of roads go into the interior.

The Liberia Company, another American concern, he said, has about 2,500 acres of cocoa in cultivation.

Total American investments he estimated at between $65,000,000 and $70,000,000. Roberts Field, an airfield, built by the Army at Monrovia during the war, is operated by Pan American Air Lines.

Mr. Dudley said the Liberian government will ask for about 100 American technicians under the Point Four Program.

## Press Chief And Movie Star Wife Relax In Norfolk

Journal and Guide Sat. 7-22-50
Norfolk, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude O. Barnett relax in Norfolk on last Friday, following Mr. Barnett's return from Liberia and other West African countries on the steamer African Glen. Mrs. Barnett, whose stage and screen name is Etta Moton, is one of America's best known concert and screen artists. She played "Bess" in the Broadway revival of "Porgy and Bess," and she also had a leading part in "Flying Down to Rio."

Mr. Barnett is director of the Associated Negro Press, with main office in Chicago. He is also director of the Liberia Development Corporation, which was originally formed by former secretary of state, Edward Stettinius.

Mrs. Barnett came from Chicago to Norfolk by plane to meet her husband on arrival. While in Norfolk, the Barnetts were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Young, at

# "Liberia Moving Forward," Declares Claude A. Barnett Upon Return Here

~~Journal and Guide~~

By MARTHA HURSEY

NORFOLK—"Liberia is moving forward," declared Claude A. Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press with officers in Chicago, as he disembarked here Friday from the S. S. "African Glen."

**Mr. Barnett, a member of the board of directors of the Liberia Development Corporation, returned to the states after a month's visit to the little Republic, founded by former slaves. The corporation was organized a few years ago by Edward Stettinius, former secretary of state.**

Sat. 7-22-50

"Liberia is on the tip toe of the threshold of her greatest period of advancement," Mr. Barnett asserted. "The change since Mrs. Barnett and I visited there three years ago is astounding. New stores and new businesses are springing up everywhere. in Monrovi and along the highways."

* * *

**HE WAS MET** at the Norfolk pier by his wife, the famous concert singer, Etta Moten During the couple's brief stay in the city, they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Young.

**His trip to Liberia was made by air from New York City in just 23 hours.**

Others aboard the ship included: ss Mildred Black and Mrs. Margie Hughes, teachers; Mr. and Mrs. David A. Menzies, of Firestone; Alfred Harris, business man, all of Liberia; Miss Millicent Douglass, public relations officer, from Nigeria, and Miss Claire Shackleford, of Lagos, a prospective student at Columbia University.

* * *

**MR. BARNETT POINTED** out that the new 25 million dollar harbor and port at Monrovia is proving to be a great boon to the country. It is drawing produce and shipments not only from Liberia but from adjacent territories. The new road which bisects Liberia completely has a steady flow of traffic. Trucks bring produce down for shipment and take American made products inland, he said.

**The Bomi Hills Mining company, controlling one of the highest grade ore deposits in the world, has built an entire new road of 40 miles leading to the mine, he brought out. Tracks are being laid rapidly for the narrow gauge railroad which will operate between the port and the mine. It is expected to be ready for service next year when the mine begins shipping, he said.**

The Liberia company, founded by the late Edward R. Stettinius, is concentrating on cocoa, coffee and transportation, Mr. Barnett noted. Three D. C. planes are operating to various landing strips throughout the country, some to areas where there has never been any through traffic and where most communication has been by walking.

Norfolk, Va.

**"LIBERIANS ARE** jumping from the head-carrying stage to the plane in many cases without ever having been touched by horse and wagon or even the automobile age."

**Other modernistic trends include a cold storage plant operated by the famous American industrialist, Glen Wiley, the journalist volunteered. A hotel has been built in connection with it and is about to add 40 rooms.**

"The Firestone Rubber company operation is at present still the backbone of Liberian economy. Supplying the world with a principal portion of its natural rubber and employing 30,000 Liberians, its exports and revenues represent nearly half of the country's income," Mr. Barnett affirmed.

* * *

**CONTINUING, HE SAID,** "General manager Ross Wilson reported liberalization of policies toward native employees. Recent labor disturbances have ceased. Some wage increases are reported and the first Liberian manager of one of the large producing units has been appointed. Inservice training for workers and better schools are a part of the program."

Mr. Barnett, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, also praised some colored Americans now in the country.

Dr. J. Max Bond, formerly of Atlanta University, has been in Liberia two months and is working to refashion Liberia College whose presidency he has accepted, the speaker asserted. He said that Bishop Bravid W. Harris who formerly pastored an Episcopal church here in Norfolk, is doing a remarkable piece of work in Liberia. He has established the new Cuttington College at Gbarnga up in the interior.

**According to Mr. Barnett lovely buildings with every modern convenience, and a well trained interracial staff of teachers under President Seth Edwards, make Cuttington College a brave challenge to the illiterate jungle section of Liberia near which it is planted.**

Booker Washington Institute, a small Tuskegee at Kakata, is under the direction of Principal and Mrs. Walter Wynn, he revealed. It performs an important function in that it seeks to teach trades and skills to Liberian boys. The veteran reporter stated that there is not much schooling available for girls as yet. Education and roads are two of the country's crying needs, he continued. Bishop Willis King of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Rev. John Falconer of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., are doing outstanding work also, he said.

* * *

**MR. BARNETT BELIEVES** that part of the current progress being made in Liberia is due to the work of two missions sent out by the United States. "The U. S. Economic Mission, headed by Oscar Meire and with Frank E. Pinder as head of its agricultural section, is responsible for the great surge forward in agriculture, he said. Special attention is being given to the cultivation of cocoa, coffee palm kernels and bananas.

**Speaking of hygiene he pointed out that the health mission under Dr. Poindexter, formerly of Howard University, has wrought wonders in eliminating malaria, killing mosquitos, reducing maternal death rates, training nurses and generally improving health conditions.**

"All of this forward movement is the result of the progressive and able administration of Liberia's government by President William V. S. Tubman, a far seeing statesman," Mr. Barnett asserted. He is backed by men in his cabinet like Gabriel L. Dennis, secretary of state; Chief Justice Russell; William E. Dennis, secretary of treasury; John Cooper, secretary of agriculture; Secretary of War Ernest C. B. Jones; Ambassador to United States C. D. B. King; and Dr. Pearson, secretary for education.

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**MR. BARNETT FELT** that "U. S. Ambassador William R. Dudley is an important cog in affairs in Liberia. His praises are sung by Liberian and American business men, government people and civilians as well."

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**Research workers have found some differences in the keeping qualities of varieties of beets.**

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**The number of grain-harvesting combines in the United States in 1949 was about 590,000, compared with 375,000 in 1945. About 90 per cent of this year's wheat and rice crops will be harvested with combines.**

# Diplomatic Work in Liberia Trains Negroes for Future Foreign Service

12-8-50

## Claude Barnett Sees Many of Them at Work

18a

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Working for the United States diplomatic corps in Liberia offers to Negroes a first rate opportunity to start up the ladder in the American foreign service.

Not only are Negroes elegible to work in Liberia, but they may move on to other capitals in Europe, South America, and all over the world.

While in Liberia, I took time to observe the work of the American embassy in Monrovia, particularly the progress of Negroes in the service.

Heading the office is William R. Dudley, United States ambassador to Liberia and the highest ranking American Negro in foreign service. Coming to Liberia from the legal staff of the NAACP and also from government work in the Virgin Islands, he is doing an excellent job.

Liberian officials, American business men, shipping concerns, as well as Americans in various governmental jobs, all speak highly of his ability and integrity.

**Earns $15,000 A Year**

The ambassador earns $15,000 a year plus living prerequisites such as a home, servants, automobile, and similar needs.He presides over a mixed staff.

Second in command is W. Garland Richardson, consul and first secretary. He is white and a career diplomat. Others in Liberian service include:

Col. Hildrus A. Poindexter, medical attache and chief, U. S. Public Health Service mission; Oscar W. Meier, chief, U. S. economic mission; Eugene D. Sawyer, public affairs officer; John S. George, administrative officer; Charles M. Hanson Jr., vice consul and third secretary; Albert A. Witcher, vice consul, and David B. Bolen, vice consul.

Miss Helen Carr is vice consul and disbursing officer; John P. Baynard building superintendent, and Charles Davis, George V. Dykes, Willis M. Holloway, Glydie Kirkendall, Miss Ruth Phillips, and Miss Doris Washington are clerks and stenographers. The balance of the employees are Liberians.

**New Policy Brings Whites**

Until recently the embassy staff was all Negro, but under the new state department policy of integrating Negroes in the service in other areas, this has changed. This new policy also has made service in Liberia much more valuable for Negro foreign service aspirants.

Here are a few examples of the progress made under the change:

Ruport Lloyd of Washington, D. C., has been transferred to the U. S. embassy in Paris, France. Formerly first secretary in Liberia, he is second secretary in France.

Miss Beatrice M. Carson, formerly a stenographer in Monrovia, has been sent to Rome, Italy.

The white members of the staff here including the stenographers apparently are enjoying their experiences.

In the past, the American diplomatic service has never attracted young colored men and women, but the new integration policy should attract more Negroes.

I understand the state department is now looking for qualified Negro men and women to serve in various areas—particularly in the Far East and South Pacific areas.

Probably you are also interested in how these young people now working in Liberia and elsewhere entered the foreign service.

George Dykes, 30 of Brooklyn, with three years service behind him, started out as a guard assigned to Palestine. A secretarial graduate from college, he originally applied for a job as clerk.

He never worked at his job in Palestine because of the war there. Instead, he worked four months in Lisbon, Portugal, then was transferred to Beirut, Lebanon. In these places he learned some French and Arabic.

Then he moved on to Liberia where he is now. He has enjoyed life in foreign service and has found color no handicap.

Ruth Phillips., a stenographer from Harrisburg, Pa., had a good job in her home town, but sought foreign service after seeing an ad in a local newspaper.

**They Raised Eyebrows**

Eyebrows were lifted when she went to the federal building seeking an application, but Miss Phillips just smiled. In two months her appointment came through, and now she makes a substantial basic salary plus 15 percent for foreign service.

If you have superior training, however, you have a chance to start out in the diplomatic corps in higher brackets.

In closing, let me tell you something about the American Embassy building, itself, the finest structure in Liberia. It is located high on Mamba Point where one can view the Atlantic ocean and the Liberian coast line.

So important have American operations in Liberia become now, however, this building has become inadequate, and a new embassy and office building is now being planned. It will cost several hundred thousand dollars and be the finest U. S. embassy in this area.

The present building and surrounding staff cottages will be used for more adequate housing for the staff.

This has been a brief picture how diplomatic workers in Liberia fare. It also has indicated how opportunities in the whole American foreign corps have increased. Maybe this field is your calling.

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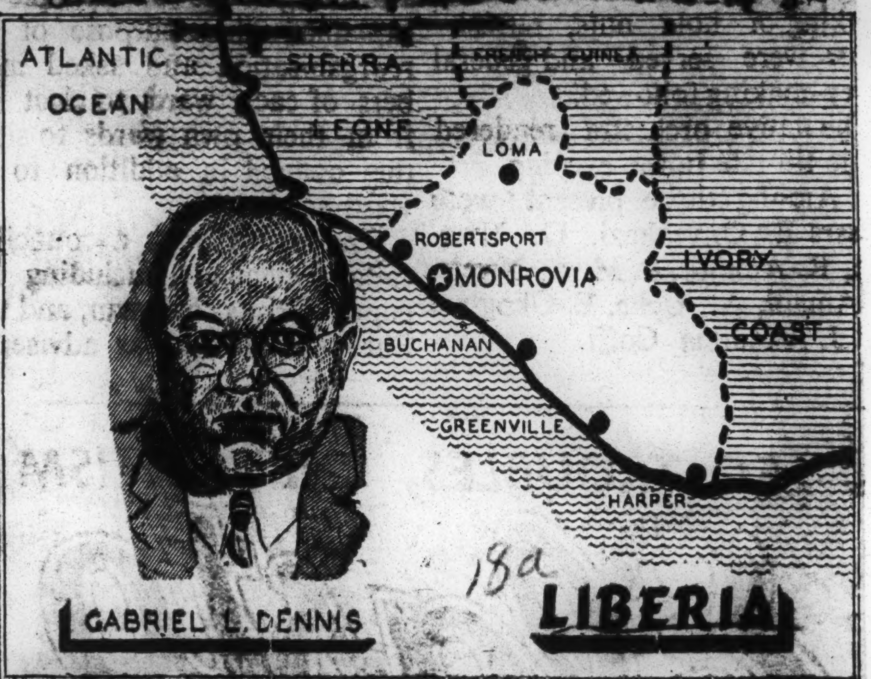
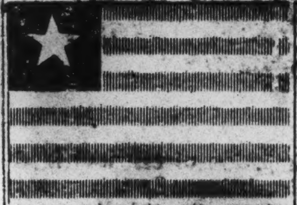
## U.N. Facts and Faces — LIBERIA



18a



Liberia, whose 350-mile coast line on the South Atlantic Ocean is backed up with the heavy tropical forests of West Africa, was founded more than 100 years ago by freed slaves from the United States. With the help of colonization societies, the freedmen settled at Monrovia, Liberia's capital. Today an independent republic, Liberia includes among her leaders many descendants of the original settlers from the United States. Most of Liberia's 1,500,000 people are occupied in agriculture and forest industries. Among the most important products are piassava, palm oil, coffee, rubber and timber. Her delegation to the United Nations General Assembly is headed by Gabriel L. Dennis. Her flag has red and white stripes and a blue corner containing a white star.

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# FIRESTONE PLANTATIONS—ANGEL OR DEVIL TO LIBERIA

18a

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia.—(ANP)—The operation of Firestone Plantations in Liberia poses a very touchy question to an observer as well as to native citizens—Is this firm an angel or a devil to Liberia

Liberians do not feel close to this gigantic enterprise although it is the biggest employer of native labor and has produced moderate revenues for the country.

Officials of the nation hesitate to be quoted personally when talking about Firestone. Questions brought up in discussion of Firestone include wages of Liberians, promotions, better jobs, and general consideration of Liberia as a nation and people.

As an observer, I would say the question of opportunity and incentive at Firestone underlies the uneasiness of the people about this firm. Probably this quotation from an important Liberian oicer can explain the situation best:

"The mass of Liberians remain in the same unskilled, low paid class they always have been. Very few work in any important capacity with this rubber company. There are a few semi-skilled and skilled workers, a group of bookkeepers, secretaries, and typists, many from British colonies where they have had better chances for training. These average $70 a month plus housing.

189

**First Holiday Comes After 25 Years**

"January 1, 1946, was declared the first holiday at the Plantations since their inception 25 years ago. Before then the Liberian worker earned 18 cents a day for 265 days a year plus an assigned place in a thatchroofed mud hut. He earned a bonus of [illegible] cents a month if he worked at least 28 days for the month.

12-23-50

"A single person could buy a pound of rice a day for 2½ cents a pound or a man and wife could purchase two pounds a day at that price. More rice could be bought at the general store at the regular price of 7 to 10 cents a pound.

"When the Liberians received their first holiday, they received a pay raise to 20 cents a day. In 1950 the pay became 40 cents a day. This makes this wage the national wage rate."

These low wages, this official said, has caused a number of good workers to leave Firestone for government service. As examples he cited Joseph Walker and John Cooper.

Walker, the son of a prominent Liberian, Walter F. Walker, and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, worked at a modest salary for Firestone when he first came home, then resigned to work for the government.

Cooper, graduate of Hampton institute, quit his position in charge of Firestone vegetable growing and chicken production to work for the government. There he earned a salary of several dollars a month plus housing. Today he is secretary of agriculture for Liberia.

**First Native Named Planter Recently**

Evidence of what might be a change in policy by Firestone was cited, however, in the case of a native Kru, John G. Elliott. A trusted employee of Firestone for more than [illegible]0 years, he was recently named a planter and placed in charge of the Mount Barclay Plantation. Of this, the official said:

"Liberians rejoiced over this. The new planter is said to receive the same wake scale as American or European workers in the same grade—$275 to $475 a month, depending on length of service. They are provided with homes, extensive insurance coverage, and a vacation with expenses paid back home with full pay for three months every two years."

Another basic criticism of Firestone is what this official called "white islands" creating a barrier between the company and the people. He said:

"The white employees of Firestone, whether they wish to do so or whether it is policy, draw themselves away from the people of the country as though they were pariahs. This prevents the warm relationship developing which ought to be true of an organization so vital to the welfare of the nation."

Byron H. Larabee, legally trained vice president of the company in Akron, O., is chief executive of Firestone Plantations. He flies to Liberia frequently. He is also a trustee of Booker Washington institute.

"It's a great enterprise, this Firestone Plantations company. One cannot help but wish that Liberia could have been in position to have utilized the capital for her own governmental and general welfare. If Liberia could have employed this along with its brains and ability, perhaps Liberia and much of West Africa would have been many steps ahead of where they are now.

Ross Wilson, an engineer, is general manager, and runs the organization in Liberia. He has been here 25 years, and is active in many phases of Liberia's civic, educational and social life. He paints Firestone attractively from this viewpoint:

"There is no new outlook for this company as far as its Liberian employees are concerned. While I admit that to some Liberians it might appear that there is a new outlook, the facts are that our aim always has been the same as at present—to train Liberian employees in the various skills and trades to the point of having them able to take over the supervision of many of our operations . . ."

Wilson cited the company's efforts to help Liberians build their own farms and businesses. He also noted the newly set up program headed by the Rev. Sam Smith for an in-service training school for bookkeepers and typists and some skilled artisans on the job. He also mentioned the BWI program in which Firestone gives on-the-job training to between 8 and 10 students.

**Poor Jobs For Natives Cited**

Wilson blames the lack of better jobs for natives on Firestone's concentration on material expansion and production and the overlooking of "social and educational aspects." He said:

"We hope to show considerable progress in the next few years in putting into practice the things that we have learned.

"Liberians do enjoy a number of skilled positions. We have several radio operators of high caliber, several skilled automotive mechanics, laboratory technicians (in both the hospital and research laboratories), one X-ray technician who with training could go quite far, and quite a few carpenters, brick layers and building trade mechanics. The wages of these people vary from 50 cents to more than $4 a day.

"The plantation employs 156 foreigners, of whom six are Dutch, five British, 13 Swiss, and three other nationals, the balance being Americans.

"Our native payroll averages about 20,000 in all departments. We have opened recently a wholesale warehouse in the free post area in Monrovia to help small merchants. We hope this operation will prove beneficial to the country as a whole.

"There are many more things which we could do in Liberia, in view of our size and influence here. We are conscious of these, but only recently have we been able to get to them.

"I would say the progress made here in the past few years will be duplicated or exceeded in the next two or three years."

In conclusion I would like to note that Harvey S. Firestone jr. has been appointed to the Point IV committee of the United States. Thus, he is in the position to select projects for Liberia.

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# Nation Cannot Remain Half Slave And Half Free

**BY STEPHEN J. JOHNSON**

"A nation cannot remain half-slave and half-free."

This Republican platform of the mid-nineteenth century epitomised the political thesis and popular feeling all over Northern America, which had brought into being at the turn of the 19th century Congressional bills and philanthropic gestures aimed at one certain objective: the emancipation and resettlement of people of African descent in a geographical area where they would have the opportunity of evolving a political and social climate best suited to the solution of their many and peculiar problems. After many exploratory efforts, Liberia was finally decided upon.

Between the settlement of the first settlers in 1822 and the declaration of independence in 1847 transpired many epoch making events not the least of which was the substantial pacification of the interior. In the interval since then this fledgling republic has successfully evolved into a nation indivisible with justice and liberty under law.

Located midway on the littoral of the West African bulge, Liberia covers an estimated area of [illegible],000 sq. miles and has a population of approximately 2 1/2 millions, which is divided into 2 main ethnic groups. About 95 per cent of the local population is of indigenous African stock, while the other 5 consists of a dominant minority characterized by its strict adherence to a pattern of Western culture. American residents number about 700 at present and some 3,000 "foreigners" from other parts of West Africa are also found.

From both a strategic as well as an economic standpoint, Liberia is of prime significance in our times.

Lying only 1700 air miles from Brazil, Liberia provides the shortest crossing of the Atlantic Ocean. Moreover her geographical location on the West African coast gives her a unique position in naval strategy in the South Atlantic area. Her vast interior plains also afford excellent stop-overs and servicing stations for planes on the hop between the Western hemisphere and the Mediterranean area. While her central location in the West African bulge makes her an ideal spring board for offensive aerial tactics radiating in all directions on the African continent proper.

Turning to a more positive phase, we find that socio-economic conditions in Liberia, while not immediately attractive, offer a very irresistible challenge to the imagination and creative capacity of America's industrial and technological genius.

The climate and soil of Liberia are naturally adapted to a tree-crop agriculture which could, however, be beneficially supplemented with cash crops. It is estimated that about 2 million acres spread over seasonal swamps and valley floors are suited to intensive cultivation of annual feed and food crops. Mechanized agriculture is now being gradually introduced.

Wages apart, the chief source of cash income for the native population is the sale of palm kernels and palm oil to middlemen and foreign exporting houses.

Nonetheless, for all this backwardness in farming methods and output, Liberia's greatest hope for economic development must be founded on a sound agrarian policy, wedded to some realistic pattern of co-ordination with organized foreign capital investment.

The minerals of economic value known to exist in Liberia are gold, platinum, iron ore and diamonds. Of these only alluvial gold deposits have been commercially mined so far, as much as 30,000 ounces having been recorded for 1949. The construction of a railroad linking the Bomi Hills iron mine with the Freeport of Monrovia is calculated to facilitate the transport of 1 million tons of high grade iron ore annually by the Liberia Mining Company.

Monrovia is the capital city of Liberia. Situated on a promontory known as Cape Mesurado, this city is a virtual challenge to the imagination of the natural artist and the creative engineer. Laid out on the most modern lines, the smooth asphalt of its network of streets lead up from the steep slopes easing into the St. Paul River, to a gradually flattening plain which opens into level country on the South side, stretching into the ever raging Atlantic. Beyond these strict limits lie the beautiful suburbs which are now being gradually incorporated within the Metropolitan confines.

Within the past five years Monrovia has undergone revolutionary modernization which still continues. Modern hotels, theatres, and cold storage plants combine with up-to-date and well furnished water front stores to meet the fastidious tastes of the most exacting epicure. Public utilities are now being introduced to further enhance the attraction.

On July 26, 1948 Monrovia was declared a Freeport and opened to vessels with drafts up to 28 feet. Constructed as a United States lease project, this freeport is managed by an American company, and now offers one of the best port facilities in West Africa. A coastwise shipping service concentrates cargo at the Freeport for transoceanic shipment.

MIXED STAFFS AT EMBASSIES:

# Diplomatic Work in Liberia Opens Path for Foreign Service

Afro American [illegible] 11-18-18a

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) Working for the United States diplomatic corps in Liberia offers colored persons a first rate opportunity to start up the ladder in the American foreign service. Not only are they eligible to work in Liberia but they may move on to other capitals in Europe, South America and all over the world.

Baltimore

I have observed the work of the Americans here particularly the progress of colored workers in the service. Heading the office is William R. Dudley, U.S. ambassador to Liberia. Coming to Liberia from the NAACP legal staff and from government work in the Virgin Islands, he is doing an excellent job.

Liberian officials, American business men, shipping concerns, as well as Americans in various governmental jobs, all speak highly of his ability and integrity. The ambassador earns $15,000 a year plus living prerequisites such as a home, servants, automobile and similar needs. He presides over a mixed staff.

**2nd in Command Is White**

Second in command is W. Garland Richardson, consul and first secretary. He is white and a career diplomat. Others in Liberian service include:

Col. Hildrus A. Poindexter, chief, U.S. Public Health Service Mission; Oscar W. Meier, chief, U.S. Economic Mission; Eugene D. Sawyer, public affairs officer; John S. George, administrative officer; Charles M. Hanson Jr., vice consul and third secretary; Albert A. Witcher, vice consul, and David B. Bolen, vice consul.

Miss Helen Carr is vice consul and disbursing officer; John P. Baynard, building superintendent and Charles Davis, George V. Dykes, Willis M. Holloway, Glydie Kirkendall, Miss Rugh Phillips and Miss Doris Washington are clerks and stenographers. The balance of the employees are Liberians.

Until recently the embassy staff was all colored, but under the new State Dept. integration policy this has changed. This new policy also has made service in Liberia much more valuable for colored foreign service aspirants.

**Examples of Progress**

Here are a few examples of the progress made under the change:

Ruport Lloyd of Washington, has been transferred to the U.S. embassy in Paris. Formerly first secretary in Liberia, he is second secretary in France. Miss Beatrice M. Carson, formerly a stenographer in Monrovia, has been sent to Rome.

Italy. White staff members including the stenographers, apparently are enjoying their experiences.

In the past, the American diplomatic service has never attracted young colored people, but the new integration policy should attract them. The State Department is now looking for qualified men and women to serve in Far East and South Pacific. Probably you are also interested in how these young people now working in Liberia and elsewhere entered the foreign service:

**Secretarial Graduate**

George Dykes, 30, of Brooklyn, started out as a guard assignment to Palestine. A secretarial graduate from Brooklyn College, he never worked at his job in Palestine because of the war there. Instead, he worked four months in Lisbon, Portugal, then was transferred to Beirut, Lebanon.

Then he moved on to Liberia. Miss Phillips, a stenographer from Harrisburg, Pa., had a good job in her home town, but sought foreign service after seeing an ad in a local newspaper.

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# Liberian President Receives Music Album On West Africa

[illegible] 11-22-50

18a Liberia

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK—(ANP)— President Tubman of Liberia received an album, "Tribal Folk and Cake Music of West Africa," for his birthday this week. The records contain the first recorded Liberian native music from the bush and other parts of the country.

Atlanta Ga.

It came from Arthur S. Alberts of New York. He made the records. Included are "Many work-songs" of the men singing at Ganta, Northern Liberia who work while they tell their stories.

"Bush Cow Milk" by Howard Hayes, blind composer (and according to the Alberts a genius) accompanied by Malinda Parker of Monrovia is another contribution. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, mentioned in the Liberian composer's song (Howard Hayes) was the first president of the all-Negro Republic.

Jacob A. Brown's "Greenwood Singers" are recorded singing "Hold Me Tight," one of the laudable cafe songs of Monrovia.

The composer of the Centenary March, first played in 1947 to celebrate Liberia's 100th anniversary as an independent republic, has recorded in the Yango Bar (at one of the few pianos in Liberia) "Chicken is Nice." Hayes is one of Liberia's most popular composers. Despite his blindness he is responsible for a number of Liberia's hitherto unproduced music.

Also in the Liberian collection is the "Jebe, Na Uhn Fa Sa" in the dialect of the Vai people.

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# President Truman Cites Progress Of Liberian Plan

[illegible] 11-24-50

18a

MONROVIA—(A N P)—The progress which Liberia has made in the first year of operation of its five-year plan was outlined here recently at a joint meeting of the house of representatives in the Centennial pavilion by President W. V. S. Tubman.

Atlanta

In a 120-minute speech, the president said the program had been successful in all but one field, air transportation.

Ga.

In construction, he noted the completion or near completion of the executive and centennial pavilions, centennial monument, Liberia colleges, hospitals at Bassa. Sinoe, Cape Palmas, Tchien, Saniquellie, Gbarnga, and Voinjama; the remodelling and equipping of the hospital at Monrovia.

An administration building at Cape Palmas, also has been constructed, as well as native residential quarters in the capital, the Antoinette Tubman stadium.

He pointed out that the highway program had been vigorously pushed so that the interior is now being conveniently linked. Post offices and agencies have been established as key cities and delivery services started.

Radio stations through the country have been completely renovated under plans for an automatic telephone system, costing $112,000 and covering 600 subscribers.

In education, the president reported that Dr. J. Max Bond, formerly director, school of education, Atlanta university, has displayed a "great degree of efficiency" in his new duties as president of Liberia college.

The president said he was looking forward to seeing a Liberian university soon, with engineering, law, domestic and commerce schools named after prominent figures in Liberia's history.

He also announced that the government has sent 38 students to foreign countries for specialized courses and 73 with grant-in-aid. The scholarship expenditure of the year was $140,168. Subsidies to schools operated by outside interests totalled $123,677.52, an increase of $40,257.52 in three years.

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# South Africa Fails To Halt U.N. Study Of Indian Charges

Dallas [illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., Nov. 18 (AP).—South Africa failed Saturday to prevent further United Nations consideration of charges that the Union discriminates against its 300,000 Indian population.

18a

The General Assembly's special political committee voted, 35 to 3, that it had authority to take up the question, which has been bobbing up in the U.N. with bitter repercussions, since 1946.

11-19-50

South Africa sought to choke off the latest Indian complaint by contending the committee was not competent to deal with the subject on the ground that it related to South African internal affairs. The reference was to South Africa's "Group Areas Act" which has been attacked as a racial discrimination law that violates the U.N. charter and declaration of human rights.

A final vote on the entire issue was put off until Monday.

# Agriculture Is Key To Liberia's Future; Tree Crops Profitable

Informer

Sat. 12-2-50 Houston

18a

BY CLAUDE A BARNETT

(ANOTHER OF A SERIES)

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) - Liberia is primarily an agricultural country. Her future is linked closely with the development of products from her rich soil and the training of her indigenous farmers in methods of growing more food and producing more products natural to the country.

Tree corps and fibers such as rubber, cocoa, palm oil trees for vegetable fats, coffee, and piassave for heavy brushes and coarse treet brooms are money makers.

These products have grown here through the years, but the farmers have not known how to plan and plant effectively. Neither have they known acceptable methods of preparing their produce for market

## TRANSPORTATION A PROBLEM

Another great problem facing Liberians is that of transportation. Most of the vast interior is virtually inaccessible except to travelers on foot, travelers who carry loads on their heads. This factor makes the movement of produce to the coast where ships are a costly and slow one. Commerce, therfore, in locally grown products has remained stagnant.

On the official side the Liberian government and the United States economic mission are working on these problems. Key Figures involved are Oscar Meier, head of the U.S. economic mission; the U. Frank E. Pinder, chief, agricultural division of the American Mission, and
John Cooper, Liberia's secretary of agriculture.

Cooper has established a large experimental station at Suokoka. He has imported Brahmin cattle and farm machinery from the United States. His department is working on a project to see what mechanized farming can produce in Liberia--although Liberia has the cheapest farm labor supplies in the world.

Probably working just as hard as Sec. Cooper is Pinder, who is under Oscar Meier, head of the U.S. economic mission. Assisting Pinder is Lamar Forte. Both men are graduates of Florida A & M college, and both worked as extension agents in Florida. Pinder also was an expert in the Farmers Home administration in Washington, D.C.

## VEGETABLES INTRODUCED BY PINDER

In his job, Pinder covers the interior to demonstrate to chiefs and native farmers new methods of planting, caring for, and harvesting cocoa, coffee, palm trees, and banana trees. He also has introduced vegetables to the country, a great need for the undernourished natives in many spots.

Acknowledged to be the most widely travelled man within Liberia, Pinder covers the country on foot accompanied by a staff of 30 to 40 men carrying expedition supplies on their heads. They carry everything from goods to tents hammocks, and medicine. Even a man who carries a box of coins is included. Supplies must be bought, and natives are suspicious of paper money.

"Once you win the natives' confidence and they see you mean business, the natives are eager to follow instructions. With roads developed so they can get their produce to market cheaply, they can step up their incomes which have been meagre, and the whole rural economy will improve."

This type of work has paid off. For example, take cocoa. In the past, Liberian cocoa because of improper processing has not been acceptable to American buyers, take 75 percent of the world's market. Last year, however, an initial 60 tons were sold in New York.

## COCOA EXPECTED TO BE OUTSTANDING EXPORT CROP

Meier points out:

"Cocoa is expected to become one of the foremost exports crops here. The Gold Coast, British colony bordering Liberia has been the largest grower of cocoa, furnishing 70 percent of the world's supply. Liberia has the same climate, the same soil and grows cocoa of the same quality."

Liberia's crop should be helped this year because of an attack of swollen shoot on the cocoa trees of the Gold Coast. More than 10,000,000 trees have been chopped down there.

Other crops now being sold to America include several shipments of Gros Michael bananas, mangoes, oranges, and "the sweetest pineapple in the world." Lack of refrigerated transportation has prevented their export in any large quantities.

Private interes's, both educational and business both native and American, also have worked to improve agriculture. Two schools, the Booker Washington institute at Kakata and Cuttington college run by the Episcopal church, are working in this field.

Booker Washington includes agriculture among the trade it teaches and is planning to enlarge this department. Cuttington has set up a great farm under Fenton B. Sands.

## FIRESTONE RUBBER IS SMALL EMPIRE.

Probably the most spectacular enterprise here is that of Firestone Rubber. Established 25 years ago, the Firestone plantation represents a little empire in itself. Capital and knowledge built a huge enterprise controlled from America -- an enterprise important to Liberia, but as a Liberian official explains "is in the country rather than of the country."

What impressed me greatly, however, is a project "in the country and of the country," run by Bai T. Moore up at Dimeh. Moore is a young Liberian graduate of Virginia Union university in Richmond, Va., with a degree in chemistry.

Since returning home, he went to his tribe, picked up the agricultural program as encouraged by the U. S. economic mission, and started to produce cocoa, oil palms, and bananas. He has his whole tribe cooperating enthusiastically.

His work and that of others are only scratching the surface, This is a start, however, and opens the way to a greater future for Liberia. Liberia welcomes it.

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# Visit To Liberia Reveals Great Progress In Area

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

MONROVIA, LIBERIA— (ANP) — We had left Boston, the first stop on our flight across the ocean to Africa at 1:00 p. m., and our next stop was the Azores Islands. It was a long hop, 2,464 miles and toook 10 and a half hours. Due to the fact that we were gaining hours on the clock flying Eastward, it was 1:50 in the morning when our plane, the Donald McKay, reached Santa Maria, Azores Islands.

I wanted to call Bill George who was acting American consul for the Azores (he since has been made full consul while on vacation at Washington, D. C., his home this summer.) I decided however that two o'clock in the morning was not an appropriate time to call either him or Miss Lillie Mae Hubbard, a Chicago girl who is an attache of the consulate there. Bill's brother John, who is a career attache at Monrovia, told me later that time would have made no difference. "When you are that far away from home you are glad to hear from somebody you know at any time of night," he explained.

The azores are owned by Portugal, in fact it is the only an 888 miles flight from Santa Maria to Lisbon. The airport was some distance from the capital, Ponta Delgada, which is across the bay 10 miles away. It was brightly lighted and several rather meek looking Portuguese soldiers in uniform were on guard.

9-28-50

## TOURISTS THOUGHT TO BE BLESSED WITH MONEY

Always at these airports as passengers alight for a bit of rest and relaxation, the guides or soldiers indicate the way to the nation. Invariably they usher you into the restaurant and bar where it is hoped you will drop some of the loose money with which tourists are supposed to be blessed.

We passed on to one end of the of the long building to a booth where an island woman had a little store wth lovely gold and silver filigree as well as Batik and other needle work. I priced the filigree thinking it might be within my price range but shops in airports with the high rents they have to pay and the tendency to regard curious travelers as suckers are rarely the place to get bargains.

I decidede to wait untilI reached Liberia where they have clever goldsmiths work marvels with the yellow ,highly colored gold characteristics of that country. If their prices were too high at least you would have time to haggle them down.

## U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL AT LISBON COLORED

The United States Consul-General at Lisbon is a Negro, Clifford Wharton. He has had a long distinguished career in the diplomatic service. Lisbon is one of the posts where the State Department feels free to send colored service officers. A colored guard (one of the starting posts in the U. S. diplomatic service) is serving there and a clerk or two have been stationed there.

Portugal has for centuries had close ties with Africa. The Portuguese penetrated the black continent at a number of points long before the English or Germans or French had settled there. In the early days they used to import slaves. Those blacks have disappeared and apparently have been absorbed into the Portuguese people, some of whom are quite dark in a Castillian sort of fashion.

# Scientific Agriculture Proving Boon to Liberia

Increased use of insecticides aids program.

Courier Dat 6-17-50 Pittsburgh Pa

Better tropical fruit is one goal of plan.

# U.S.-Sponsored Farm Program Producing Results in Liberia

Courier Dat 6-17-50

18a Liberia

WASHINGTON—Largely as a result of farm demonstration work being carried out by the Republic of Liberia with the cooperation of the U. S. Economic Mission, that country is becoming self-sufficient in the production of its two most important food crops—rice and cassava.

A report on the part played by the State Department's Mission in helping Liberia to increase its farm output is carried in the May issue of Foreign Agriculture, a U. S. Department of Agriculture publication.

As recently as 1944, when the Economic Mission was just getting started, Liberia imported 5,000 tons of rice to supplement its inadequate production, says the publication.

Dat 6-17-50

### CROP INCREASED

However, during the last five years, rice production has shot up from 150,000 tons to about 200,000 tons. The increase resulted largely from the expansion of acreage and the adoption of better farming practices recommended by the Mission and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Liberia.

Plans are under way to further increase the country's rice output. For example, a model rice demonstration project will be established this year in Gbedin Swamp by the Mission to help encourage swamp rice production.

Pittsburgh, Pa

The output of cassava, Liberia's second most important food crop, has increased by an estimated 50,000 tons since 1947. Last year production stood at about 460,000 tons. Cassava is a tuberous starch root product that is best known in the United States as tapioca.

### 80 PROJECTS UNDER WAY

Of real importance to Liberia's diet is its intensive vegetable production program which got under way about five years ago. Now eighty vegetable demonstration projects are being conducted by the country's Department of Agriculture and Commerce with the aid of the Economic Mission.

As a result of these projects, Liberian farmers are learning the advantages of using good seed, fertilizer, insecticides, improved practices, and better tools. Their production of cabbage, tomatoes, okra, eggplant, corn, lima beans and other vegetables is continuing to rise. Last year, about 150 tons of fresh vegetables were marketed, as compared with only fifty tons in 1948.

Through the adoption of improved farming methods coupled with the introduction of foreign strains of plants and animals for cross-breeding, the country is pushing its production of livestock, poultry and tropical fruits, including oranges, grapefruit, cherries, pineapples, and avocado pears.

### IMPROVING CATTLE BREED

Liberia's livestock improvement program is aimed at the development of a tsetse-fly resistant strain of cattle. Aided by the Mission, the country has imported from the U. S. two Brahman bulls, one Brown Swiss bull, a Brahman heifer, and some purebred hoks. These are being crossed with select Liberian stock.

The Mission thinks that the outlook for improved livestock in the country is quite hopeful.

Frank E. Pinder, head of the agricultural production program, is providing a large part of the technical direction for Liberia's demonstration work. He is assisted by Lamar Fort, and a staff of Liberian agriculturists whom he has trained in demonstration methods.

### U. S.-TRAINED AGENTS

Mr. Pinder is a former Extension Service county agent in Florida. Both he and Mr. Fort are graduates of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee. The former was serving as an agricultural economist in the Washington office of the Farmers Home Administration at the time of his appointment to the Mission.

The latter resigned the directorship of the division of agriculture at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, to accept the post. Mr. Pinder went over to Liberia in 1944, and Mr. Fort followed three years later.

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# Truman Lauds Liberia on 103rd Anniversary

Afro American

Dat. 8-5-50

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—President Truman last Wednesday sent a message to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia congratulating him on the 103rd anniversary of the West African republic's independence.

Baltimore Md

Liberia, founded in 1822 when freed men from the United States made a settlement at Monrovia with the assistance of American colonization societies, was declared a republic on July 26, 1847.

The text of Mr. Truman's message to President Tubman follows:

"I am happy to send to Your Excellency and to the people of Liberia the congratuations and best wishes of the people of the United States on this national anniversary of the independence of Liberia."

Frank E. Pinder, right, heads farm mission.

# Truman Cites American Achievements In Liberia

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Truman last Wednesday cited the accomplishments of the United States economic mission to Liberia as one of the examples "of what a full-scale Point Four program can mean in the future."

**In a prepared speech before the American Newspaper Guild's annual convention, Mr. Truman defended his plan for assistance to underdeveloped areas of the world against charges that it is a "wasteful, do-good" measure. He declared that technical assistance to the underdeveloped areas will "counteract the Communist weapon of fear."**

Dat. 7-8-50

Congress recently authorized $25,000,000 for help to other nations under Point Four, so-called because it was the fourth recommendation in President Truman's inaugural address of 1949. The United Nations also has set up a $20,000,000 fund, to which the United States is pledged to contribute $12,000,000, to carry out a campaign to improve the livelihoods of people and promote solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems.

Norfolk,

**THE COMMUNISTS**, said Mr Truman, are trying through fear and aggression to turn the "honest dissatisfaction" of many people of the world, faced with famine, disease and poverty, "into support for Communist efforts to dominate their nations."

**"The recent unprovoked invasion of the Republic of Korea by Communist armies is an example of the danger to which the underdeveloped areas particularly are exposed."**

One of the three examples President Truman cited to show the tremendous improvements that may be made in underdeveloped areas "by very simple and inexpensive means" was in the Republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa." He said:

* * *

**"HERE A UNITED STATES** Government economic mission has been working since 1944—headed, incidentally, by a former agricultural extension agent from Missouri. This mission in Liberia has laid out roads, and mapped the timber supply, and helped to open up an iron deposit.

**"Agricultural technicians have helped to expand rice production for the local market, and the production of palm oil and cocoa for export.**

"The effect of these steps has been remarkable. In one village near Monrovia, the cash income of the people, derived from selling rice, cocoa and palm oil, has increased from five dollars per person a year to thirty-five dollars, since the arrival of our economic mission.

* * *

**"OUR MISSION**—which has only five Americans in it—has worked in close cooperation with the Liberian government. That government already has built three new agricultural experiment stations.

**"This is remarkable progress but it is only the beginning of the economic development which Liberia needs to become a prosperous member of the famliy of nations."**

The other two examples the President cited were in India where the World Health Organization sent a malaria control team to wipe out the malaria mosquito, and Iran, where the Near East Foundation, an American voluntary group, set up a demonstration project to carry out agricultural and health improvements.

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# AMERICAN AIDS LIBERIA FARMING

8-5-50

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— When officials of the U. S. State Department appeared before Congress recently to justify the Point 4 program of help for undeveloped countries, the one shining example which they had to offer as proof that a real job could be done was the little African Republic of Liberia.

The U. S. Government through two missions, one economic and the other for health, has been endeavoring to assist Liberia to improve in those two fields.

The economic mission which is under the direction of Oscar Meier of Washington, while exploring various job opportunities of improving Liberia ~~economy~~ has found its most ~~[illegible] endeavor~~ in the field of agriculture. Frank E. Pinder, former Negro county extension agent in Florida, whose outstanding work in that service led him to Washington where he became an expert on the Farm Security administration, was later selected as one of the agricultural workers in the Liberian program.

Pinder's natural ability asserted itself and he rose rapidly until today he is the chief of the agricultural program being administered there by the United States Government. The tremendous growth in interest in agriculture, the growing of cocoa, coffee, Palm Kernels and bananas stems almost entirely from the work of Pinder.

A native of Key West, and a graduate of Florida A and M college, Pinder has become one of the best known men in Liberia. Heading groups of 30 or 40 head carriers he has penetrated every section of the country, carrying the message of great opportuniies awaiting Liberian farmers who learned how to grow produce which the world needs.

Teaching with his American and Liberian assistants, better methods of production and processing of the tree crops and fibres which are Liberias principal source of wealth, this Negro American has helped Liberia's agricultural exports to reach a new high. Rubber is still way ahead as the country's principal money crop but hundreds of chiefs and thousands of their farmer followers are entering agriculture.

**ACHESON PRAISES EXPERT**

Secretary of State Dean Acheson speaking recently before the Council of State Governments at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., said:

"I would like to cite just one example of the kind of results your State officials have been getting in helping to pass along to our neighbors in the world some of the experience we have had in this field.

"In Liberia they used to call the dry season the "hungry season." Rice was the basic grain, but there just wasn't enough of it to go around. Some years ago, we asked Governor Fuller Warren's State of Florida to release a young County Agent named Frank Pinder so he could give us some help in Liberia.

They agreed, and so off he went, carrying in his baggage a sack of corn, several hoes, and a shotgun. The shotgun was for crows.

"Pinder taught the farmers in Liberia to plant tomatoes and green vegetables. He persuaded the government to put on a drive to increase rice planting. He encouraged farmers to try cocoa as a cash crop. Today, in part at least as the result of this one man's efforts, there is no "hungry season" in Liberia.

"Frank Pinder is just one of the many state officials who are helping people to fight against hunger by introducing new crops, better breeds of cattle, better insecticides, and cultivation methods.

"These men are not only agricultural agents. They are also agents of democracy. They come in contact with the people of these countries. They carry on a people-to-people kind of diplomacy. They have been learning as well as teaching--learning to understand our neighbors in the world."

18a 1950

New Zion Movement

See 18a-1949

# Africans Will Fight For Freedom--Azikiwe

WASHINGTON—The struggle for freedom and independence in Africa may break out into "guerilla warfare after the fashion of Palestine and Malaya," declared Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe before a crowd that packed and jammed the Banneker High School Auditorium in Washington, D. C., at the 35th Annual Conclave of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Daily World

Dr. Azikiwe is the leader of the liberation movement in West Africa and is considered to be such a symbol of freedom that the colonial authorities were afraid to permit him to land in Accra, for his presence there, they felt, might ignite the powder keg of revolution. He was presented to the audience by Dr. L. D. Reddick as "the Nehru of Africa." Nevertheless, he travelled some 8,500 miles, mostly by plane, in order to bring the message to the American people on what Africans, themselves, want. Dr. Azikiwe pointed out the unwillingness or the inability of European powers to furnish the colonial peoples with the necessities of modern life. He said that, up until 1947, Nigeria was willing to have dominion status within the British Empire but after their proposal was turned down at that time so contemptuously, these West Africans now insist upon complete independence.

Jan. 1-1-50

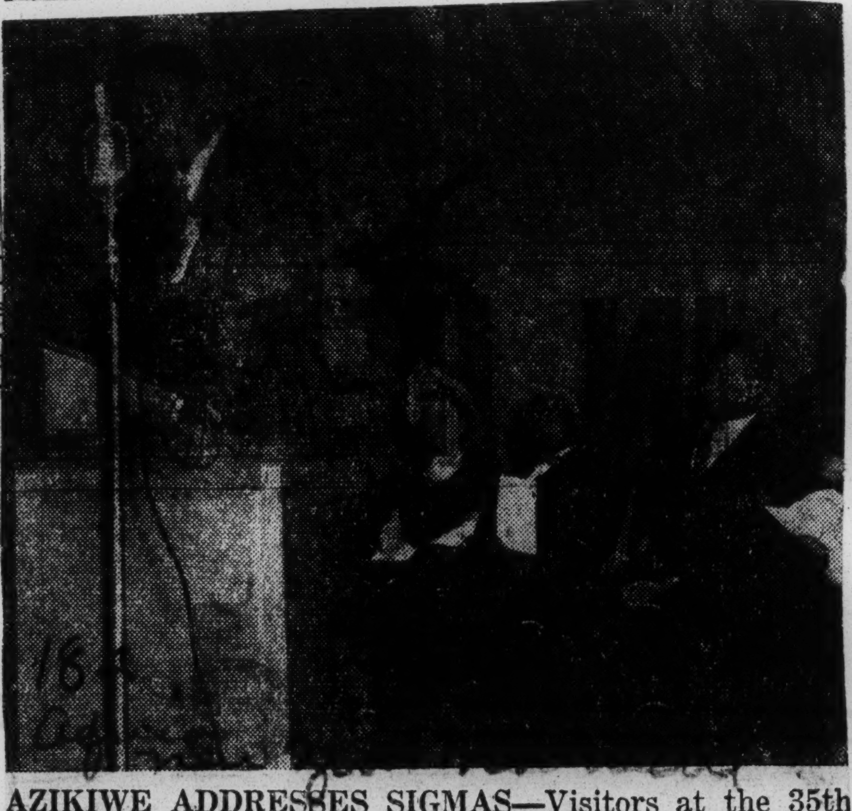
Atlanta Ga.

Riots and strikes have been going on during the past two years. The unpopular government has shot down workers when they requested 30 cents per day for their work in the coal mines. Dr. Azikiwe called upon Americans to support the African drive for independence. He praised President Truman's Four-Point program. However, he made it clear that the American people and government must deal directly with the African people and not through the European powers that claim the territory. Otherwise, the benefits will never get to Africa but will be siphoned off into the pocket books of the Europeans.

At the conclusion of this stirring address, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) told the audience of the great popularity of Azikiwe among his pepole. Dr. Bond has recently returned from West Africa where he is making a survey of educational needs. He is the only such surveyor who has been invited in by the African people themselves.

After Dr. Bond finished speaking, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the founder of the Pan-African Congress, struck a note of caution. He said that the Africans, in their struggle for independence, should not "ape" the exploiting class-conscious capitalism of their masters; that there would be little gain for the masses of African people if the freedom movement only meant the substitution of black masters for white masters.

Dr. Azikiwe is planning to speak in New York and several other places before he returns to his native land. The program was broadcast over radio station WOOK. The Phi Deta Kappa Sorority joined in support of this public meeting.



16

AZIKIWE ADDRESSES SIGMAS—Visitors at the 35th Annual Conclave of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity meeting in Washington, D. C. heard Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the liberation movement in West Africa declare that "the struggle for freedom and independence in Africa may break out into "guerilla warfare". Dr. Azikiwe, who travelled some 8,500 miles to inform Americans of his native land, was introduced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Atlanta University librarian, pictured at left. Dr. Reddick termed the courageous African as "the Nehru of Africa."

Daily World

Jan. 1-1-50

Atlanta Ga.

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# African Leader To Tour America

Daily World

Fri. 4-21-50

Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the liberation movement in West Africa, is returning to the United States next Month. Although the visit is termined "unofficial" he is expected to confer informally with government officials while here. The main purpose of his visit, however, is to promote understanding between American and African peoples.

Atlanta Ga.

"Doctor Asikiwe is quite eager to exchange views with American scholars and students," said Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University who is arranging the tour. His speaking schedule includes: Howard University, May 1st; Lincoln University, (Pa.), May 2nd and 3rd., Spelman, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Atlanta University and a city-wide meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, May 5-7; Fisk University, May 8th; Wilberforce University, May 17th. He will address the National Convention of the NAACP in Boston.

4-21-50

Doctor Azikiwe is a member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria and is the owner of a string of newspapers, the most prominent of which is the powerful West African Pilot. He is the president of the strong independence movement that is known as the National Congress of Nigeria and the Cameroons. He is partially American-trained, having attended Howard, Lincoln (aP) from which he receiv- his A. B. degree. University of Pennsylvania (M. A.) and Columbia University.

Daily World

Fri. 4-21-50

He made a profound impression upon his visit to the United States last December when he was the speaker at the public meeting of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Conclave in Washington, D. C.

His return to this country is particularly timely in that world-wide interest on African affairs has centered about the case of Prince Seretse Khama and his white wife, the arrest and jailing of Kwame Nkrumah, leader of the People's Convention Party on the Gold Coast and the riots and strikes that have taken place in the Union of South Africa.

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New Zion Movement

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Sun. 4-25-50

Memphis, Tenn.

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18a

# Azikiwe's Visit To America Is Called Off

## Political Crisis Grips Nigeria; Leaders Arrested

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

The political crisis that has gripped Nigeria within the past few weeks has caused Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe to cancel his trip to America.

Dr. Azikiwe had been billed to speak at Howard University, Lincoln University, Spelman College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Fisk University and Wilberforce and various cities throughout the country during the month of May.

"He may be able to come later," said Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University who had arranged the tour for him.

The crisis in Nigeria has been precipitated by the arrest of leaders of the Zikst Movement who have been charged with plotting the assassination of top colonial officials. Azikiwe, himself, is not implicated in these allocations. He is not even a member of the Zikist Movement. The Movement is composed of strong young nationalist elements who propose to achieve complete independence for Nigeria. Azikiwe favors non-violent political action. However, some of the enthusiasts of the Azikiwe Movement advocate "direct action" whenever diplomacy fails.

Dr. Azikiwe is a member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria which debated in its April session a new constitution proposed by the colonial authorities. This constitution is highly controversial. Its opponents say that by dividing the country into ethic and religious sub-divisions, Britian is paving the way for the kind of conflicts--Hindu versus Moselem—that have India apart.

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# Creation Of Nigerian Army Navy And Air Force Moved In Legco

in African Pilot

18a

## Chief Secretary H. M. Foot Cautions The House To Beware Of Grave Irresponsibility

Jan. 9/15-50

Lagos, Nigeria

**Barring the Hon. Mr H. M. Foot, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Government, a substantial majority of the members of the Legislative Council strongly supported a motion by the Hon. C. D. Onyeama, requesting the establishment of three fighting services in Nigeria.**

The motion recommended that the Government should advise His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies that the time had now come for the creation of a Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force as part of the fighting forces of the Crown

It was seconded by the Hon. Mallam Tafawa Balewa.

The mover was aware of the existence of the Royal West African Frontier Force, but felt that as there was no intention of a federation of the West African territories, when they were granted self-government, their defence cannot be unitary in that sense.

He did not depend on the U.N.O. measures to settle international disputes by pacifist methods, which he described as "mere pious hopes."

Supporting the preceding arguments, Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe pointed out that Ceylon and India had each a centralised army long before they attained Dominion Status.

The members of the national army of Nigeria, he pointed out could be based on the modelling of distinct units of the army, navy and air force.

9a

STATE OF WEAKNESS

"A state of weakness invites aggression," he asserted, in drawing attention to the responsibility of Nigeria defending itself under such circumstance.

Honourable F. A. Ibiam, Prince A. Ad[illegible]yin, Sir Olusoji Ademi (O[illegible] of Ife), Yahaya Ilorin, Nyong Essien and Buowari Brown agreed, in principle, that freedom of any nation was incomplete if such a nation depended on another for its defence.

The Honourable H. M. Foot in solitary effort dissuaded the house from adopting the motion.

He presented a hypothetical estimation of the cost of fighter squadrons, destroyers, cruisers, and maintenance of forces.

Without taking these facts into consideration, and also the dislocating effect the proposal would have on the development of education and agriculture now in hand, the house should give impression of irresponsibility if it acquiesced, he remarked.

[illegible]

On behalf of himself and the supporters of the motion, Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe was obliged to ask the Chief Secretary to withdraw the language "irresponsibility" as he understood it on point of order.

This done amicably, the Chief Secretary sought permission of the house to discuss the subject with the mover, the Hon. Mr Onyeama, with a view to resolving the motion for debate on a subsequent occasion during this session of the council.

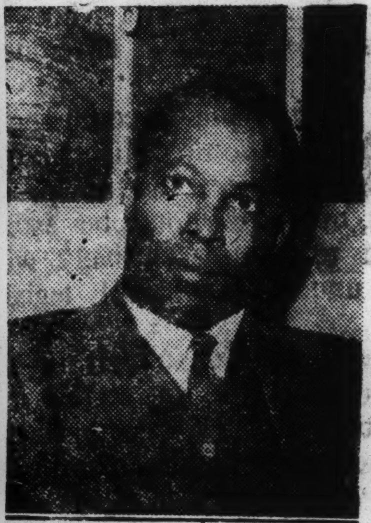
18a 1950 Nigeria

Just published:

# AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES

A Challenge to Western Democracies

by Nwankwo Chukwuemeka



West African Pilot

A study of the resources, commerce and industries of Nigeria and suggestions for the economic development of the dependency.

Fri. 8-25-50

The author holds the M.Sc. degree in engineering from the University of Illinois, and he is at present Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Howard University.

Lagos Nigeria

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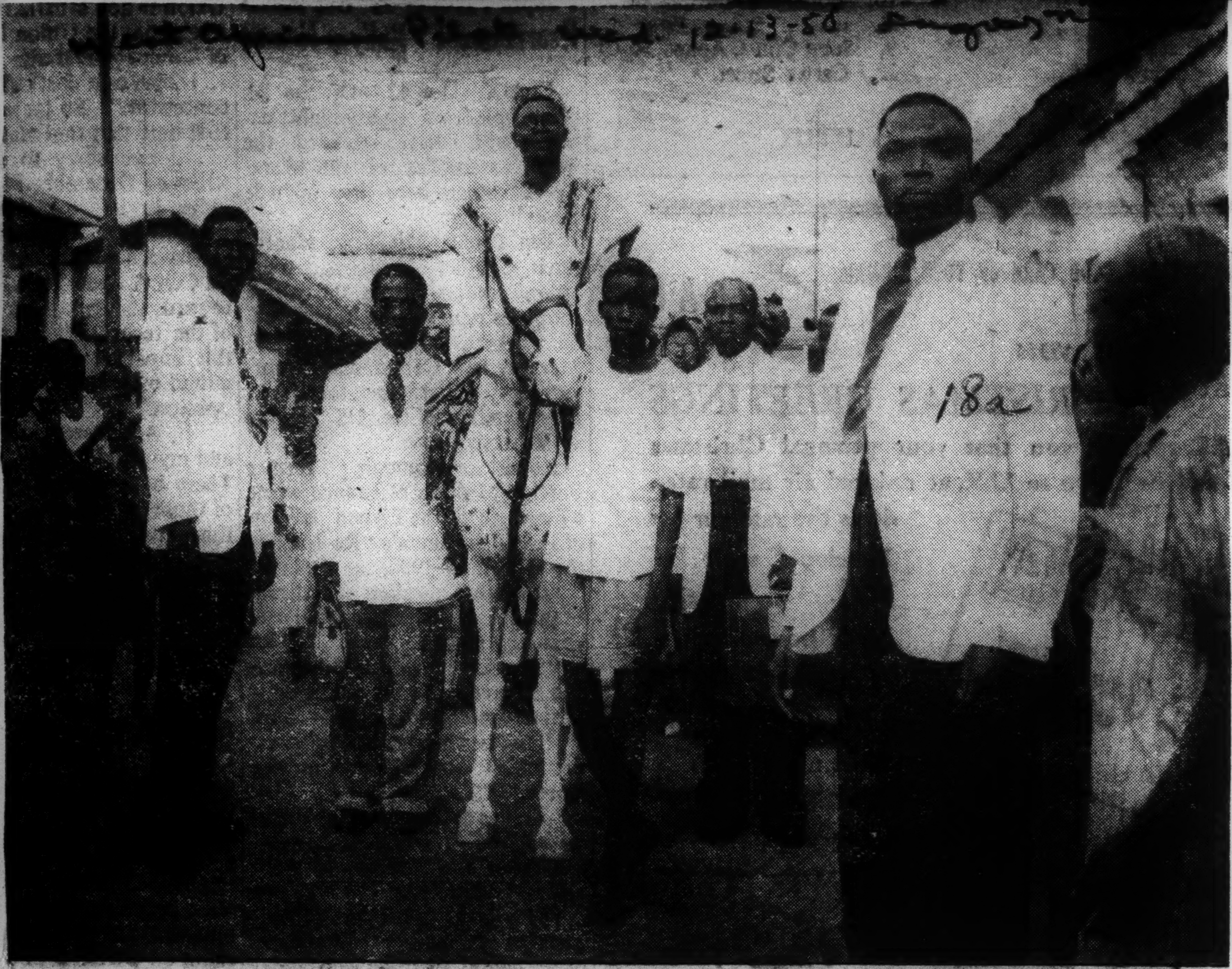

18a

The above picture shows President Gideon M. Urhobo on a white horse leading a procession of the Lagos Kingdomites during their great Feast of Tabernacles in October this year. The same feast was successfully celebrated at Port Harcourt and Sapele and will be climaxed at Warri, the Headquarters of the Society, this week, when the foundation of God's earthly Government will be laid for the first time in Nigeria. Over 400 delegates will attend this historic occasion.

# British Justice Upheld To Save Nigerian In U.K.

West African Pilot

Thur.. 5-18-50

## Nigerian Stowaway Wins £150 Against Ministry Of Labour

Lagos, ~~Nigeria~~

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON. — Upholding the highest tradition of British justice, that the King's Court knows no colour-bar, Mr Justice Pritchard and an all-white jury, awarded an unemployed West African, Mr Mark Nwogo, damages to the amount of £150 for a fifteen shillings wrong committed against him by a Ministry of Labour official.

Things were bad in Nigeria.

Twenty-four year-old Nwogo could get no job, so he decided to do what hundreds of other young Nigerians have been doing since the end of the war, stowaway to "mother country," Britain.

18a

He reached Liverpool safely but then his troubles began all over again.

Nwogo could get no work and soon became destitute.

### FINANCIAL AID

However, unlike conditions in the colonies, when an able-bodied man cannot find work, he can apply to the Public Assistance Board for financial aid.

So one day, Nwogo, escorted by one of his countrymen who knew the ropes, called at the office of the Maryleborne Public Assistance Board.

After stating his case, Nwogo was given a letter by an official to take to a Labour Exchange ordering them to pay him 33/-.

The Labour Exchange had already given Nwogo 20/- and when he presented the letter to Mr Stanley Gingell, the official behind the counter, he refused to give the African any more money.

Nwogo, who does not speak English very well, told the judge that when he asked the official for the letter in order to take it back to the Public Assistance Board, Mr Gingell refused to return it.

And when he tried to snatch it from his hand, some money fell from the counter to the floor.

It was 15/-; and Nwogo was accused of stealing it.

However, he was acquitted by another court.

### DENIAL OF MALICE

After the charge of stealing 15/- was dismissed by the Maryleborne Magistrate, Nwogo brought an action against the Ministry of Labour and Mr Sidney Gingell, the Ministry official, for malicious prosecution.

The defence was a denial of malice and a plea that the proceedings against the African at the Maryleborne Police Court was not taken without reasonable or probable cause.

After the judge had summed up the evidence, the jury considered for three hours and then decided that the blackman was in the right.

The money they found did not fall from Mr Gingell's hands and he was in fact actuated by malice.

The court awarded the man from Africa who arrived in London without a penny the handsome sum of £150 and costs.

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**WIFE OF A KING**—Ohan, one of the eight wives of the Oba of Benin, King Akenzua 2nd, ruler of 700,000 Nigerians, arrives in London where her husband is to study local government.

---

# Nigerian Youth Being Wooed To Communism, Pastor Says

A Baptist missionary with more than 20 years' experience in West Africa said yesterday that many of the young people of Nigeria are "being swept off their feet by communism."

Post

The Rev. William L. Jester, reporting to his home Metropolitan Baptist Church, 6th and A sts. ne., said, "Russia is offering hundreds of scholarships to the country's youth, bringing them to the Soviet—and you know what that means."

Mon

5-28-50

The slight, balding minister said the British were "freely predicting that missionaries may be compelled to leave the country in the next 10 years" because of the spread of communism.

18a

"There is a great need for more Christian doctors, nurses, teachers and ministers to counteract this trend," Dr. Jester said.

**Mohammedan Inroads**

Nigeria

The missionary also sighted the "great inroads" that Mohammedanism has made, coming in from North Africa. He estimated there are 12 million Mohammedans, 8 million pagans and a half million Christians in the country.

Dr. Jester said polygamy is "one of the greatest enemies of Christianity," but that Christianity "is making headway." One of its great advances, he said, is in the northern Province where the first penetration has been made only in recent years.

Dr. Jester and his wife first went to Africa in 1928, and for the past two decades have been doing medical and educational work in Nigeria.

In another service, the Rev. William H. Alexander, minister of the First Christian Church, Oklahoma City, said there are "four philosophical questions which determine your at-homeness in the Universe."

**Attitude Toward Life**

Dr. Alexander, speaking at the National City Christian Church, 14th st. at Thomas cir. nw., asked: "Do you have a wholesome attitude toward life? Do you have a self fit to live with? Do you have a world fit to live in? Do you have a philosophy fit to live by?" He said:

"The most important thing is not what happens to you but what you let what happens to you do to you . . . We aren't what we think we are, but we are what we think . . . Nothing matters—riches, honor or fame—unless basically we have a self fit to live by . . . No matter how bad things are without, we can have a world fit to live within ourselves . . . I commend the philosophy of the Gallilean . . . It will work anywhere . . ."

Dr. Alexander is known throughout the Southwest also as radio minister of Oklahoma's Little Church Around the Corner, and as a Republican candidate for the United States Senate from that State.

Washington

At the Central Presbyterian Church, 15th and Irving sts. nw., the Rev. Donald W. Richardson, retiring dean of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, took his text from four words in the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, second verse: money, bread, labor and satisfaction.

**Money Can't Buy Time**

The noted China missionary said, "Money becomes valuable only when it is used to buy things or do good with. It is not, however, the supreme good. It can't buy you time, health, happiness or an entrance into the Kingdom of God. . . .

"Men will do much for money; they will do more for bread . . . One cannot live without bread in a material world, and so when Christ was on earth he fed the hungry, saying at the same time, 'man cannot live by bread alone.'

"Labor is the means that men employ to buy the bread and other material things to satisfy our legitimate human needs . . . Satisfaction is always the end in view . . . But money, bread and labor alone do not satisfy because . . . the physical and material alone can never satisfy a starving soul."

Another topic, "Peaceful Living

in Troubled Times," was discussed by the Rev. Charles H. Monbleau, minister of the First Parish (Universalist), in Malden, Mass., at All Souls' Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvards sts. nw.

**Slow Rate of Living**

At the National Memorial Baptist Church, 16th st. and Columbia rd. nw., the Rev. H. C. Eatough, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cambridge, Mass., also dealt with peace of mnd.

"People are longing for peace and unable to find it," Dr. Eatough said, "with a resulting breakdown in social relationships, trust and confidence in fellowman and collapse of inner trust and confidence

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# Negro Americans Thwart Political Mission Of Nigeria's H. M. Foot

West African Pilot

## Affection For Zik Grows As He Is Selected For Afro-American 1950 National Honour Roll

Mon. 7-10-50

BALTIMORE (Md.), July 8. — Negro Americans living on the Atlantic Seaboard have reacted to the political mission of Mr H. M. Foot, white Chief Secretary of black Nigeria, by continuing to honour Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, who has won the affection of Americans by his struggles for the independence of his country.

The latest honour has come by his selection for the "Afro-American 1950 National Honour Roll," according to a decision taken by the board of directors of the Afro-American Newspapers of this city.

### FREEDOM MOVEMENT

The citation of the award reads follows:

Benjamin Azikiwe.

"Editor of Zik's Press Limited, Lagos, Nigeria.

"One of 125 graduates of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) who have gone back to Africa to labour among their own people.

"Outstanding newspaper editor and leader in the West African independence movement."

### A NECESSARY TASK

In a message from Dr Carl Murphy, President of the Afro-American Newspapers, who knew Zik when he was a provincial correspondent of the Afro-American in his university days (1928-34), he said:

"It is our sincere hope that your efforts and achievements will encourage others to accept their proper share of responsibility in the necessary task of making our communities and nation better places in which to live."

A plaque certifying Zik's selection has been flown to him from the United States with the following inscription:

PUBLIC SERVICE

"For Superior Public Service... Without Thought of Gain."

The Afro-American Newspapers belong to the Murphy Group, published weekly in six editions: National, Baltimore, (Maryland), Newark (New Jersey), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Richmond (Virginia), and Washington (District of Columbia).

The Afro-American is a member of the American Audit Bureau of Circulations with combined circulation of 239,596.

EDITOR'S NOTE: American Negroes in the Mid-West and the Atlantic Seaboard have answered British propaganda through their press.

We hope that Mr H. M. Foot will now realise the futility of what the Chicago Globe calls his "strange mission."

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# Conference Of Nigeria Union In London Decides New Constitution For Nigeria Is No Advance

West African Pilot

By KOLA BALOGUN, Special Correspondent

LONDON. — The Nigeria Union has just rolled up a very successful conference which began on Tuesday, July 25, and ended on Friday, July 28, with a grand conference dance at Victory House, Leicester Square.

After the brilliant opening address by the President, Mr M. A Oyewole, on July 25, the most important item discussed that morning was "Nigerian Political Struggle and International Affairs."

This discussion was led by Mr Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the British Communist Party.

Mr E. Featherstone of the Nigeria Office in London was in attendance.

Mr Dutt argued that the natural allies of the national liberation movement of Nigeria are the resolutely anti-imperialist camp.

In the afternoon, a brilliant lead was given by Dr T. O. Elias, on the subject of the Nigerian Constitution.

Surveying constitutional development from the middle of the nineteenth century, Dr Elias raised the conference to a very high pitch when he dissected every aspect of the new constitution and declared it to represent no appreciable advance at all.

He made it clear that the people of Nigeria have still a long way forward in fighting for their freedom.

The general feeling of the house was that confusion, rather than constitution, has been handed over to Nigeria.

Everybody was agreed on a unitary government for Nigeria based on divisional groups.

It was completely agreed that regionalisation must be fought against like a plague.

Every school of thought agreed on this point; which seems a revolutionary discovery.

The Nigeria Union is also attempting to bring all national groups into its fold.

Winding up, Dr Elias said: "If Nigerians are ready to organise, they will find me right in the fore-front of the struggle with them."

There was a roar of applause.

Reviewing the situation in Burma, Indonesia, India and Ceylon, he made it quite clear that there is no alternative to the struggle in our fight for freedom.

He deprecated the attitude of Southerners in Northern Nigeria and said that they must re-orientate in order to win the confidence of the Northerners.

Everybody regarded the role of some Northern leaders as reactionary and the influence of the British was quite clearly discerned.

On July 27, after review of Enugu Riot Commission Report, health and social services in Nigeria, Miss Teju Aderemi, B.A. (Hons. London) daughter of the Oni of Ife, gave a valuable lead on "The Role of Nigerian Women in the Development of Nigeria."

The conference also turned to immediate issues like scholarships and welfare (accommodation, appointments and recreation).

Mr J. L. Keith, Director of Colonial Scholars, was in attendance and he had a very warm time with the conference.

Several of the points made by the conference he agreed to place before the Colonial Office.

# MILITANT AFRICAN EDITOR

Union

From National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa

18a

Thurs. 1-5-50

Cincinnati, Ohio

Washington. — Nmamdi Azikiwe Nigerian journalist, gave voice, here this week, to an Africa "increasingly self-assertive in spite of economic exploitation and denial of civil rights" and passionately denounced "despotism, benevolent or malevolent."

In a stirring address delivered at the joint open meeting of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, the editor of the West African Pilot and leader of the movement for Nigerian independence warned of the possibility of guerilla warfare if the oppression which holds Africans "in a wilderness of European bondage" does not yield to peaceful means. He declared that what is happening in Nigeria—a British protectorate and not a crown colony—is typical of what is happening throughout colonial Africa.

"Imperialism must be destroyed wherever it rears its head in Africa. We must collaborate for interracial cooperation and international peace," challenged the African leader, quoting Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's wartime statement that, "We are fighting this war so that individuals all over the world may have freedom."

The speaker, called Lincoln University's most distinguished alumnus by Horace Mann Bond, president of the Pennsylvania School, is also a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and a former Howard University student.

Contending that "the denial of freedom and the tightening of the chains of servitude" have been Africa's only reward for fighting for European freedom, Azikiwe warned that if "the future holds only a repetition of the past," Africa will have no incentive for a further defense of democracy.

Dr. Akikiwe's definition of Africa's problem as primarily one of the recognition of the dignity and worth of the individual was supported by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of Howard University, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, veteran sociologist, exponent of equal rights and founder of the Pan-African Movement, and by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

Union

"Those of us who have traveled across the earth know that we are held in contempt because we are not free and America does not practice what she preaches," declared Dean Nelson.

Thurs. 1-5-50

Cincinnati, Ohio

Following this thought, Dr. DuBois decried what he termed "the growing provincialism of Americans, and of the American Negro to be more provincially American than other Americans." He charged Great Britain with continued dependence on "the 19th Century philosophy of exploitation and conquest" and American race leaders with opportunist silence.

Dr. Bond, who recently visited Nigeria, praised the sponsoring organizations for their "adventures and intelligent step" in bringing Azikiwe before the American public. He predicted that the Nigerian leader's visit would help add to pride of race, and to overcome "the degradation suffered by the Negro in being taught to be ashamed of his color. It should add, also, said the educator, to pride in "the kind of tomorrow which people like Azikiwe are bringing about.

Speaking on behalf of her sorority Supreme Basileus Olivia Henry of Phi Delta Kappa, accepted the challenge "to keep in step with Africans, for total freedom."

Mrs. Henry presided at the joint open meeting which was held in Banneker Junior High School Auditorium. Hubert Pair, president of Alpha Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; Verdie Robinson, president of the Pan-Hellenic Council; Wooilsey Hall, president of the Federation of Civic Associations, and First Assistant Superintendent of Schools Garnet C. Wilkerson, made welcoming remarks.

National officers of Phi Delta Kappa and of Phi Beta Sigma were introduced, respectively, by Mrs. Hilda G. Bryant, Delta's Conclave Chairman and Dr. R. O. Johnson, national president of Phi Beta Sigma.

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# Printed Books Bill Comes Up At Enugu

West African Pilot

A bill for an ordinance to provide for the preservation of copies of books printed in Nigeria, which comes up before the next session of the Legislative Council, will make it possible to keep record of all printed matters for the purposes of teaching or research.

Mon. 2-20-50

The publisher of any book will, if the bill is passed, be required to send at his expense two copies of the book to the Chief Secretary.

Lagos, Nigeria

They will be preserved at the University College, Ibadan, for posterity.

The word book includes newspaper, magazine, sheet of music—in fact all publications except advert'sements.

It was Dr F. A. Ibiam who put up a motion on this matter during the last budget session, held at Ibadan.

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# Cafe Snub, Fining of African Shames Commerce Society

Afro-American

18a

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. (ANP)—Olusan Awani, grandson of the King of Warri in Nigeria and a student at the University of California at Berkeley, received an apology from the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce for being refused service in a local restaurant, then arrested and fined for disturbing the peace.

Awani was passing through here on Christmas Eve with several white students. All stopped at the restaurant to eat. However, the management refused to serve Awani because of his race and a quarrel followed. Awani was arrested and fined $10 for disturbing the peace.

Sat. 1-28-50

The treatment accorded Awani was condemned by several of Tuscon's religious and civic groups, who have called for enactment of State civil rights legislation.

Baltimore, Md.

In its letter to Awani last Wednesday, the Chamber of Commerce said the incident "has caused great embarrassment not only to the subject of a foreign nation, but to the students who were accompanying him. We deplore the incident and want the public to know that such inhospitable treatment of our city's guests is not typical of Flagstaff."

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# High Price of Brides Linked to Labor Disputes in Nigeria

Afro-American, Sat. 2-4-50

Baltimore, Md.

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP)—"It's high time the government takes control of the bride price in the eastern provinces." That was the lead paragraph of a Nigerian newspaper correspondent's account of inflation here last week. The article pointed out that "semi-educated" brides in the eastern provinces have risen from $56 to $336 since 1939. This is inflation pure and simple, he declares.

18a

"The government should note that one of the secret causes of labor disputes is high doweries paid by poor workers," he admonishes. The correspondent recommends "a maximum price" for both literate and illiterate, "and parents who demand more than the fixed price would pay a penalty of confiscation."

The article appeared in the Daily Times, Lagos' morning newspaper.

# African Hurdles All Bars In Rise From Clerk To Wealthy Businessman

Defender · Chicago, Ill. Nat. 1-14-50

**Nigeria's Legislative Council, the assembly which controls the affairs of the whole territory, meets for its budget session at Kaduna in the Northern Provinces.**

**TWENTY-EIGHT years ago, Timothy Odutula was employed as a clerk on the payroll of a Nigerian Government office in his home town of Ijebu-Ode. Today, at the age of 47, he is a wealthy African businessman. He heads a group of chain stores and buying centers in Southern Nigeria,** and owns useful timber concessions and gold mining shares.

He is also an eloquent legislative councillor for the western region of Nigeria.

Africans such as Timothy Odutula are today playing an important part in the development of British - administered territories towards self-government. For after establishing Legislative Councils —Africa's parliaments of the future —Britain's policy has been to appoint such men as Odutula as 'unofficial' members of the central legislature.

These 'unofficial' members—prominent local personalities, tribal chiefs, professional and business leaders—now form a majority in many Legislative Councils. In most territories of British West Africa, these 'unofficial' majorities consist almost entirely of Africans; in East Africa, of Europeans, Indians and Africans.

**Elect 'Unofficial' Members**

At first, these 'unofficial' councilors were 'appointed' by the governor. Then a system of representation was evolved which allowed the Afrivans to elect their own councillors. To begin with, one or two members of the legislature were elected by specified sections of the population. Later,, the franchise was extended and a greater number of 'unofficial' members were elected.

Britain's political effort in Africa has been to build modern states where none existed before. Because of this, the process has been necessarily a slow one, in which not only has there been an extension of the Legislative Councils—the embryo parliaments—but also of local and provincial councils.

In many cases, these Provincial Councils are still the principal means of expression for African political opinion. They provide a valuable training for African leaders of the future in democratic forms of procedure and debate and encourage inter-tribal cooperation in dealing with problems common to the territory as a whole.

**Break Down Prejudices**

Both in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Provincial Councils have been successful in breaking down local prejudices and in stimulating cooperation and goodwill between once hostile tribes. And during the past year, the Legislative Councils of these territories have been modified by increases in the number of 'unofficial' African members.

Another development which is likely to result in far-reaching constitutional reforms has been the adoption of a Select Committee's recommendations that there should be a series of discussions on Nigeria's constitution—from the village level upwards. This Committee consisted of all 28 members of the Legislative Council—25 of whom are Africans.

In the new constitution there will be an enlarged single chamber Legislature composed almost entirely of elected members. And in the Governor's Executive Committee there will be three official Ministers and eight elected Africans, six of them Ministers. This Executive Committee will work on a majority vote: it will be a policy-making, not an advisory body.

Britain's task in Africa has been to assist a variety of separate tribal communities to form an attachment to democratic forms of government.

Many difficulties remain, particularly in such vast territories as Nigeria—which covers 362,688 square miles and has twenty-five million inhabitants, and in the as yet undeveloped areas of British East Africa. But progress towards responsible government by Britons and Africans alike will contribute both to the strength and stability of Africa and to the peace of the world.

Defender
[illegible]
Chicago
Ill.
Nat. 1-14-50

18a 1950 Nigeria- WEST AFRICA

# African Press Tells U.S. Mix Consulate in Nigeria

Afro-American

18a

Date 7-22-50

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

A call for colored Americans in the U.S. consulate in Nigeria was voiced recently by the West African Pilot, Nigerian newspaper.

The call came in an editorial critizing the "Voice of America in Nigeria," a series of radio talks broadcast by the "public affairs officer" at the consulate in Lagos.

The editorial stated that the broadcasts would have more interest if they came from the "Voice of colored America in Nigeria." It said, in part:

"At a time when not only the voice is heard but also the influence of America in an ever-widening expanse of the globe it is of interest to Nigerians to hear just what the United States of America has to offer.

"It is not a little surprising that it has not occurred to the U. S. Government that the "Voice of colored America in Nigeria" would appeal more to a colored person whose good will and co-operation it will benefit America to secure.

"That is not at all to underrate the merits of our friend the local and present 'voice' alias Public Affairs Officer.

"But his staff ought to contain some of Uncle Sam's dark-skinned proteges of Dixieland, at least in conformity with the alleged policy of the Truman regime to grant colored citizens a place in the U.S. Foreign Service.

### 2-Way Approach Needed

"Surely colored persons would more boldly venture out of the cloister of the American-Consulate in Lagos and make the people more conscious of their existence and functions than what is achieved by mere radio broadcasts!

"They would do more; they would not only sound America's voice in Nigeria, but would also relay the voice of Nigeria to America—a two-way traffic that is certainly not the case at present."

# Africans And Police Engage In Battle

West African Pilot

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 20 (R).— One African and one European police sergeants were killed in a faction fight involving one hundred Basutos near here.

Another European policeman had his car almost severed by a battle axe blow.

2-21-50

The clash occurred on Saturday night in the "S" Quatters Camp adjoining Benoni location, thirty miles from here.

Nigeria

Seventeen Africans were sent to hospital; other seven were wounded with bullets.

A small force of police had intervened in the Basutos faction fight.

One faction turned on the police with battle axes, iron bars, and firearms.

Shots were exchanged, but the police were forced to withdraw when the Basutos charged.

Sergeant J. Notnagel was missing after the police withdrew.

Later, he was found with head battered and revolvers missing in the out building.

Reinforced police arrested thirty Africans.

Police patrol are continuing.

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# Segregation Talked In South Africa

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(AP). The South African government's policy of apartheid (segregation) may be enforced soon in the law courts.

Fri. 4-7-50

Circulars have been sent to court officials asking for recommendations on the introduction of separate docks, witness boxes and separate entrances for Europeans and non-Europeans.

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# The High Commission Territories in South Africa

Sat. 3-4-50

18a

Maseru, Basutoland

The subject of this article is the three territories in South Africa sometimes spoken of as the High Commission Territories and at other times as the South African Protectorates. They are known as the High Commission Territories because the highest officer responsible for their administration is called the High Commissioner—an office which was once held jointly with that of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa but has since been separated from it. The description *South African Protectorates* is not accurate one as regards one of the territories, because Basutoland is a colony in the British Empire. Bechuanaland and Swaziland are protectorates.

Basutoland became a British colony in 1868, when Moshesh, at that time the leading Chief of the Basutos, sought the protection of Britain against the burghers of the then Orange River Free State. The proclamation setting out the British connection stated that the territory should be taken to be British territory. In 1871 Basutoland was added by statute to Cape Colony, but the Basutos strongly objected to this and in 1884 the Act incorporating it in Cape Colony was repealed and Basutoland was restored to the direct control of the Queen. The Basutos showed a most fortunate foresight in achieving this separation from Cape Colony, but for which Basutoland would now be part of the Union of South Africa.

By treaty made in 1885 between Britain and Chief Khama and other principal Bechuana Chief, Bechuana and became a British Protectorate. This protectorate was re-affirmed in 1895 at the request of the Bechuana Chiefs.

Swaziland had treaty relationship with the Transvaal Republic akin to that of a protectorate, and when that Republic was defeated in the Boer War, Britain established a protectorate over Swaziland in 1903.

Basutoland is completely surrounded by territory of the Union of South Africa, but Bechuanaland borders on Southern and Northern Rhodesia and on South-West Africa as well. Swaziland is almost surrounded by Union territory but it also impinges on Portuguese East Africa.

## The Union's Claim to the Territory

Ever since the four British South African colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony were united in 1900 to form the Union of South Africa, claims have been advanced by South Africans to the transfer of these three Territories to the control of the Government of the Union. The claim was first put forward officially by General Hertzog in 1925 when he was Prime Minister of the Union, and it has recently been advanced again publicly by the present Premier, Dr. E. F. Malan. They base their claim on Section 151 of the South Africa Act of 1909, the statute passed by the Parliament at Westminster to create the Dominion of the Union of South Africa. Some South Africans have expressed the opinion that these Territories were actually given to the Union at the time of the passing of the South Africa Act and that if the two Houses of the Union Parliament were to pass an Address to the King in terms of Section 151 of the Act, transfer of the Ter ritoreis would automatically take place. That is a misreading of the Act. These Territories were not given to the Union by the South Africa Act, but the Preamble and Section 151 of that Act did prepare the way for an eventual transfer at a time and under circumstances to be mutually agreed between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in the Union. The Government in the United Kingdom which gave the four South African colonies Dominion status leaned towards transferring the responsibility of administering all of British South Africa, including Northern and Southern Rhodesia, to the new Dominion ultimately and it prepared the way for nagotiations to that end. The Preamle to the Act says: "It is expedient to provide for the eventual admission into the Union of such parts of South Africa as are not originally included therein;" and Sections 150 and 151 empowered the King in Privy Council to give effect to that policy. Section 150 relates to the Rhodesia, and Section 151 to the High Commission Territo eis. Section 151 provides that "the King with the advice of the Privy Council may, on addresses from the Houses of Parliament of the Union, transfer to the Union the government of any territories belonging to or under the protection of His Majesty and inhabited wholly or partly by natives and upon such transfer the Governor General in Council" (*that is, of the Union of South Africa*) "may undertake the government of such territory upon the terms and conditions embodied in the Schedule to this Act." But Mr Asquith, who was Prime Minister of Britain at the time, when speaking on the South Africa Bill in the House of Commons on the 16th August 1909, said: "As regards the Protectorate....we—I assert this most strongly—stand in position of trustees with regard to these natives ....but the important point is that you cannot bring any of these Protectorates or Territories into a state of subordination to the Union Government or Parliament as Clause 151 shows, unless the King with the advice of the Privy Council—that is, of the Cabinet here—agrees. That is a most proper recognition on the part of the South African communities that the Imperial Government has a voice, and ultimate voice, in relation to this matter. They do not deny our right in this least; on the contrary on the very face of the Act they admit and invite us to exercise it." That statement makes it abundantly clear that transfer of the Territories, if it ever takes place, must be negotiated on conditions approved by H. M 's Government in the United Kingdom and that the King would be advised by his Ministers in this country.

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# South African Riot Squad Routs Crowd; Four Hurt

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 24—(AP)—A Johannesburg riot squad opened fire Saturday to disperse a crowd of Africans in Germiston, seven miles form here, after they had stoned a local police station.

News 18a

The trouble started when members of the crowd stoned African policemen as they passed a group listening to an Indian, who urged them to organize a general strike on May 1.

Mon. 4-24-50

A SMALL POSSE of European policemen arrived on the scene and became the target of the flying missiles. Larger reinforcements were sent but the crowd, increased by this time to several hundred, drove them back to the Germiston police station.

When the mob started stoning the station, and after a telephone line was severed, an alarm was sent out for the Johannesburg riot squad. Armed with automatic weapons, the squad fired several rounds, without inflicting any known casualties, before breaking up the melee. Four policemen were slightly injured.

# South Africa Pursues Its Hitler-Like Repressions

18a

Courier-Journal

18a

Louisville Ky

WHEN the Union of South Africa threw out valiant old JAN SMUTS as its Prime Minister in 1948, it took no crystal ball for most observers to predict that a period of ugly reaction was inevitable. The Nationalists who defeated SMUTS' United Party were open advocates of racial and religious intolerance. They were not merely nationalistic but bitterly isolationist, as irked by their ties with the British Commonwealth as by United Nations criticism of their racist policies, and among their leaders were men who had openly sympathized with Nazi Germany.

Since then the Nationalists have lived up fairly well to their advance billing, interesting themselves primarily in repressive and discriminatory moves to achieve their goal of a "white man's country" in which two million whites might achieve an impossible security atop some nine million disfranchised, segregated, and grievously underprivileged Negroes and Indians. Partly as a concession to the troubles of an age in which complete isolation is actually impossible, they have retained their tenuous link with the British Commonwealth, but Prime Minister DANIEL MALAN has gone so far as to refer to Great Britain as "a foreign power," and the criticism by English-speaking peoples both in South Africa and elsewhere of MALAN's brand of reaction has led to a worsening of relations between the English-speaking South Africans and the Afrikaans-speaking descendants of the old Boers.

Mon. 4-24-50

This illustrates, as convincingly as any experiment in current history, that undemocratic repression by either a ruling majority or ruling minority inevitably fosters explosive reaction against it, and requires attempts at more and more repression as long as the dictatorial regime remains in power. The Nationalist regime is not only a minority of whites in a land crowded with colored peoples; it is probably a minority among the whites. It defeated a majority coalition of English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, gaining a slim legislative majority, thanks only to a variation of the rotten-borough or Georgia county-unit system whereby a single rural vote outweighs several city votes. Last year's provincial council elections showed it was losing even more of its popular support.

But its foes are not yet strong enough or united enough to throw out the Nationalist regime. And now, beating the loud drums of Boer nationalism again, the Nationalists are on the warpath against the greatest threat to their continuation in power, the criticism of a free press, the greater part of which naturally is the English-language press. Echoing a concept that should have died in the ruins of Berlin or remain a pet of the Kremlin's, Dr. MALAN has described South Africa's English-speaking journalists as "the most undisciplined in the world," and his government now proposes a full-scale "inquiry" into the South African press.

The target is not only the South African journalists, many of whom write for foreign publications, but foreign reporters in South Africa as well. The Nationalist obsession is that these reporters, and not the words and acts of the Nationalist leaders, are to blame for "defamation" of the Nationalist regime, for the "false reports" that give it so black an eye in the democratic world. Dr. MALAN has hinted broadly that publishers and editors should work for "self-discipline of the press," presumably along the lines of Nationalist journalists who refer to themselves not as journalists but as "crusaders."

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS
TOGETHE

The pending investigation obviously is a threat of Government discipline if self-discipline be not forthcoming, and Dr. MALAN's old paper, *Die Burger*, has given a good HITLER-like idea of what the government would really like: "Overseas this voice or that voice must not be heard, but, as far as possible, the voice of South Africa—its thousands of separate voices in one." His Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has already threatened to refuse to transmit messages he deems politically "slanderous," and his Minister of Economic Affairs has urged that foreign journalists who "misrepresent" the government abroad should be deported. There is evidence that his hirelings have withheld from the mails the posted correspondence of newsmen deemed suspect. On top of that the Nationalists have decided that the broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation are not to be relayed to South African listeners. South Africans must depend in future on broadcasts processed by their State Information Office.

All this gives enough of the picture of the degradation of democracy in South Africa, without waiting for the promised farce of the government's press investigation. But it is worth adding that the Nationalist's State Information Officer, Dr. OTTO DU PLESSIS, would have been the South African envoy to Holland had not the Dutch objected on the ground that when the Germans were shooting Dutch hostages the South African was busily singing the praises of the "New Order."

For all we can tell, the Nationalists may yet succeed in browbeating the South African press into line. But they will then discover that their own words and deeds alone will still earn them the "defamation" they already smart under in the rest of the free world, and even South Africans are likely still to hear that the free world hopes for an early end to a regime so utterly devoid of kinship with it.

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# South Africa To Have Super Jim Crow In New Planning

Daily World

[illegible] 18a

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — A new blueprint for a super jimcrow Union of South Africa was proposed last week by T. E. Donges, minister of the interior.

5-4-50

Under this new scheme the whole nation would be divided into piecemeal areas, one for native Africans, one for Europeans, and one for colored. Colored means persons who are not natives and are not white and includes Indians.

Atlanta, Ga.

No person of any of the other two races could own or buy property in the restricted area. Each group would live in a separate area. Under this scheme, according to its supporters, there would be no discrimination because "all will thus be treated alike."

This scheme is to be the ultimate in separate but equal facilities. The government says that it will eliminate racial friction in South Africa. In the memorandum it also was explained as a means of integration of Asiatics into the nation. It said:

**BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE**

"It should also have a beneficial influence on South Africa's relations with the governments of India and Pakistan as it provides for the eventual elimination of existing legislation specifically distinguishing between Asiatics and non-Asiatics and the integration of the Asiatic into the general pattern of land tenure and occupation in the Union."

Speaking of racial harmony the report said:

Record

5-4-50

"This bill is a constructive step toward bringing into force the government's policy of allowing each racial group in South Africa that measure of separateness which is essential not only for its continued existence and development as a distinct entity, but also for the maintenance of racial harmony generally."

Racial groups in South Africa are divided as follows: 8,000,000 natives, 2,400,000 whites, and 285,000 Negroes.

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# ANTI-RED CHARTER IN AFRICA PROPOSED

New York, N.Y.

## Malan Says That South Africa Seeks to Preserve Western European Civilization

[illegible] 5-7-50

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan suggested today the formation of an all-African political and defense charter as a bulwark against communism.

18a

The leader of South Africa's Nationalist Government said that his country was willing and eager to place its political, economic and strategic experience at the disposal of neighbor states with the aim of "preserving Western European civilization in Africa."

"Nations which have interests in Africa should consult each other," he said, adding that the African alliance should have a basis similar to that of the North Atlantic and inter-American pacts.

European countries with interests in Africa include Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain. All but Spain are signers of the North Atlantic Treaty.

The bespectacled, 76-year-old former Protestant minister made his proposal in reply to questions submitted by an Associated Press correspondent. His Government introduced in Parliament yesterday a bill to outlaw the small Communist movement in South Africa.

Dr. Malan was asked whether the South African Union would give bases to Britain or the United States in an emergency. He avoided a direct answer, saying the Union's policy at all times was to fend for itself.

However, he added that the Government was conscious of South Africa's strategic position between the East and West and recognized that the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope would assume vital significance in an anti-Communist war, especially if the Suez Canal were destroyed.

In that situation, Western nations would need "our cooperation just as much as we would need theirs," he said. "I am sure but that, between us, we could find many points of agreement," he added.

Dr. Malan said that the Government had no territorial ambitions beyond its plan for incorporating the one-time League of Nations mandate of Southwest Africa and its hope of getting back the British-run Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland Protectorates.

"The Union of South Africa has no territorial demands whatsoever, nor any imperialist ambitions," he said.

# The Color Tags

THE brazen program of complete racial segreation upon which the Union of South Africa has embarked now includes a new wrinkle which probably would have shocked the late Senator Bilbo.

Defender

A South African dispatch from the Associated Press last week pointed out: "Some of the colored people are near white in the color of their skin. Many pass as whites as the years go by. The plan before Parliament is to establish a national register on race basis, with identity cards and photographs to be carried by adults of all races."

18a

Dat. 6-10-50

Those who insist that racism in America is the worst in the world would do well to keep up with what is taking place in the South African Union. There the government is going forward with a super-segregation plan that is calculated to assure complete white supremacy for all time. People of color will have no voice in government and Jim crow has become an instrument of national policy.

Chgo, Ill.

Now the government there is determined to keep those who have some non-white ancestors from passing. In short you are not white, no matter how you appear to the naked eye, unless your identity card says so. Hitler tried a somewhat similar system in trying to weed out the Jews in Germany.

It seems to us that the white South Africans should know that no card file nor indentification tags can really safeguard the so-called purity of the race. The idea is not only outrageous, it is downright silly. They are going to have to enact far more fundamental measures to accomplish this and we are sure that such measures would be vigorously fought by the very men who created the problem in the first place.

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*To Defy League Mandate*

# South Africa Plans Territorial Annex

18a

LONDON—(ANP)—Despite an advisory opinion handed down by the International Court of Justice at the Hague in the Netherlands last week, the Union of South Africa has announced its intention to carry through with plans to annex the 317,729 square mile Southwest African territory.

Courier

Eric Louw, the union's minister of econmic affairs, said here last Wednesday that "neither the UN or the union is bound by the advisory opinion" and that South Africa "does not consider herself under any obligation to render reports" of her administration to the UN.

Dat. 7-22-50

**TO IGNORE MANDATE**

The court decided unanimously that the territory remains under the international mandate assumed by the Union in 1920. It recommended that the Union is bound by its obligations from the defunct League of Nations to submit reports to the UN and to transmit petitions from its inhabitants.

Pittsburgh Pa.

However, South Africa has already ordered elections in the territory for Aug. 30, in which white residents will elect six representatives to the Union's parliament.

Southwest Africa is about six times the size of Illinois. About 270,000 natives and 38,000 whites make up its population.

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# SOUTH AFRICA POLL HAS U. N. AS ISSUE

Times 18a

## Prime Minister Malan Joins in Campaign to 'Integrate' Former German Colony

Times 8-8-50

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 7—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan flew today to South-West Africa to engage in an electoral campaign that will "integrate" this former German colony into South African union by returning six assemblymen to Parliament in Capetown. He will remain one week and will speak at four meetings.

New York N.Y.

From the domestic point of view the elections have great importance, for the outcome could make or break the present Nationalist government. It could raise its precarious majority of seven to a relatively safe total of thirteen or it could reduce it to parity with the opposition (Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' United Party) and possibly force a resignation.

But the international implications are even more important. The Permanent Court of Justice at The Hague recently decided that the mandate originally granted by the League of Nations has not terminated but has automatically come under control of the United Nations, which frowns upon annexation even though qualified as "integration."

Nevertheless, one outstanding issue in the elections, which are set for Aug. 30, is "protection from interference by the United Nations."

This stand was adopted before the Korean hostilities, which have greatly complicated matters. Although committed to combating communism, the Government hesitated several weeks before deciding to send a fighter squadron to Korea. Its opponents are suggesting that this hesitation derived from the idea that acceptance of intervention in Korea might prove a precedent for enforcement of future decisions by the United Nations, notably regarding the "integration" of South-West Africa and in South Africa's dispute with India concerning the treatment of racial minorities.

Obviously, the Government would be in a stronger position if it could win all seats in the election and point to unanimity of popular will in "integrated" territory. This may explain Dr. Malan's personal participation in the campaign, which will be followed by that of at least three other Cabinet ministers.

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# Press Excluded From Protest Meeting

**Bantu World representatives were refused admission last Sunday to a meeting held in the Gandhi Hall organised by the Transvaal National Protest Committee. They were told that a statement would be issued later.**

Bantu World

This is the statement drawn up behind closed doors:

[illegible]

"A delegates conference organised by the Transvaal National Protest Committee to implement the resolution of the African National Congress that the 26th June will be observed as a National Day of Protest was held at the Gandhi Hall this morning Sunday the 18th June, 1950.

18a

Dat. 6-24-50

Weekly

"Hundreds of delegates, representing the African National Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Coloured Peoples organisation, Advisory Boards, Women's Organisations, Vigilant and Residents Associations, Sports and Cultural bodies, Trade Unions, Tenants Associations, Sympathetic White organisations, Youth organisations, were present. The delegates spoke on behalf of 547,065 African, Indian, Coloured and White people. The resolution supporting the call made by Dr. Moroka, President-General of the African National Congress was unanimously adopted amid tremendous enthusiasm. Mr. C. S. Ramohanoe, President of the African National Congress (Transvaal) presided over the first session, and Mr. Y. A. Cachalia, Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress presided over the second session."

Johannesburg

South Africa

WE WISH TO DRAW THE URGENT ATTENTION OF OUR READERS TO A STATEMENT BY THE POLICE THAT IT IS ILLEGAL TO STAY AWAY FROM WORK ON MONDAY.

# UN Silent as Malanazis Prepare Big Africa Grab

Worker, Sun. 7-30-50

The racist Union of South Africa government has defied the United Nations and the International Court of Justice and is annexing Southwest Africa. That means that government of white supremacist Premier Daniel Malan is committing an aggresively imperialist act, and foisting upon Southwest Africa the same jimcrow servitude inflicted upon the non-white Africans of South Africa.

But the United Nations, busily supporting Truman intervention in Korea and smearing the Korean people, has yet to speak, much less act on the open boast of the South Korean government that is taking over Southwest Africa. There has been no meeting of the Security Council called, no emergency declared, no plea for armed forces from the "free nations" to prevent South Africa's act of aggression.

18a

YET ON JULY 12, Eric Louw, South African Minister for Economic Affairs, bluntly said in London that his government will not be bound by the ruling of the International Court of Justice on July 11. The Hague court unanimously held that Southwest Africa must remain under the international mandate assumed by South Africa in 1920, and cannot be annexed, and that the latter must report to the UN on its administration and transmit petitions from Southwest Africa's inhabitants.

But the spokesman for the racist Malan government also said that the latter "does not consider herself under any obligation to render reports" to the UN.

On Aug. 12, in defiance of the UN, the Malan government is holding elections in Southwest Africa. The white inhabitants will elect six representatives to the Union of South Africa parliament. Colored inhabitants, according to the Malan laws, will not be voting.

Will the UN act on this clearcut violation of its Charter and of human rights?

## U. S. Negroes Denounce UN Behavior

One hundred American Negro leaders, in denouncing the intervention in Korea, made the following comment on Africa last week:

"South Korea in her treatment of colored people represents a greater challenge to world peace than Korea, but the only U. S. intervention there is American capital pouring into her slave-manned mines.

"Ever since the first World War, certain powerful persons in the U. S. have hoped that America would replace the British empire as virtual ruler of the world, and especially as master of the labor and destiny of its darker races. . . . The awful thing which we are facing today is the attempt of the U. S. to replace Europe in the enslavement of Asia and Africa. This American policy the colored peoples of the world resent and oppose, and this is the real cause of the upheaval in Korea."

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# No Negro Can Enter South Africa Except As Servant, Says Prime Minister Malan

18a

Call

Fri 10-27-50

CAPETOWN, South Africa. — (ANP) — "We won't have any American Negroes coming into South Africa unless they come as servants," is the message Prime Minister Malan of the Union of South Africa is said to have sent to Alexander Korda, the movie magnate.

Korea wanted to bring Canada Lee and Sidney Poitier, talented Negro actors to Johannesburg, to do a film of "Lost In The Stars," the popular musical play in which Todd Duncan and Warren Coleman are starring in the United States.

Korda argued that both Canada and Poitier were Englishmen having been born in the West Indies. It made no difference. Black people can come to South Africa only if they recognize they are coming as second class citizens and then only for a strictly limited time, the Dutch Reformed Church leader made it clear.

and Poitier bowed their heads, accepted the terms and have made the film. Friends say their souls have been grounded every moment they have been in Johannesburg. There have been some moments of respite. Dr. Alfred Xuma, the distinguished physician there who is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and of Northwestern medical school in Chicago, has offered them hospitality and comraderie.

He is also president of the African National National Congress, counterpart there of the NAACP in the U. S. There are many highly trained Africans who endure silently the thrusts and insults of the Boer majority but who hold memories deep in their hearts. These were gracious too.

There has been on exception, Bishop M. W. Bonner of the African Methodist Episcopal church of the U. S., has been here carrying out his episcopal duties for more than two years. Great pressure was brought to bear before he could get in.

Both Bishops Gomez and Baber of that church had been held up so that until Bonner arrived nearly a decade had passed without direct episcopal supervision. The Rev. Francis Gow, a native South African but a graduate of Tuskegee institute and Wilberforce university in America, is general superintendent of the AME church. It was largely his influence which paved the way for Bishop Bonner's entrance.

The bishop diplomatically but in dignified fashion has gone about his work. He is to leave shortly for his vacation in America. Hopes are expressed that he will be able and permitted to return.

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Worker 7-30-50

THE ~~UNITED NATIONS,~~ busy trying to raise token forces to camouflage the U. S. troops fighting against the Koreans, has virtually ignored the flagrant violation of its Charter and the International Court of Justice by the fascist South African government. Yet announcing its determination to seize the 317,725 square miles of Southwest Africa, the government of Premier Danial Malan is moving to hold a plebiscite among only the relatively few white settlers in the area, ignoring the African people completely. The map on the right shows the territory involved in the planned seizure. It was a former German colony, mandated to the Union of South Africa by the League of Nations on December 17, 1920. Photo above is of an African mother and children, residents of Southwest Africa.

18a

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## Death Toll 22

# So. African Tribesmen In Battle

Courier 18a

UMTATA, South Africa (ANP) —An intra-tribal war, said to be one of the worse to break out in this Eastern Cape Province district in years, took a toll of twenty-two lives and caused injuries to an unestimated number of persons, it has been reported here.

Sat. 10-28-50

The fracas, in which about one thousand Pondo tribesmen were about evenly divided, had been going on for a week in secluded valleys of the mountain district of Ngoeleni, eighteen miles from Umtata. The warring factions fought pitched battles with guns, spears, sticks and stones.

Cause of the outbreak was not immediately determined. It is said, however, that African women carried many of the wounded into the bush, making it difficult to determine the exact number of casualties.

Every available European and African policeman in the district had to be called out to help restore peace and get the fighting warriors back to their villages.

So far, fifty Africans have been arrested.

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## Only Servants Wanted

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—"We won't have any American Negroes coming in to South Africa unless they come as servants," is the message Prime Minister Malan of the Union of South Africa is said to have sent to Alexander Korda, the movie magnate.

# The High Commission Territories in S. Africa

Mochochonono (The Comet)

## Economic Development in the Territories

18a

Sat. 3-25-50

Maseru

Basutoland

It is sometimes argued that Britain is in a weak position to resist the Union's claim because the Territories are in economic dependence upon the Union. Unfortunately, it has to be acknowledged that is largely so at present. But could the Territories not be extricated from that position by active economic development of their resources? Of the three, Basutoland is in the worst position. Not only is it completely surrounded by Union territory but it is also the most densely populated of the three and some 35,000 of its population earn their living in the mines of the Union and remit money to their families in Basutoland which amounted in 1946 to about £180,000. But competent opinion expressed by people who know the country maintains that, if developed, it could maintain its population of about half a million. A geological survey of the Territory made in 1939 has revealed that prospects of mineral development in Basutoland are very remote. But if the Basutos could be persuaded to adopt methods of cultivation as intensive as those employed by the Chinese, they would have three times as much cultivable land per head of the population as the Chinese have. The country is mountainous and is sometimes called the Switzerland of South Africa. Of the total area of 7½ million acres only 1¼ million acres are flat enough to be cultivated. On the steep lands sheep and cattle are pastured, and some people maintain that the wool industry could be considerably expanded and that a factory to manufacture woollen cloth should be established in the country.

Swaziland is in a more fortunate position. It is not entirely surrounded by Union territory and it has richer natural resources. Asbestos is found and has been worked profitably for many years Gold is also among the exports of the country. Alluvial tin has been worked; and large coal and iron deposits are known to exist in the Territory, and barytes has been worked. The soil and climate are suitable for the cultivation of tobacco, which is already exported to the value of £30,000 a year. Other products of the country include butter, wool, cotton and hides. There is an active programme of land settlement, and agricultural development in progress; and it is confidently believed that Swaziland could be developed to a state of economic independence of the Union.

Bechuanaland is in the best position of the three Territories. It is not surrounded by Union territory and it is thinly populated for its size, having some 300,000 on 275,000 square miles. Its exports include gold and silver and it is known to have workable deposits of coal and iron. Its principal source of wealth is cattle and the value of its exports of animal origin is little short of a million pounds a year. The carrying capacity of its grazing land comdares favourably with that of grazing lands in the Australian tropics, and expert opinion has stated that the cattle-raising industry of Bechuanaland could be increased manifold and that it might become a valuable source of meat supply for Europe. It is at present an importer of agricultural products, especially maize, but schemes have been put forward for harnessing the waters of the Okovango River and draining a large large area of swampy land in the north-western area, which would add about two million acres of fertile land to the resources of the country. It is believed that this land would produce useful crops, including groundnuts, as well as cotton, and that the land could be reclaimed for a sum of the order of six million pounds.

To achieve these aims it would be necessary to increase the grants to the Territories from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and to interest the Colonial Development Corporation in undertaking development projects in the Territories.

### Conclusion

Britain is under moral and treaty obligations to protect the inhabitants of these three Territories and could not tranefer these obligations to the Union of South Africa without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territories. If she did so, she would antagonize hundreds of millions in her colonies and in other Commonwealth countries inhabited by dark-skinned people.

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# Race Segregation Eased on Trains In South Africa

Courier-Journal

18a

**Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.**

Capetown, South Africa, May 22.—The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, supreme jurisdiction in South Africa, entered a judgment today invalidating certain regulations for racial segregation on railroads.

Tues. 5-23-50

The point at issue was the reservation of railroad cars for white passengers on the Capetown Suburban Lines. The regulations in effect since 1948, was challenged by a committee that carried the case to the highest jurisdiction after losing in two lower courts.

Louisville Ky

The Appeal Court ruled that since the regulations in the question made the reservation in favor of whites only they resulted in partial or unequal treatment as between different races since white passengers received the right to use every part of a train whereas nonwhites could not and only the latter could be punished criminally.

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# South Africa Limits Smuts Tribute As Ex-Chief Nears 80th Birthday

Sunday 5-21-50

18a

**By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT**

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 20—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, who will be 80 Wednesday, became the object of political strife in his own land as messages of congratulation began to flow in to "the elder statesman of the world" from many countries.

New York Times

The Field Marshal left by air this morning for his farm in the Transvaal for a short rest before attending celebrations arranged in various towns.

Although Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan had been "only too glad" to associate himself with the general idea of paying tribute to Marshal Smuts but "without political significance" the Government Nationalist party in the Transvaal expressed concern. This developed into an objection when it was learned that the South African Broadcasting Corporation was preparing a birthday program.

On the ground that no broadcast concerning Marshal Smuts could remain non-political in view of his variegated career Transvaal Nationalists threatened to use "the weight of the party machinery to prevent such abuses of public institutions."

Nominally the broadcasting corporation is independent. Nevertheless, F. C. Erasmus, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has advised the corporation that the birthday broadcast should be restricted to facts and avoid "speeches of tribute and programs of homage."

The proposed celebrations in any case could scarcely be described as national since they have been organized in some half dozen cities only. Moreover, those among them that opened public subscriptions for gifts or memorials do not conceal that response has been disappointing.

Times

Capetown proposed to give Marshal Smuts a cottage on the slope of his beloved Table Mountain to cost £10,000 ($28,000). Subscriptions came so slowly that a four-day street drive was resorted to this week with the result yet to be learned. Durban's aim was to endow some memorial homes. The Natal Mercury reports "after nearly one month contributions from the total population of 375,000 is £441."

5-21-50

Port Elizabeth sought to raise £500 for a gift of statuettes and an oil painting. The local newspaper reports that "the fund is creeping toward the £70 mark."

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# PLAN 'MOURNING' IN SOUTH AFRICA OVER RACE BILL

[New York Times-Chicago Tribune Dispatch]

18a

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 30—While Minister of Interior Theophilus E. Donges was moving a second reading of the group areas bill in the house of assembly yesterday, nonwhite organizations were planning a "national day of mouring" in protest against the measure, which is intended to compartmentalize the population according to race.

Date of the demonstration has not been set. Nonwhites are to remain at home to pray—and thus halt for 24 hours most of the country's activities, since all depend considerabily on nonwhite labor.

Tribune

Organizers include African and Indian groups and the Communist party. Ahmad Ismail, president of the Indian congress of Cape Province, said today: "It is better to protest by staying indoors and praying than by demonstrating in the streets and getting shot"—an allusion to the riots in the Johannesburg area last May day when 12 Negroes were killed by police fire.

Wed. 5-31-50

The Christian Council of South Africa, which includes the American board of missions, expressed hope today the government would delay the bill until after a conference with racial groups.

Chicago

# S. Africa Should Be Next

18a

Afro-American

Race relations are so bad in South Africa that riots are frequent. Eighteen natives were killed and 30 injured in the May Day riot at Johannesburg.

No list of the white Boers killed is published. The South African newspapers want to give the impression that the whites who are outnumbered by the natives 100-1 never get hurt in race riots of this character.

5-20-50

A new government, headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, came into office two years ago with the most oppressive measures against natives.

Colored people were to be barred from jobs, could only work among themselves, could not be seen in white sections of the South or mingle at all with any white person, and the ballot was taken away from them.

The native representative council, which ceased to exist in 1946 when the natives walked out in protest against the new jim-crow government, cannot be easily revived because the natives have no confidence now in the Boer government.

Nothing in all of Hitler's treatment of the Jews or Russia's slave camps in Siberia has equaled the cruelty with which the Boers have oppressed the native Africans and appropriated their wealth and their homeland.

Of course, the natives have the numbers to drive the small number of South African whites into the sea as Haiti once did with its French oppressors just after our war of revolution.

The natives in South Africa can stage their own revolution now without any hope of England being able to come to the rescue.

If they do, it will bring a new day to South Africa. India and Israel won their independence. Surely South Africa should be next.

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# *South African Segregation Policy Rebuffed As Highest Court Invalidates Regulations*

18a

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 22—The appeal court in Bloemfontein, which has supreme jurisdiction in South Africa, entered a judgment today invalidating certain regulations for racial segregation on railroads. The court laid down a general principle that may affect other discriminatory regulations.

Times

"It is the duty of the courts," it said, "to hold the scales evenly between different classes of the community and to declare invalid any practice which, in the absence of the authority of an act of Parliament, results in partial or unequal treatment between different sections of the community."

5-23-50

The point at issue related to the reservation of railroad cars for white passengers introduced on the Capetown suburban lines in 1948, soon after the Malan Government came to power. The innovation was challenged by a "resistance committee" that carried the case to the highest jurisdiction after having lost in the two lower courts.

The appeal court ruled that since the regulations in question made the reservation in favor of whites only, they resulted in partial or unequal treatment as between the different races since white passengers received the right to use every part of the train whereas non-whites could not, and only the latter could be punished criminally.

At the time of their introduction, the regulations were hailed in Nationalist circles as an indication of the Government's intention gradually to apply total segregation. Since then, various other regulations have been applied on railroads—separate ticket offices, separate entrances and exits, etc.

New York

### Memorandum Is Tabled

CAPETOWN, May 22 (Reuters)—The South African Government told Parliament here today that its proposed "group areas bill" would still allow a white man to conduct certain kinds of business in a "native area," and that a native or colored worker would still be able to live in the house of his employer, even if it was in a "white area."

Dr. T. E. Donges, Interior Minister, said in a memorandum tabled in Parliament that it would obviously be very difficult, if not impossible, for one racial group to be entirely self-supporting and self-sufficient.

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## Apartheid

18a

Apartheid is an Afrikaans word pronounced "apártate" and meaning literally "apart-ness." It refers to the policy of racial separation in the Union of South Africa. Apartheid was one of the chief campaign planks of Dr. D. F. Malan's National party in the 1948 elections. Since the Nationalists' victory, Prime Minister Malan and his Government have been drafting a program for strict segregation. Last week the Government was well on its way to getting the key bill in the program through the Union's Parliament.

Times

The measure, called the Group Areas bill, gives the Government authority to set aside any area as a kind of reservation on which only members of a particular racial group can live or own property. The purpose is to divide South Africa into separate compartments, each reserved for one racial group. Application is compulsory. Once the Government has ordered, say, Indians to evacuate an area reserved for whites there can be no appeal. The Government will not provide compensation for expropriated property nor is it obligated to provide land or housing for uprooted persons.

6-4-50

Immediately the Government plans to make three racial divisions under the bill. This is how it defines them:

(1) European: A person who is obviously European from his appearance or who is generally accepted as European. (There are about 2,400,000 Europeans in South Africa.)

New York

(2) Native: One who is a member of a race indigenous to South Africa or who is generally accepted as such. (There are about 9,000,000 natives, the majority of them Bantus.)

(3) Colored: One who is neither European nor native. (This category refers chiefly to Asiatics—that is, Indians and Pakistanis. There are about 350,000 members of this category.)

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# SOUTH AFRICA BARS NEW INDIAN TALKS

Times

## Opposition to U. N. Resolution, Adopted 33 to 6, Indicates Little Hope for Proposal

12-3-50

The Union of South Africa fought back hard yesterday against impending action by the United Nations General Assembly critical of its treatment of 300,000 Indians resident there but without avail.

18a

New York

A resolution recommending a resumption of round-table talks between India and Pakistan and South Africa was adopted by 33 to 6, with twenty-one countries abstaining. However, it appeared from the South African reaction that there was little hope that the proposal would accomplish its purpose.

The United States, which voted for the measure as a whole, was among those powers that felt the resolution went too far in its censure and would fail. A number of delegates said the issue of discrimination that had attracted amendments designed to strengthen the resolution probably only served to weaken it.

In a last minute effort to swing the vote, Dr. T. E. Donges, South Africa's Minister of Interior and head of the delegation, asserted that the resolution was a "most naked form of intervention" in the domestic affairs of a member state. He said that "what was implicit is now explicit, namely interference" in a nation's private business and that the issue was "wider than Indians in South Africa, discrimination or minority groups."

Dr. Donges declared that if the question of human rights in any land was "to be open to every invader of our sovereign power" it followed as a matter of course that economic. social and cultural matters were likewise "vulnerable." He said the United Nations was "sowing the seeds of its own dissolution since membership would become intolerable."

The resolution was condemned by South Africa as "the most objectionable that can be imagined" inasmuch as "the dice are heavily loaded against one party," Dr. Donges concluded.

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to Washington, replied briefly for her delegation with the observation: "I leave the decision to the conscience of the Assembly."

12-3-50

Support for South Africa in the debate at Flushing Meadow came from Australia alone and it was conditional. The Australian delegation voted against the resolution because it was considered to have trespassed upon domestic rights, but the vote implied no approval of the Group Areas Act which has restricted the freedom of action on the non-white population in South Africa.

Two references to this legislation in the resolution brought forth a far greater number of negative votes or abstentions than did other passages. The Assembly decided to include the question on the agenda of next year's session since it was assumed that no settlement would be arrived at before then.

Whatever hope might be for a solution to this problem, which has been under review since 1946, rested in a recommendation that "in the event of failure of the governments concerned to hold a round-table conference before April 1, 1951, or to reach agreement at a conference within a reasonble time, there shall be established for the purpose of assisting the parties a commission of three members."

### White supremacy plus!—

# Rising racial tensions stir South Africans; Nation fears strife tomorrow may bring

**(Arthur L. Gavshon, of The Associated Press London Bureau, recently completed a three-month's tour of South Africa, during which he talked with government and opposition leaders, churchmen, sociologists, and men-in-the-street. In this article Gavshon explains South Africa's present-day political situation.)**

**BY ARTHUR L. GAVSHON**

LONDON, Aug. 19—(AP)—Rising racial tensions are stirring the colored peoples of South Africa.

Prime Minister Daniel Francois Malan's Nationalist government is tightening its grip on the country as a whole—to cries of "fascism" from political opponents.

Whites and non-whites alike are unhappy about the state of things today, afraid of the strife tomorrow may bring.

That, in brief, is South Africa now, a 40-year-old state within the British Commonwealth—larger than Texas combined with Oklahoma and New Mexico—where the Negro and colored (mixed) population outnumbers the whites, 9,000,000 to 2,500,000.

8-20-50

## Agree

MALAN'S GOVERNMENT and its principal opposition—the United Party long headed by Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts—agree on white supremacy. They differ on how to maintain it.

The opposition thinks this can be done best by less drastic methods than those being used by the Malan government. And opposition spokesmen declare the basic freedoms of South Africans in general are threatened by Malan-sponsored legislation.

Some government leaders openly favored a German victory in World War II, but deny they are today at setting up a Fascist state. They uphold their actions as necessary to preserve white supremacy, to fight communism and to strengthen the nation's economy.

* * *

## Fear turmoil

MALAN, IN HIS way a strict Constitutionalist, is ailing at 76. The 80-year-old Smuts has quit public life for an indefinite time as a result of his recent serious breakdown. Finance Minister N. C. Havenga, leading the middle-of-the-road Afrikaner Party, which is in coalition with Malan, is 68 and has been having heart trouble.

There are fears that less mature men may succeed them—and throw the nation into turmoil with an ill considered act or an intemperate speech.

The Nationalists have called for powers to:

Set up a national register which will classify everyone according to race and color.

Issue identity cards, setting forth the holder's color and race.

Oblige everyone to prove his ancestry—at his own expense—if he objects to his classification.

Split the country's cities, towns, villages and farm lands into white, black and colored (including Indian) race-group areas.

Still further subdivide the Negroes and coloreds according to tribes and religions.

Confine these groups to their own territorial compartments, in which members of opposite races will be barred from owning or acquiring property.

Ban "mixed" marriages.

Abolish commonwealth citizenship and grade South Africans into first, second and third class citizens.

* * *

## Opposed

THE MEASURE has been widely opposed.

"It creates Fascist despotism," charged Johannes G. N. Strauss, who succeeded Smuts as leader of the United Party.

It has been condemned, too, by the Johannesburg and Capetown Bar Councils, by trades unions, war veterans' bodies and members of the English-speaking clergy, including the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Most Rev. Richard Reeves.

The Nationalists have a hairline majority of four in the union's 153-member assembly, of one in the 44-man senate. Their immediate political objective is to entrench themselves in power.

They have dwelt on their colored policies, believing them to have a wide appeal for white South Africans. Nationalist leaders say those policies are based on Christian ethics and recognition of a hard reality—that the Negro cannot share the white man's civilization.

* * *

## Apartheid

THE GOVERNMENT therefore has laid down a program of apartheid—or separateness—for what it claims is the welfare of all. In theory, apartheid implies a white and a black South Africa, each developing along its own lines, with the whites scting as guardians over the Africans. But in practice, as Malan has conceded, the apartheid ideal cannot be implemented for years to come because the blacks are laced into the country's economic fabric. They do most of the unskilled work.

Smuts and his followers have challenged the Nationalist case. Just before his illness began, Smuts told this reporter:

"The government's colored policies could bring the country down. ESither they will abandon those policies or the country will abandon the government."

The opposition charge goes deeper.

Spokesmen claim the Nationalists are moving toward the sort of state where the rights of Britons, Jews, their political opponents, Negroes and coloreds, gradually will be whittled away.

* * *

A GLIMPSE of the black man's status in South Africa today shows that whatever he does, wherever he lives, he is an "untouchable" in the white man's world.

He is riddled with disease, poverty, malnutrition and frustrated by police surveillance. Whether in one of the special native reserves, or in towns, or working for white farmers, he is subject to laws that do not affect the white man. He cannot leave the reserve, buy a railroad ticket, enter a town, get a job without the government man's okeh. He is subject to curfew laws in all big towns.

Throughout the union the skilled trades are barred to the Negro. He works for unskilled rates however efficient he is. With difficulty and money he could become a teacher or a doctor. Few have the money. South Africa's 9,000,000 colored residents send about 1,200 students to the universities annually.

## Diseased

AN AFRICAN family man seldom averages more than $25 monthly in the towns—compared with a white worker's $100 or slightly more.

Along the rich Witwatersrand, half the 600,000 Africans work in the gold mines, live in company compounds away from their families. The other 300,000 live in squalid, tumbledown shantytowns without adequate sanitation, with tuberculosis and venereal diseases ravaging one out of every two of them.

About six out of every 10 native babies in town and country alike die before they are 2. In some areas one doctor serves the needs of 20,000 natives, compared with one doctor per thousand white people.

Some cities, notably Port Elizabeth, have pushed ahead with model housing projects which show a real will to tackle the problem. But much remains to be done.

The colored peoples lack political organization but armed clashes with police have become fiercer and more frequent. Africans have begun to shoot back at policemen. They are evolving a rough and ready technique of street fighting.

White people in wealthy Johannesburg, meanwhile, have the jitters. They lock, bar and bolt themselves in their homes at night, employ trained night watchmen to guard their premises, use dogs, pack pistols and, in some areas, form unofficial vigilante organizations.

* * *

## Seething

IT IS ILLEGAL for colored persons to strike. But Negroes, colored persons and Indians unitedly have staged some folded-arms stoppages, dislocating commerce and industry.

In this seething situation, both a fervent anti-white nationalism and communism have room to spread among the 8,000,000 Negroes, 1,000,000 colored people and 250,000 Indians.

Representative African spokesmen have denounced all white men as their enemies and have pledged to fight for national freedom, democracy, land, living wages, better living standards, political representation at least equal to that of the white population.

Many Africans would settle for less, such as decent houses, full dinner pails, better hospitals, more schools and the hope of some improvement in the political and economic status.

* * *

THE COMMUNIST Party formally disbanded itself just before the Union Parliament empowered the government to outlaw Red organizations activities and teachings. But few people in South Africa doubt the Reds in fact have built up an underground organization which will go on working among the frustrated non-whites.

Red China's top man, Mao Tze-tung, gave a sign of that in early August when he expressed sympathy for, and solidarity with, the colored peoples' fight against Malan's racial policies. Mao put his views in a message to Dr. Yussif Dadoo, a prominent leader of the colored people, who until recently was on the executive of the Communist Party.

* * *

THE MAN who authorized the Nationalists' conception of apartheid, Prof. W. Eiselen, explained its basic issues in an interview. Eiselen is now head of the union's department of native affairs.

South Africa's main racial groups must either mix or separate, he said. If they mix, the whites will be submerged in a black sea because the Negroes are four times more numerous. Without qualification the whites reject this idea. The alternative is separation.

Nationalist theologists—the synod of the Dutch Reformed Church—say the Bible endorses the principle of apartheid.

Eiselen's concept goes on: in his own territorial compartments, having his own industry, commerce, agriculture and local government, the Negro will be able to develop along his own lines in friendship with the whites, under their paternal trusteeship, expressing his own talents, culture, art.

Say the industrialists, mining houses, political opponents: A fine dream. But who will run the factories, dig up the gold, work the farms, hew wood, draw water for white South Africa if the blacks go out?

The Nationalist answer: All this will take time. Meanwhile, selected immigrants must come here. The white people must learn to hew their own wood, draw their own water. South Africa's friends—among them the United States—in their own interests must help too, in thwart communism.

## REACTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

18A

An election in the remote and sparsely populated territory of South-West Africa might seem of small moment to Americans these days. This world of ours happens to be interlinked and sensitive, and these elections meant a great deal to the Union of South Africa, to Africa as a whole and to the United Nations, and therefore to all of us.

New York

It will be a source of keen disappointment and regret wherever civic rights are honored and racism abhorred that Dr. Malan and his Nationalist party should have had a clean sweep of the six representatives elected to the South African Parliament at Capetown and of sixteen of the eighteen members of South-West Africa's own Legislative Assembly. Dr. Malan and his Government are now strengthened beyond fear of overthrow. They will go ahead even more fanatically with their policy of "apartheid," or separation of the white and non-white populations, accompanied by the relegation of the non-whites to a much-inferior status. They will be encouraged in their defiance of the United Nations, whose General Assembly later this month will take up the International Court's judgment that South Africa must continue to administer this former German colony as a mandate and must submit reports and transmit petitions from the territory to the U. N. Dr. Malan wants to "integrate" South-West Africa into the Union, integration being a euphemism for annexation. In his campaign speeches he asked voters to show that they would not be intimidated into "throwing South-West Africa to the wolves" at the United Nations.

Journal

Date 9-2-50

Analysts of the campaign believed that the decision would rest with the re-enfranchised German voters, who represented 3,000 of the total of 26,000 voters. The Nationalists and Field Marshal Smuts' United party appeared equally divided. The fact that the Nationalists won a landslide would indicate that a majority of the European population of South-West Africa is willing to back the policy of "apartheid." The natives, incidentally, had no vote in these elections.

It seems clear that a period of trouble lies ahead—trouble with the natives, with the Indians, with the United Nations and with the Commonwealth. If South Africa defies the International Court, it will be difficult for Britain to wash her hands of the dispute. India and Pakistan are not going to sit back idly while "apartheid" victimizes their nationals and South Africans of Indian descent. It is hard to see how the General Assembly can allow a World Court decision to be flouted. South Africa might yet find herself isolated in a dangerous world

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# THERE MUST BE A WAY OUT

Bantu World

18

The conference of representatives of the Advisory Boards of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, which was held recently in Johannesburg unanimously passed a resolution deploring the Government's failure to carry out the provisions of the Natives Representation in Parliament Act of 1936 by adopting a policy of neglect in convening meetings of the Natives Representative Council, "because there are sharp differences of opinion between the Government and African members of the Council".

Date 6-26-50

Johannesburg,
South Africa

It was in 1946, exactly ten years after the enactment of the Natives Representation in Parliament Act, when the deadlock between General Smuts' Government and the African members of the council started. At that time the councillors pointed out that because Parliament and the Government had not seriously considered the resolutions of the council since its inception, they demanded "the abolition of all discriminatory laws".

Although this decision admittedly came as a shock to those in authority nevertheless the Government endeavoured to bring about a settlement of the dispute by means of negotiations. In 1947 General Smuts, the then Prime Minister, called six members of the council to discuss the matter with him in Cape Town. He made certain proposals which, he said were not in concrete form. These proposals were neither rejected nor accepted by the six members who said they should be placed before the full council in their concrete form.

But before this could be done the country was plunged into the general election in 1948, and the present Government, in part due to its apartheid policy, was given the reins of power. At the beginning of 1949, the council was called to consider certain Bills, and we are glad to say that the councillors did not refuse to attend.

Before asking the councillors to consider the agenda, the then Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. Gordon Mears, told them that it was the Government's intention to abolish the council and replace it by "a more effective link between it and the Native people". To this the councillors replied that before the council was abolished, the Government should take the councillors into its confidence and explain the new policy of apartheid in detail. What was uppermost in the minds of the councillors at the time was that this new policy might or might not be the best solution of the problem between white and black and so they were not prepared to oppose it until they knew what it actually meant. It is now 20 months since that meeting, and the Government has not deemed it wise to explain its apartheid policy except by the enforcement of its negative aspects. The result has been the worsening of race relations.

The "baaskap" factor, which is a part and parcel of the policy, has given certain Europeans the idea that they can deal with the Africans the way they like with impunity. This fact is illustrated by the case of a farmer of the Nelspruit district who chained African prisoners whom he had hired from the Government to work on his farm and by the attitude of certain policemen and railway servants who think that their duty is to uphold the prestige of the white man by showing no consideration and courtesy to Africans.

This unreasonable and inhuman attitude is rightly resented by Africans, who are rapidly developing an anti-white attitude; a state of affairs which cannot exist without endangering the peace of South Africa.

We are glad, therefore, that the Secretary for Native Affairs has summoned the councillors to an informal meeting with him at the end of this month. We can assure the Secretary that the councillors are not "agitators" but reasonable men who would like to see the two races living in harmony and peace in this sunny land of ours. They believe that the way out of our interracial difficulties can be found, and that "where there is a will there is a way".

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# S. Africa Gobbles Up Southwest Africa Now

Amsterdam News

PRETORIA, S. A.—In defiance of rulings of the United Nations, of which she is a member, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Union of South Africa completed the annexation of Southwest Africa into the Union this week.

Date 10-7-50

The rape of Southwest Africa by the racist government of Dr. Daniel F. Malan, Prime Minister, was done under the sanction of the Southwest African Affairs Law, enacted by the Union Parliament shortly after Dr. Malan took over the reins of government.

18

**Taken From Kaiser**

Southwest Africa, a former German colony, was taken from the Kaiser in World War I, and given to the Union of South Africa as a mandate under the League of Nations. The country is populated by the Herero people.

According to Dr. Malan, the colony has been "integrated" as a result of the recent elections held by the Union in which four Senators and six Assemblymen were "elected" to the Union Parliament at Pretoria from Southwest Africa. It was reported that the voters were largely drawn from the European population.

The bold and brazen action of the Malan government in defying the United Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice by unlawfully annexing Southwest Africa will be one of the hot issues to come before the General Assembly now in session at Flushing Meadow in New York.

To meet the debates on the Southwest Africa and Indian questions scheduled to come before the delegates at Flushing, Dr. Malan has specially named Dr. T. E. Donges, Minister of the Interior, to head the Union delegation, with G. P. Jootsie, South African Ambassador to Washington, as his deputy.

## MARRIED MIXED COUPLE, SOUTH AFRICAN PRIEST FINED.

Capetown, South Africa- Father Thomas Gill-a Roman Catholic priest- has been convicted and fined by Premier Malan's South African Government for marrying a white man and a light-skinned colored woman native. Though the fine was suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court, the act was another Milan move to uphold race segregation.

Swift repercussions to the act came in faraway London, where Dr. L. N. Fisher, brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury, led a revolt against the South African laws banning mixed marriages, and an Anglican priest resigned his appointment as marriage officer and surrendered his license to the South African Government.

According to information reaching South African missionary circles in London, other English missionaries serving in South Africa may resign rather than risk impr onment, said Dr. Fisher caustic ly: "I think the mixed marriage act is utterly stupid and completely unworkable. This is so hopeless a provision for the clergy to administer." Bishops of the Catholic Church have advised Angelican priests to turn in their marriage officer papers to the South African Governmen if they feel they cannot go along with the Malan Policy.

## CAN'T MARRY AT SEA

The Malan laws strictly forbid any marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans. White and near-white South Africans have tried vainly to get officers on ships at sea to marry them when denied that privilege within South Africa. They are being refused by the sea officers, since the government holds that marriages at sea are illegal. Banishment from South Africa is the penalty for such an act.

Courier
Sat. 4-8-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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# Africa Strike Will Protest Segregation

~~Constitution~~
Wed. 5-31-50
Atlanta, Ga.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Non-Europeans and Communists in South Africa are planning a "National Day of Mourning" strike to protest pending racial segregation and anti-Communist legislation in Parliament.

18a

No date has been set for the demonstration. The African National Congress, which includes native African and Indian groups, is one of the sponsoring organizations. Other sponsoring groups are being backed by the Communist Party.

W. Sisulu, Congress Secretary, said tribute will be paid to the "memory of all Africans shot in their struggle for African nationalism."

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### M.P. Says Bar Natives

# Demands All-White S. African Theatres

18a

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—Nationalist Minister of Parliament Louw, one of South Africa's arch-apostles of complete segregation of whites and Africans, took issue with a proposal to admit non-Europeans to the Labia Theatre here recently.

Louw said: "That is culture, and culture knows no color bar in the view of Cape Town University.

Courier

**SEES "BASTARDIZATION"**

"But if we accept that principle, for the first time in the history of South Africa colored people can go to a theatre together white white people. I ask you, as reasonable and realistic people, how can you prevent colored people in the future from going openly to a cinema together with white people.

Sat. 5-27-50

"There is no difference, and after that, the color bar will fall away in other spheres of life. Then you are on the path of the bastardization of our race."

Labia Theatre is jointly owned by Seafare Properties, the Cape Town Repertory Theatre Society and the Kappstadse Afrikaanse Toneelvereniging. The directors of Seafare gave permission to the society to admit non-Europeans to its performances at the theatre. However, the consent of the KAT is necessary before the society can institute the policy.

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# South African Race-Bias Law Ruled Invalid

18a

Herald Tribune

### Court Bans Segregation on Trains, but Minister Says It Will Still Be Enforced

Tues

CAPETOWN, May 22 (UP).— The appellate division of the South African Supreme Court ruled today that regulations separating whites from blacks on trains were invalid because they resulted in the unequal treatment of the different races.

5-23-50

The court said it was its duty to invalidate any practice which, in the absence of an act of Parliament, resulted in the unequal treatment of different sections of the community.

New York

Observers differed on the effect the ruling would have on the Nationalist government's racial segregation policies.

Capetown lawyers interpreted the judgment as invalidating all racial segregation laws.

Transport Minister P. O. Sauer said the decision was concerned with regulations that have been replaced since the case was taken to the appeal court. He said the new regulations also insure the segregation of blacks from whites in trains. Any persons violating the new laws will be prosecuted, he said.

The court decision was given in the case of a member of a "resistance commitee" convicted by a lower tribunal of inciting a number of natives and Indians to enter coaches reserved for Europeans.

Segregation also is inforced in buses and at postoffices. Police sentries are posted to see that everyone goes through the doors designated for his color.

The governing Nationalist party is seeking Parliamentary approval of a "population registration bill" which would divide the population into three main groups—Europeans, natives and colored, the latter being Indians and others who are neither European or native.

# Non-Whites to Halt Work for a Day In Protest on Capetown Racial Bill

Times

June 5. 30-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 29—While Minister of Interior Theophilus E. Donges was moving the second reading of the group areas bill in the House of Assembly today, non-white organizations were planning a "National Day of Mourning" as a protest against the measure. The legislation is intended to compartmentalize the population according to race.

18a

The date of the demonstration has not been set. The underlying idea is that all non-whites should remain in their homes to pray—and at the same time to bring to a halt for twenty-four hours most of the country's activities since all depend to a considerable degree on non-white labor.

The organizers include African and Indian groups as well as the Communist party. Ahmad Ismail, president of the Indian Congress of Cape Province, said today that "it is better to protest by staying indoors and praying than by demonstrating in the streets and getting shot," an allusion to riots in the Johannesburg area last May Day when twelve Negroes were killed by police fire.

The Christian Council of South Africa, which includes the American Board of Missions, expressed the hope today that the Government would delay the group areas bill until after the conference with all racial groups whose liberties would be affected.

Times 5-30-50

The Dutch Reformed Church is not a member of the Christian Council; it advocates total racial segregation.

New York NY

In moving the second reading of the bill Dr. Donges described it as "making provision for the establishment of separate areas for different racial groups by compulsion if necessary."

He rejected the charge that the measure was anti-democratic and argued that, on the contrary, it would "provide training in local self-government for those groups which otherwise would not have that opportunity." Thus they would also receive training in the procedure of democratic institutions, Dr. Donges added.

### Bill Held Clearest Solution

CAPETOWN, May 29 (Reuters)—Dr. Donges told the House of Assembly today that the bill aimed at eventual control of the whole of South Africa in ownership and occupation of land by the three main racial groups: whites, African Negroes and other colored races.

Times 5-30-50

After mentioning the planned racial areas, Dr. Donges said:

"In that respect the bill proposes a straightforward and clearcut issue on a question of principle which will have to be squarely met. The bill itself does not proceed to make demarcations necessary for the various areas. It merely creates the necessary machinery for doing so over a period of years and in a fair and judicial manner.

Dr. Donges added that the dangers of mixed communities had been too frequently confirmed. The Durban riots last year were a case in point.

Evidence led to the conclusion that voluntary segregation was no solution, he stated.

The Minister added that the measure would go a long way toward the elimination of friction between races.

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# 65% Stop Work On "Protest Day" In Africa

Daily World

June 7-9-50

Atlanta

DURBAN, South Africa —(ANP)—Sixty-five percent of South Africa's working men and women, mostly non-whites, remained away from work in protest against the discriminatory and oppressive laws of the Malan-Nationalist government, it was reported here last week. The work boycott was observed last June 26 on what was called "Protest Day."

Ga.

18a

The center which registered nearly 100 percent was Port Elizabeth, where few workers reported for work. However, the daily press, radio and govenment information sources labelled the protest activities as being a 95 percent failure.

The day passed with comparatively little in the way of incidents. In Johannesburg, a shop operated by a Chinese was burned. In Durban, a native was sentenced to two months of hard labor for breaking the government's ban against demonstrations or meetings on that day. Some 150 workers lost their jobs in Durban as a result of remaining away from work. In most centers, a number of non-whites were charged with defying the government's ban.

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# Charge Reds Using South African Natives to Overthrow Government

Call Jan. 6-23-50

18a

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — Charges that Communists forces have foreign formed "a secret organization of natives" in a plot to overthrow the government were made in the house of assembly here last Wednesday by Charles Swart, minister of justice.

Kansas City

Swart made these charges as he called upon the house for the second reading of the government's bill to suppress Communism. He said that members of the "secret" native organization were trained and then placed in the most important departments of public life.

On a given date when a "secret sign" is given, one man will poison water supplies, another cut off power at power stations, and others will murder persons wanted out of the way.

The minister said he had a list obtained from Communist party offices showing that trade unions having Communist members includes those representing municipal employes, teachers, iron and steel workers, laundry, railway and barbor workers, traveling salesmen and newspaper men.

Behind the revolt is the Communist party's intent to "break down all race barriers, destroy all color bars and extend the franchise to all adult persons, irrespective of race or color with the full right to be elected to parliament, provincial councils and other public bodies."

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# Indian Government Refuses To Confer With South Africa

Daily World

18a

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Indian Embassy has forwarded information that the Government of India has informed the South African government that it will not participate in the proposed round table conference, according to a communique issued by the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi, India.

World 5-5-50

In their resolution on May 14, 1949 ,the U. N. General Assembly invited the Government of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa to participate in a round table conference on the Indian problem in South Africa. The discussions were to be held in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the U. N. and the Declaration of Human Rights.

The Union government, the embassy further pointed out, requested a preliminary meeting of the three governments to draft the basis of discussion and agenda for the proposed round table conference.

Atlanta, Ga.

This took place in Capetown last February and it was agreed that all possible ways and means of settling the Indian question in South Africa without any departure from or prejudice to the views of the respective governments should be the subject of the U N Conference. The time and place were left open pending consulation between the three governments.

**SHOWED TIGHTENING**

It became apparent in March that the government of the Union of South Africa was tightening its enforcement of the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment act of 1949 and was vigorously enforcing segregation in other ways by executive measures. The Indian government presented an "aide memoire" to the Union government, expressing the hope that nothing would be done to jeopardize the success of the conference.

The Union government published the Group Areas Bill in April. The bill provides for areas to be set apart for the exclusive occupation or ownership or both by white, native and colored groups. Within the latter groups, further ethnic, linguistic and cultural groups would be formed. Occupation by non-qualified persons within the areas would be prohibited after one year of notification. New acquisition or occupation by a disqualified persons would also be prohibited.

World 5-5-50

18a

No differentiation would be made between occupation or residence, and trade licenses, under terms of the bill, would be issued only on production of proof that an applicant could lawfully occupy the premises.

Atlanta, Ga.

All a thaht eos [illegible] ?r pnat All areas other than group areas or native localities would be controlled areas where transfers of occupation and properties of groups could take place only with permits issued by the minister. The second reading of the bill was fixed for May 1.

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# Four Cops Slain In Orange Free State Flare-up

World

June 2-3-50

18a

PRETORIA, South Africa—(ANP)—A flare up, which has been brewing for many months in the Witzieshoek reservation in the Orange Free State, cost the lives of four white policemen at the hands of Africans armed wih rifles here last week.

Atlanta Ga.

At the bottom of the trouble was the stiff resistance by tribesmen to soil conversation measures. Approximately 8,000 natives are quartered on the reservation, and their wealth is traditionally measured by the number of cattle they own.

The government, seeking to halt erosion of the soil, due to overstocking and overgrazing began cutting down the size of the herds.

World 6-3-50

18a

The natives, resenting this move, finally went into open revolt. Police reinforcement had to be called from Johannesburg and other points to quell the outbreak.

# South African Government Will Ask Power To Outlaw Nation's Small Communist Party

Times Dispatch

18a

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, April 29—(AP)—The South African government will ask Parliament next week for wide powers to outlaw this country's small Communist movement, a ranking member of the Cabinet said today.

4-30-50

The move fits in with a general anti-Red offensive by some other British Commonwealth countries—Australia, Canada, India and Malaya.

Richmond Va.

Economic Minister Eric Louw said in an interview the South African measure will be strong. He would not go into detail. Other informants said the bill is believed to stem at least in part from a wartime proposal by Louw to outlaw communism. Parliament rejected his motion at that time.

In the postwar years, native uprisings down Africa's east and west coasts and in South Africa itself have spurred discussion of a possibility that Communist agitators might try to take over growing nationalist movements and labor organizations. The South African Union has been bothered by folded arms strikes and passive resistance on the part of Negro workers.

**Not Overly Active**

The South African Communist party is not particularly active. The membership is authoritatively estimated to be less than 2,000. The movement controls or influences few newspapers. The most important is the English-language Guardian, selling around 40,000 copies weekly.

Egged on by this race-conscious country, Britain is sponsoring anti-Communist action in other African territories, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

The operations are reported to be under the direct supervision of Sir Percy Sillitoe, British secret service chief. He conferred with government leaders here and in East Africa late last year.

Almost every British territory in Africa has sent a police chief to Britain in the past year or so to brush up on political security techniques.

**Provisions of Bill**

The South African bill is to be introduced by Justice Minister C. R. Swart. Qualified informants said the measure is not expected to mention communism by name but will be broadly drawn to empower the government to:

Ban meetings organized by Communists or fellow travelers which could threaten to disrupt the peace.

Close newspapers spreading doctrines which could be construed as Red "incitement."

Jail agitators who promote Marxist, Leninist and allied teachings.

Deport known Communists who were not born here and restrict others from entering or leaving the union.

Australia's government introduced Thursday a bill to ban the Communist party in that South Pacific nation.

The Malayan government, fighting a jungle war with Communist-led guerrillas, announced today it is establishing the death penalty June 1 for Communist agents who collect money, food and other supplies for the terrorists."

India has jailed various Communist leaders on charges of fostering unrest.

Canada declared the Communist party illegal during the war. A Labor Progressive party succeeded it.

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## *South African Pakistanis, Indians Appeal Against Segregation Bill; Some Fear Ruin*

New York City

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 7—Leading members of the Pakistani community in South Africa are communicating with Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, now in the United States, calling attention to the position of Pakistanis here should the Nationalist Government's Group Areas Bill become law. The Indians of South Africa are appealing to Premier Jawaharlal Nehru.

18a

The bill awaits second reading in Parliament. It seeks to enforce residential and business segregation among races by dividing the country into areas set aside for whites, Asiatics, Africans and "Cape Colored." Eventual subdivisions are foreseen to further segregate Malays and Zulus, for example. Under the terms of the bill the Minister of Interior would have wide powers of control over the ownership and occupation of land.

5-8-50

The official summary of the bill expresses the hope that it may have a "beneficial influence with the Governments of India and Pakistan as it provides for the eventual elimination of existing legislation specifically distinguishing between Asiatics and non-Asiatics and the integration of the Asiatic into a general pattern of land tenure and occupation in the Union of South Africa." Neither the Indians nor the Pakistani community seems prepared to accept this view.

Reports from Durban say that several prominent Moslem industrialists and merchants are considering the transfer of their interests to Pakistan. Their departure would be a blow to the Moslem community since it is traditional among such men to support schools and charitable and social welfare institutions. Other Moslems fear that total segregation would cause their ruin. The Indians take the same attitude.

The South African Government would view their departure with equanimity since it favors the "repatriation" of all Indians and Pakistanis, who total 250,000, mostly in Natal Province. Meanwhile, the round-table conference among India, Pakistan and South Africa, which was agreed upon in principle last February, is not likely to be held until the fate of the Group Areas Bill is determined.

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# Reaction in Britain on Protectorates

Dr Malan's announcement, that he is ready to resume negotiations with the British Government for the transfer of the Protectorates, may well foreshadow a period of strained relations between the United Kingdom and South Africa, says a leading article in the "Evening Standard" recently.

8a

The British Government, as trustees for the welfare of the Natives under their rule cannot consent to a transfer at this without laying themselves open to charges of betraying their trust, says the paper.

Sat. 4-22-50

The "Evening Standard" added that if Dr Malan modified or abandoned altogether the policy of "apartheid," then it might be possible for the transfer to take place with the consent of the Native peoples.

"There are at present two policies in relation to the Native problem.

"One is that followed by the British Colonial Office. This aims to lead the Native populations gradually forward to full self-government within the Empire.

"Meanwhile, the development of the colonial territories is carried out in a partnership for the mutual benefit of White and Black.

"This policy is generally approved both in this country and by world opinion. The other is the policy of Dr Malan and his Government in South Africa.

"This is based on a doctrine of apartheid or separation.

"Dr Malan when he came to power, hoped to force the Natives back into their reserves, to repress their natural aspirations and to reduce still further their restricted electoral rights.

### Havenga's Stand

"So far this policy has not been implemented in full because Mr Havenga, the Minister of Finance and leader of the Afrikaner Party, differs from Dr Malan on points of procedure and will not allow his party to vote for "apartheid' until differences have been resolved.

"With the Malan policy, this (the British) Government does not agree, nor has it received approval abroad outside South Africa.

"Before it can consider a transfer of the protectorates, it must first seek to reconcile the Native policies of the two countries."

The "Manchester Guardian" said recently that the British Government should now tell the South African Prime Minister, Dr Malan, that it has no wish to resume negotiations on the proposed transfer to the Union of protectorates.

Britain was firmly pledged to take no decision on such a transfer until the peoples have had a full opportunity to express their views, the newspaper says.

### "Deceiving Himself"

"Everyone knows what their views will be, and Dr Malan must realise that no British Government, of whatever political colour, could possibly consent to handing over the territories against the will of their inhabitants.

"If he was counting on the unpopularity of the Government's recent decision in the case of Seretse Khama to weaken African resistance to incorporation, he is surely deceiving himself.

(The Friend)

4-22-50

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"Angry as the Bamangwato maywere interrupted by the war, was
be with Gordon Walker, they arecontained in the press reports of
not going to abjure him to enlistyesterday's statement in the House
under Dr Malan add his friends." of Asssmbly, it was authoritatively
learnt here today.
The British Government's first The Government is awaiting a
intimation that Dr Malan was pre-formal approach before giving a
pared to resume negotiations from considered answer—"The Friend."
the point where the discussions

# Bechuanaland Protectorate

[illegible] (the Court)

## Succession to the Chieftainship of the Bamangwato Tribe

18a

17. His Majesty's Government were of course aware that a strong body of European opinion in southern Africa would be opposed to recognition; but, as stated in the House of Commons on the 8th March, no representations on this matter have been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia. In the view of His Majesty's Government the existence of this body of opinion is no reason why they should ~~not refuse~~ recognition on the quite different grounds stated in paragraph 19 below, which appear to them good and conclusive. His Majesty's Government were also aware that among prominent Africans, both in the High Commission Territories and in other parts of southern Africa, opinion about recognition or non-recognition was by no means unanimous. As was shown by evidence before the Judicial Enquiry and in other ways, a considerable weight of responsible African opinion was opposed to recognition.

Date 4-22-53

Maseru

Basutoland

18. The question has been asked why His Majesty's Government did not treat the opinion expressed by the third tribal assembly as the governing factor and abide by it. His Majesty's Government have a wide responsibility for the well being and good government of the Protectorate as a whole, and of the other High Commission Territories. In particular they have in this respect a duty in matters of disputed successions that they must discharge. The opinion of the tribal assembly can only be one of the factors contributing to their decision.

19. In view of His Majesty's Government the recognition of Seretse would be against the unity and well-being of the tribe for the following reasons.

(a) The Bamangwato have suffered much in the past from feuds amongst members of their leading families. Signs of a recurrence of this tendency have already appeared in the Reserve in the departure of a number of leading tribal functionaries who have joined Tshekedi in voluntary exile. Among the seven tribes of the Protectorate outside the Bamangwato Reserve, opinion is divided; evidence against the marriage was given on behalf of the two most numerous and important tribes, and, if Seretse were now recognised as Chief, they could be expected to draw away from the Bamangwato. In the first two kgotlas, where the issue before the tribe was that of the marriage only, the opinion of the majority was opposed to it. The recognition of Seretse in these circumstances would have given occasion for dispute and caused a serious split in the tribe. Peaceful administration would have become increasingly difficult.

(b) It was necessary for His Majesty's Government to consider whether in these circumstances Seretse could be expected to discharge with success the grave responsibilities of the Chieftainship. At the time when he contracted his marriage it is clear that he expected that it would be against the wishes of his people and would have grave consequences. He was of course fully entitled to follow his own wishes in this matter as a private individual, but only if he reckoned with the consequences in his public capacity. By contracting the marriage without prior consultation and against all the advice tendered to him by the tribal authorities, Seretse showed himself to be unmindful of the interests of his tribe and of his public duty.

(c) There are moreover serious doubts whether he could in present circumstances retain as Chief the support of a tribe which has been inclined to factions and feuds and in which an opposition would certainly arise which would question his authority once it was certain that Tshekedi's regency would not be renewed. The tendency in this tribe to disputes about the succession would be aggravated by uncertainty as to their future attitude towards the children of the marriage.

20. For the immediate future, as has already been announced in Parliament, the District Commissioner will contiuue closely to supervise the administration of the Bamangwato Reserve, and will exercise the functions of the Native Authority. This is, however, a purely temporary expedient to meet quite exceptional circumstances. Steps will be taken to ensure that the inhabitants of the Reserve are again associated with the conduct of their affairs as soon as practicable, with the aim of giving fuller scope for popular opinion to make itself legitimately felt. Steps will also be taken to associate with the administration the allied tribes, who form four-fifths of the population of the Reserve, and to give them a voice in the management of their own affairs. Responsibility for some of the duties normally performed by the Native Authority will for the time being be transferred to a small council of leading and suitable persons as soon as they are prepared to come forward and serve in such capacity. Other duties will be transferred to the council as soon as it displays competence and the interests of peace and good government permit. Specific instructions have been given that such a council should be formed as soon as possible.

21. As was announced in the House of Commons on the 16th March, Seretse has been informed that he may return to the Protectorate in order to be present at the High Court proceedings at Lobatsi in his impending law suit. He has also been informed that, subject to the requirements of maintaining order and carrying on the Government, (i) if he may visit the Bamangwato Reserve as may be necessary for collection of evidence and preparation of his case, and (ii) arrangements will also be made for him and his wife to be together at the time of her confinement. The length of his stay and his movements in the Protectorate will be kept under review by His Majesty's Government, having regard to his conduct and the interests of order and good government in the territory. The reason why His Majesty's Government have placed conditions on the entry of Seretse into the Protectorate and his movements therein arises out of their paramount responsibility for the peace and good order of the Reserve. They must be assured that neither through his conduct nor through his presence does he become a focus for trouble in the tribe. The development of the tribe along the lines indicated in the preceeding paragraph depends on suitable men coming forward to take the responsibility of office. This will be more difficult as long as Seretse is in the Protectorate. Similar reasons require that Tshekedi, who has now settled in the Bakwena Reserve, should not reside in the Bamangwato Reserve.

22. Looking beyond the transitional period, His Majesty's Government will also explore every opportunity that offers to give the Native Administration a more representative character. This development is fully in accordance with His Majesty's Government's policy today of affording the people of the African territories for which they are responsible a fuller voice and more direct participation in the conduct of their own affairs.

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# Lee, Poitier Bitterly Disgusted With Africa

BY AL WHITE

18a

Cull

NEW YORK—(ANP)—From letters to his close friends in this city, Canada Lee is disgusted with South Africa. He called his experiences most degrading.

Canada went there to make a film of "Cry, The Beloved Country." He has the role of the preacher.

According to information more or less confidential, Canada says South Africa is far worse than any place he's been. The attitude taken towards dark skinned Negroes is beastly and hardly indicative of the high civilization of which the South Africans boast.

Those to whom he has written are reluctant to talk about what Lee told them, but a leak here and a leak there indicated the complete dissatisfaction the great actor has for his present experience.

Things were different in Europe and it was a big let down from what happened to Lee elsewhere. Lee is due back in this country next month unless he decides to visit again on the continent of Europe and see old friends there. He may have an enagement or two before returning to New York, but South Africa, never again, if Lee's letters are to be believed.

If this is true with Lee then it must be equally true of Sidney Poitier who also went to South Africa as a servant in order to appear in this film.

Everybody knew that South Africa, the most vicious spot on earth at present insofar as race prejudice is concerned, would not admit American Negroes unless they signed as servants. Lee and Poitier took the chance. They became bonded servants to Alexander Korda in order to get within the portals of South Africa.

Somebody has learned a lesson. It could be the producers who in the past have been callous to the Negro actors' feelings in many instances.

# Rev. Michael Scott, One Man Blitzkrieg

**By DAVID WESLEY**

LAKE SUCCESS (ONA)—This is my annual report on the Rev. Michael Scott.

He is an obscure Anglican clergyman whose life is chiefly devoted to the welfare and progress of "far-off" natives at the bottom of the world—in South Africa. 18a

But the lean, spare, shabby, 43-year-old minister rates an annual report from this world peace headquarters more surely than most of the high ranking personalities who comprise Lake Success society.

Every year the shy minister shows up here about this time, worn out from a long tussle with United States visa authorities and with barely enough cash for the subway ride from Manhattan. But his presence, modest, retiring and impecunious though he is, promptly sends an unpleasant shiver down the spines of a good many delegates.

Throughout the debate on a very important colonial and human rights issue, the "Question of South West Africa," which manages to find a place on the United Nations General Assembly's agenda every year, the Rev. Mr. Scott seems to have the spotlight on him. The embarrassing thing about the Rev. Mr. Scott is that he insists on talking about human rights with no strings attached, and somehow in his mild way he becomes the immovable object that more than any other single thing bars the way of the Union of South Africa in achieving international recognition for its pet desire—the taking over of the rich area of South West Africa.

### The Beginning

It all started when at 19, young Scott was sent to South Africa for his health and began working in a missionary leper colony for natives. After a period in England, where he was ordained, and in India, where he got his first experience with the struggle against racial oppression, he returned to South Africa and soon identified himself with resistance to the Union government's racial policy.

He was jailed for joining the passive resistance movement in support of the Indian community's stand against discrimination laws and further offended the authorities when, upon invitation, he helped reorganize a vast shanty-town slums where native conditions were indescribable. The English clergyman was building a reputation not only with the government but among the oppressed natives with these activities, and in 1947 the Herero tribes of South West Africa sought his aid.

Few peoples had seen suffering more at the hands of white civilization than the Hereros. Their numbers had been reduced some three-fourths during the period of German rule of the colony and under the South African mandate they had fared little better. They had been dispossessed of their lands, scattered on poor reservations and subjected to taxation with no recourse of petition to the government.

### Story Is Told

The Hereros, learning that the Union was planning to annex South West Africa instead of placing the League of Nations mandate under the U. N. trusteeship system, wanted to present their case to the world organization. Around a brazier, the Chief and his councillors related to Scott the story of their wrongs. They drew up a petition and Scott traveled by truck from one reservation to another getting signatures. Then he flew to Lake Success.

On his return he was magnanimously allowed a four-hour permit to make his report to the tribe. The Hereros traveled hundreds of miles to get a verbatim account from their representative. That was the last time Scott has seen or had any contact with the people he represents. He has been unable to show U. N. films on the reservations. He has not received communications from them, and his subsequent reports have failed to reach them.

When the South West Africa case came up before the General Assembly in 1948, the Rev. Mr. Scott wasn't there. He arrived in Paris the night after the vote had been taken. Union authorities had been unable to sequester his passport—he had tenaciously held on to it—but they had managed to delay his trip just long enough.

The clergyman almost missed the 1949 debate, too, with American visa officials giving the Union some assistance. That year, however, he not only made it but became the first individual petitioner in U. N. history to address the Assembly personally. The historic committee debate over this permission was a highlight of last year's Assembly session.

### Called "Agitator"

This year he languished in London five weeks again waiting for a United States visa to make his fourth pilgrimmage here. No reasons have ever been given by immigration authorities for the delays although South Africa, at least, could register a fair claim that he was an "agitator."

The result of the Rev. Mr. Scott's activities, supported by a majority of U. N. members, has been four Assembly resolutions calling on the Union government to put South West Africa within the Trusteeship system, as had happened to every other mandated territory under the League, except for those which had gained independence. Early this year the International Court of Justice at the request of the Assembly, handed down an opinion that South Africa could not modify the status of the mandate without U. N. consent and that, under both League and U. N. rules, it was obliged to submit petitions and annual reports on the territory to the world body.

Shortly thereafter, in defiance of the Assembly and the Court, the South African legislature adopted the "South West Africa Act," under which the territory was annexed to the Union. This month, in the Rev. Mr. Scott's presence, the Assembly approved a fifth resolution insisting that the mandate pass to the Trusteeship system. In this system, the Hereros, and the other peoples of the territory, would gain the right of petition against their grievances for the first time in more than a hundred years.

But there is little likelihood that resolution No. 5 will have any more effect on South Africa than the previous four. Meanwhile, a resolution sponsored by Latin American, Arab and Asian nations that would have set up a U. N. commission to work actively at carrying out the Assembly's recommendation failed of a two-thirds majority. So Michael Scott will probably be coming back again—and again and again, until the Hereros are free to seek redress of grievances.

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# DR. MOROKA APPEALS FOR PROTEST DAY

18a

An appeal to the African people and other South Africans of all races to observe Monday, June 26, as a National Day of Protest, and not to work on that day, was made in a statement issued on Sunday night by the President-General of the African National Congress, Dr. J. S. Moroka.

Dr. Moroka's statement said that after consultation with other national leaders, it had been decided to declare June 26 a "National Day of Protest," and to call on the African people "in their united millions to observe it as such by refraining from going to work on that day.

"I appeal to all other South Africans of all races, and in particular to fellow Non-Europeans, to respond to the call of their leaders for the observance of this unique day in the history of South Africa.

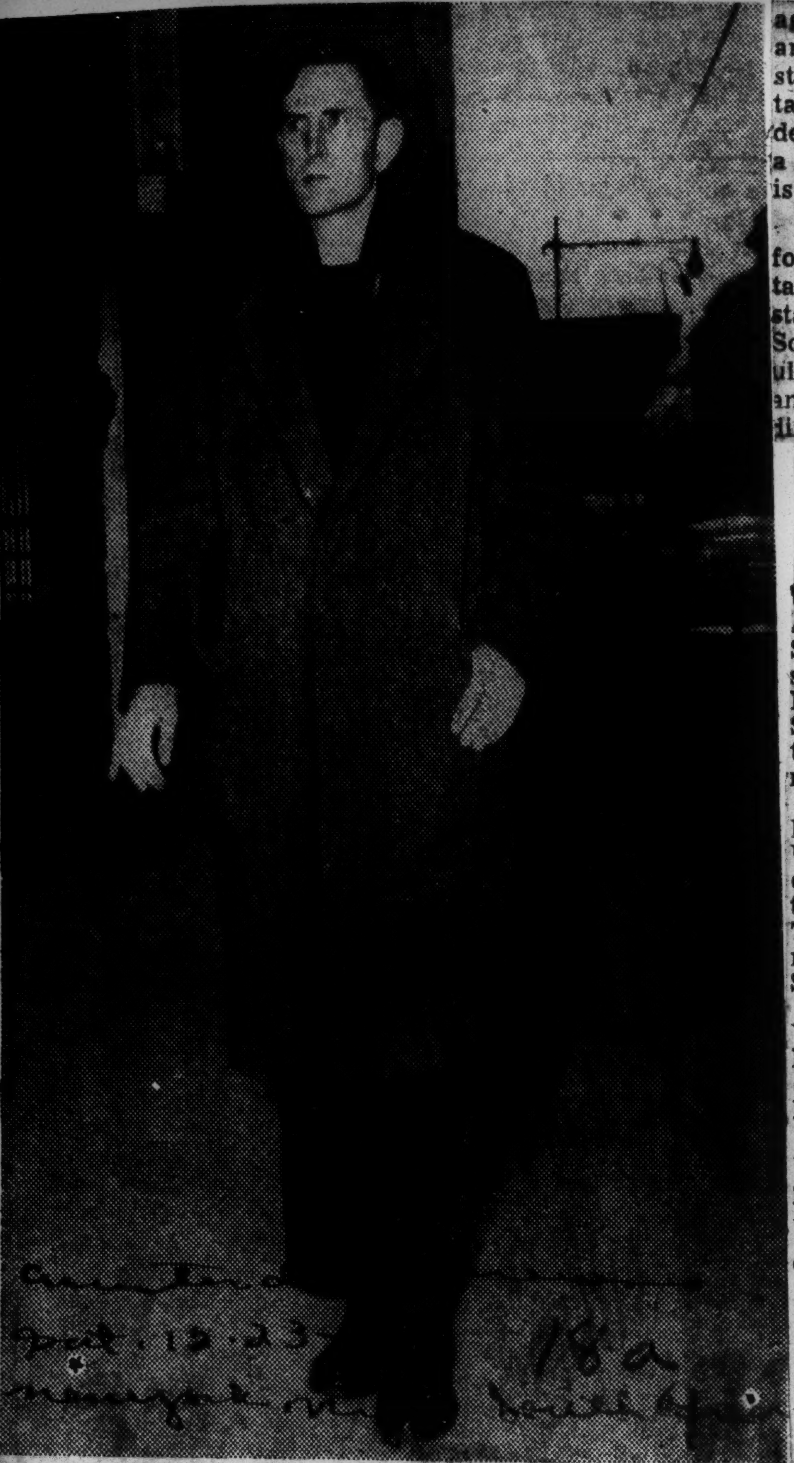
"Let us all stand firm together for freedom, not serfdom; for right not might."

Dr. Moroka said that the African National Congress and other national and local organisations were required, by the implications of the Suppression of Communism Bill, "to fight against this Bill, against the Pass Laws, against low wages, against the Urban Areas Act, the Group Areas Bill, the Riotous Assemblies Act, lack of housing accommodation, franchise rights, educational facilities, and against every other disability which has been the lot of the ruled in this country.

On May 14 of this year, he added, representatives of national organisations had come together to discuss the Unlawful Organisations Bill (as it was then called) and they had decided to mobilise all sections of the South African people for a mass opposition, "to this unwarranted and highly undemocratic Bill, and appealed to the country to rally to the defence of freedom of democracy, which are in grave danger of total extinction in South Africa."

—S.A.P.A.

6-19-50


18a

REV. MICHAEL SCOTT

## Segregation In South Africa

### From The New York Times

SOUTH Africa's Government has now taken its most decisive and significant step thus far in carrying out its proclaimed policy of "apartheid," that is, racial segregation. It has promulgated its Group Areas Act, which provides for restrictions on residence and land holding on a racial basis. The measure was adopted by a narrow parliamentary margin and it is being put into force with some deep uneasiness.

18a

It is possible to understand some of the psychological and emotional bases for the Government's policy. South Africa is a plural state in which the white community is outnumbered by the non-white by almost four to one. The white community, or at least that part of it represented by the present Government, feels, because of this disparity, and its own sense of insecurity gives rise to this type of action.

Unfortunately, for South Africa, the problem has international as well as domestic ramifications. Included in those against whom the legislation is aimed are persons of Indian and Pakistani stock, many of whose forebears were taken to South Africa years ago as indentured laborers. Naturally they feel a deep sense of injustice, and their cause is espoused by their original homelands.

It will be difficult, if not impossible, for the affected Commonwealths to sustain normal friendly relations while this statute is in effect. For the sake of South Africa's own great non-white population and for the sake of international amity, it is earnestly to be hoped that a different course can soon be taken.

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# No Negro Can Enter South Africa Except As Servant, Says Prime Minister Malan

CAPETOWN, South Africa. — (ANP) — "We ~~won't have~~ any American Negroes coming into South Africa unless they come as servants," is the message Prime Minister Malan of the Union of South Africa is said to have sent to Alexander Korda, the movie magnate.

Korea wanted to bring Canada Lee and Sidney Poitier, talented Negro actors to Johannesburg, to do a film of "Lost In The Stars," the popular musical play in which Todd Duncan and Warren Coleman are starring in the United States.

Korda argued that both Canada Poitier were Englishmen having been born in the West Indies. It made no difference. Black people can come to South Africa only if they recognize they are coming as second class citizens and then only for a strictly limited time, the Dutch Reformed Church leader made it clear.

and Poitier bowed their heads, accepted the terms and have made the film. Friends say their souls have been grounded every moment they have been in Johannesburg. There have been some moments of respite. Dr. Alfred Xuma, the distinguished physician there who is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and of Northwestern medical school in Chicago, has offered them hospitality and comraderie.

He is also president of the African National National Congress, counterpart there of the NAACP in the U. S. There are many highly trained Africans who endure silently the thrusts and insults of the Boer majority but who hold memories deep in their hearts. These were gracious to

There has been one exception, Bishop M. W. Bonner of the African Methodist Episcopal church of the U. S., has been here carrying out his episcopal duties for more than two years. Great pressure was brought to bear before he could get in.

Both Bishops Gomez and Baber of that church had been held up so that until Bonner arrived nearly a decade had passed without direct episcopal supervision. The Rev. Francis Gow, a native South African but a graduate of Tuskegee institute and Wilberforce university in America, is general superintendent of the AME church. It was largely his influence which paved the way for Bishop Bonner's entrance.

# U. N. REBUKE URGED FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Times

## U. S., 7 More Lands Sponsor Motion Attacking Policy in South-West Territory

New York, N.Y.

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 6—The United States and several small powers introduced a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly today that would censure the Union of South Africa for its policy regarding the neighboring territory of South-West Africa, a former League of Nations mandate.

P. 3 18a

The Pretoria Government has refused to recognize the United Nations authority in the region and has been exercising unqualifeid authority there. The resolution submitted this evening is scheduled to be discussed by the Trusteeship Committee of the Assembly Saturday. The South Africans have boycotted this sixty-nation committee because it had invited South-West African tribal chiefs to testify before it.

12-7-51

The eight-power resolution would continue in existence, with slight changes, the special committee set up by the Assembly last year to negotiate with the Union Government in an effort to persuade the latter to conform to a ruling on the case by the International Court of Justice.

The court had said that South Africa's obligations under the League mandate continued and that Pretoria must submit reports on the region to the United Nations, as it did formerly to the League. The court also had ruled that South Africa must forward petitions from the inhabitants. The South African Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan has refused to comply with either of these requirements.

### Reconsideration Is Urged

The resolution submitted today "appeals solemnly to the Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position." The draft had been watered down somewhat from the text circulated earlier this week which "deplored the attitude of the Malan regime." The present text "regrets that Pretoria, while willing to negotiate on certain articles of the mandate, was unwilling "to give adequate expression to its international obligations with respect to South West Africa, and, in particular, with regard to the supervisory responsibility of the United Nations toward this territory."

The sponsors of the resolution, in addition to the United States, are Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, the Philippines and Thailand. The members of the special committee established on the problem last year were Denmark, Syria, Thailand, the United States and Uruguay. Thus, three members of this committee are among the sponsors of the resolution.

This morning the Trusteeship Committee decided to set next Thursday as the date to hear representatives of the Ewe people. The estimated 800,000 Ewes are subdivided into three territories: the Gold Coast, British administered Togoland and French administered Togoland.

The Malan Government has nc as yet issued travel documents t the South-West African chiefs invited to speak before the committee. Hence the latter organ yesterday voted without opposition t hear a British missionary, the Rev Michael Scott, on their behalf in the case tribesmen do not arrive.

Today's resolution was based, according to its preamble, on the belief "that an agreed solution of the question of South-West Africa would not only bring greater peace and harmony to the Continent of Africa but would contribute significantly to relieving of tensions in wider areas of the world."

The resolution backs up the stand taken by the special committee during its negotiations last summer with the South Africans. The only change in the constitution of the committee next year would be the replacement of one or two members eager to withdraw. This committee would be asked to report to the next Assembly on its renewed effort to break the impasse that has continued in various forms since 1946 when the Trusteeship Committee

t rejected a Pretoria proposa annex South West Africa.

in the face of the annual attacks the Assembly, the Union Gov nment has charged that orgar ith interference in its internal affairs. Today T. E. Donges, heac of the South African delegation nformed Dr. Luis Padillo Nervc of Mexico, president of the Assembly, that he was "regrettably unable to accept" Dr. Padilla Nervo's decision that the full Assembly could not review the Trusteeship Committee's invitation to the South West Africans.

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# S. Africa Balks At Invite To Native Chief

18a

Chicago Ill

PARIS — The Union of South Africa served notice on the UN last week that it will not attend UN Assembly Trustee committee meetings until the committee cancels an invitation to a native Southwest African chief to appear before it.

P. 13

The South African delegation opposed approval of the invitation sponsored by a combined Latin-American Arab bloc in the territory.

Defender

The group insisted in its resolution that the South African government should "facilitate" the chief's trip to Paris to complain about South African administration in Southwest African territory.

Sat. 12-1-51

France walked out of the committee meeting yesterday in pr test to a move to force Franc report on political condition Monrovia and other territ which it administers.

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# South Africa Still Keeps Native Chiefs From UN

Afro-American P. 3

Baltimore, Md.

## Leaders Want To Tell Assembly Of Oppression Of Its Tribes

Sat. 12-22-51

PARIS NNPA) — The United Nations Trusteeship Committee last Wednesday received word from a Southwest African chief that the Union of South Africa still had not replied to his request for permission to travel and accept a committee invitation to appear and tell the committee of the oppression of native African tribes in Southwest Africa.

The chief asked for an impartial commission to come to the former German colony if the chiefs continued to be blocked from travel. Eben Donges, South Africa's chief delegate to the United Nations, said last Wednesday that he was walking out of the General Assembly in protest against the United Nation's stand on Southwest Africa.

Donges said his government withraw would be communicated formally to Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, Assembly presieent. South Africa would continue to work on other UN committees, he said. South Africa has insisted that the UN violated the Union's rights in permitting witnesses to speak for Southwest Africa before the committee.

### Refused To Comply

Southwest Africa is administered by South Africa under a League of Nations mandate, under which personal petitions were permitted from a mandated territory. South Africa has refused to comply with a UN Charter requirement for annual reports from non-self-governing territories.

The South Africans were initiated by the appearance of the Rev Michael Scott, Church of England clergyman, who has acted as spokesman for Hero tribesmen of Southwest Africa who favor UN control of the territory. The South Africans said it established a dangerous precedent.

The Trusteeship Committee last Tuesday adopted two resolutions appealing to South Africa to resume negotiations for UN supervision of the former Southwest Africa mandate area, and again urging that the area be put under UN trusteeship.

By a vote of 39 to 5 with eight absentions, the committee adopted a resolution offered by the United States and seven other countries "solemnly" appealing to South Africa to resume negotiations with UN on the status of Southwest Africa.

10-31-51 West African Pilot Lagos Nigeria

DR A. B. XUMA, SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST, IN NEW YORK

Taken at a reception given Dr A. B. Xuma, a South African nationalist, on his visit to New York, the picture shows leading members of the Council of African Affairs who have helped educate the American public on the sufferings of the black man in Africa. Dr W. E. B. DuBois whose trial starts tomorrow is third from the right and Dr Xuma is second from the right.

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## Dr Malan And African Prestige

West African Pilot

LIKE THE monster Frankinstein, which destroyed its creator, the ugly doctrine of white supremacy in the form of apartheid, preached by the erroneously so-called Nationalist Party of South Africa, will one day be the undoing of white settlers. Little did the Saxon barbarians know that more than 2,000 years after the Roman conquest and colonisation, Britain will one day play the role of victor and dictate peace in Rome. The facts of history, however, stand out clearly for all to see.

We will not wait for such a day to settle our account with Daniel Malan and his gang of incorrigible Fascists. It is bad enough for Dr Malan to insult African manhood and dignity as every minute of life in South Africa shows; but it is going too far for him to extend his insults and the stinking, repulsive air of South Africa, to us — 7,000 miles away from him. We must demonstrate positively now, that Malan and his godless gang are no friends of ours. Pat. 9-15-52

Every day, one or the other of the band of Fascists who dictate the government and life of South Africa, adds more insults — not limited for home consumption — but extended to include us here on the West Coast. Dr Malan referred to the Gold Coast elections as "ultra-democratic." In an interview granted to Die Burger, Dr Malan said, of the introduction of democratic government of the Gold Coast, "personally, I have no doubt about the failure of the experiment." After saying that what happened in West Africa was bound to affect other areas of the continent, Dr Malan said: "And if those other territories are now equally successfully going to demand what the Negroes of West Africa have obtained, it will mean nothing less than the expulsion of the white man from virtually all that lies between us and the Sahara." Lagos, Nigeria

To the Afrikaander, self-government for Africans, in the word of Dr Malan "is an idealism which must end in tragedy." We cannot march to war with the present day Boers, but our Government can see to it that no more imports from that country, reach us. Nigeria has never been, nor ever will be dependent on the Boer for survival; South Africa is not a highly industrialised country and all the products they send us are luxury goods. Even if it were the other way, we have no need for goods gotten from slave labour by a people who would want us wiped out as a race and nation. Nigeria exports little to South Africa and even if the volume of our exports were large, we would sacrifice it satisfy our honour. Should'nt we ban South African goods now ?

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## Malan Says Statement On The Protectorates Was Misquoted

West African Pilot 9-15-52

BLOEMFONTEIN, Sept. 13 (R).—The South African Premier, Dr Daniel Malan, said here the other night that the statement he was reported to have made in East London, last Tuesday, regarding the incorporation of the protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, was not a true reflection of what he had said.

Speaking at the opening of the Orange Free State Congress of the Nationalist Party, he said that at East London he had outlined the steps that would be taken in connection with the incorporation of the protectorates.

The first step would be a publication with the permission of the British Government, of all documents on the subject passed between British and the Union.

Lagos, Nigeria

The next would be the submitting to the Privy Council, the petition from the Union Parliament.

The British Government would naturally have to consider such a petition seriously.

"I said further that if necessary — that is if there is no other course — we shall make the matter an issue at the next general election," Malan said.

Dr Malan made it clear that the future of the protectorates would only be made an election issue, if other steps failed to produce the required results, adding that if the incorporation of the protectorates was made an issue, it would not be aimed at the British Government, but at the United (Opposition) Party and its leader, Mr J. G. N. Strauss.

# African Labourer Threatened By Scientific Development

Bantu World

**RICKSHA C. FINGWANA, POSTMASBURG, WRITES: Curiosity gathered me with force to a crowd of people along side a road, gazing at what I may term "the passing away of Dame Nature's Premier Pride in Africa." The object of attraction was one of those newly-imported machines from distant America, and recently brought here to aid farmers in the cultivation of fertile valleys.**

18a

This machine was on demonstration, and showed quicker methods of ploughing. It must have been a newly-born pleasure to most of those people who stood there to watch the monster machine tearing deep dongas, and doing in a matter of hours what a span of twelve oxen would achieve in ten days on the same field.

Sat. 9-16-50

As I stood there, I wondered how many of those spectators shared the same feeling which mounted my heart, for I saw the replacement of human labour in Africa by the importation of these machines. Indeed, these machines will mean much time and wastage saved in agriculture; and I would be the first person to raise my hat to the sky to inventors of these human-made "labourers" were it not for the fact that millions of unskilled African labourers will be left idle as a result.

Throughout the length and breadth of this continent, these machines will now oust the unskilled labourer, and only the deafening roar of these machines will be heard in every African valley where even education and civilisation have not made their mark.

Then, again, these machines have come as a threat to the African stock owner. They have influenced the gospellors of soil erosion to think about the destruction of cattle owned by African in the reserves. These apostles of soil erosion seem not to have realised that most Africans have not the money to buy these machines.

Human labour is Nature's premier pride; even the greatest of all books, the Bible, tells us in Genesis that man shall live by the sweat of his own brow. That great writer, Kahlil Gibran tells us:

"You work that you may keep pace with the earth and the soul of the earth; to be idle is to become a stranger unto the seasons and to step out of life's procession that marches in majesty and proud submission to the infinite. When you work, you are a flute through whose heart the whispering of the hours turns to music. In keeping yourself with labour, you are in truth loving life; and to love life through labour is to be intimate with life's inmost secrets."

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# SOUTH AFRICA RIFT ON NATIVES WIDENS

Times 18a

## Negro Council Presses Drive for Non-Cooperation Policy Adjourns Indefinitely

Fri. 12-8-50

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 7 — "Non-cooperation with the white man," a slogan promulgated in recent months by various Negro leaders as basic policy, advanced a step today when the Natives Representative Council, sitting here, decided unanimously to adjourn indefenitely.

By so doing the council probably signed its own death warrant since the Nationalist Government, now in power, favors its dissolution and is considering its replacement by some form of tribal council.

New York

This development may mark the turning point in relations between whites and non whites—2,500,000 of the former against about 10,000,000 of the latter.

"Apartheid" (racial segregation), on which governmental policies are based, was the determining factor in the rupture but the trend in that direction had been manifest for some time.

Under the administratof of Jan Christiaan Smuts the Representative Council had already adjourned indefinitely in protest against racial discrimination.

In 1949 the present Government reconvened it to conform with the law requiring that it should be consulted in a purely advisory capacity on proposed legislation affecting the native people.

The deadlock continued because Dr. Ernest G. Jansen, then Minister of Native Affairs, and now Governor General-designate, declined to appear before the councillors to explain "apartheid." Dr. Jansen's successor, Senator Hendrik F. Verwoerd, in his turn, convened the session that ended abruptly today.

In a long address to the councillors the minister described "apartheir" as the "only possible solution * * * a form of development that keeps the whites and non-whites separate * * * instead of chasing wills-o-the-wisp and striving for equality with whites in mixed community with confused ideas and inevitable clashes."

The councillors wished to reply to this address but the chairman, Dr. Werner W. Eiselen, permanent secretary for native affairs, ruled that by statute the normal business of the session must come first.

For two days this ruling was dispated, with the Negro leaders arguing that without immediate discussion their constituents would imagine that they had accepted the minister's views on segregation.

Prof. Z. K. Mathews, who took his Master of Arts degree at Yale denounced "apartheid" as a "policy that is administered unilaterally and therefore will never satisfy the African people.

Selope Thema, who rose from kitchen boy to the editorship of the Bantu World, warner that "if we part today there will be a clash."

Finally the chairman accepted a motion to adjourn indefinitely and the councillors left to meet elsewhere to consider future action, possibly through the courts.

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# United Nations African Affairs

Fri. 10-6-50

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(ANP)—The Government of Ethiopia has re-purchased from the International Monetary Fund Ethiopian dollars equivalent to $300,000 in American dollars and has paid the fund the same amount.

18a

About two years ago, and again in October, 1949, Ethiopia purchased from the fund $300,000 in American currency against payment of its own currency.

The United Kingdom Chancellor of the Exchequer recently revealed that the payments for imports by the British colonies from the dollar area are estimated at $75 million for the first half of 1950 and that receipts from colonial exports to that area were $375 million.

The UN Department of Economic Affairs has released a report "Implementation of Full Employment Policies." The report deals specifically with the measures taken in the second half of 1949 by various countries for the purpose of achieving full employment. Norway, the United Kingdom, Canada Switzerland, Belgium, United States, and India were among the 21 countries answering the inquiry of the secretary-general.

The United Kingdom reported that in East and Central Africa and Southeast Asia there was if anything, a shortage of labor. In the words of the official reply "Unemployment was of importance only in the West Indies and in certain smaller island dependencies. and among urban populations in West Africa.

Special types of unemployment are found in some territories. In some, unemployment is caused by the migration of workers to the towns in search of increased incomes, and by the lack of industrial and other development in the towns to provide employment. This is true of several West Africa colonies, and of certain urban area such as Kingston, Jamaica, and Georgetown, British Guiana."

The report went on to indicate that in addition to direct public investment through colonial governments, the Colonial Development corporation, financed by the United Kingdom governmen, is undertaking capital projects which "will assist both in providing employment directly and in encouraging further investment."

Already Colonial Development corporation schemes approved during the latterhalf of 1949 totalled $$11,494,000, although actual expenditure during the period was much smaller.

10-16-50

Many colonies reportedly offer special concessions to new industries several of which were established during 1949. In Jamaica new industries include a cement factory, a new textile factory and a large new sugar factory.

# South Africa Is Not A Bad Place, Actor Canada Lee Says In Letter

18a

**CONRAD NORTON, assistant director of the Union of South Africa Government Information Office, New York City, writes the Chicago Defender in reference to a story published Oct. 28, 1950. Written by Al White and datelined: New York, the story said Canada Lee, in "letters to his close friends," said he was "disgusted" with South Africa. Norton forwarded the Defender a letter written by Canada Lee and published in the Rand Daily Mail, a Johannesburg, South Africa newspaper, Nov. 8. He says a cutting of the Johannesburg newspaper in which Lee's letter appeared is available in his New York office for anyone to examine should they doubt the validity of the letter, which is published below:**

CANADA LEE

To the Editor, "Rand Daily Mail:"

Sir,—It is with great pleasure I write this letter, because, contrary to popular belief abroad, I have had a wonderful time in South Africa, and Natal. It was all due to the cordial hospitality I received from the Afrikaans, English, Indian and African people whom I have met since my arrival in South Africa.

Defender
Sat. 12-2-50

I don't mean that everything is perfect here—or for that matter anywhere. But it is quite a pleasant surprise to find beauty and kindness where none is expected. For instance, my first invitation to any home in Johannesburg was to the home of an Afrikaans—speaking person. Another time, I was called for at 3 o'clock in the morning by another Afrikaner to come to his house to hear the Joe Louis fight over the radio. I lost six cents on the fight, but I shall get it back on the next. I was invited to the homes of Europeans who are in deep sympathy with the Native problem here, and really looking for answers. I was taken to the hearts of Indian people, Africans and Coloureds. This proved to me that the problem here, though a tense one, is one that is soluble, especially with people in this country like those of all races and creeds, whose love and loyalty to South Africa is only second to the love and loyalty they give their families.

This is a young country and one would not be telling the truth if one—especialy one who was Black—said everything was O.K. here. But one would also be telling a lie if one said everything was bad here. There is a great quantity of both — good and bad — with the good fortunately outweighing the bad. This may seem very strange, I suppose, but the only cause, I think, that is delaying the process of evolution in South Africa is the fact that everyone is so occupied in this new land with making his fortune. As long as the badness does not touch them, and they do not commit the error of badness, they do not worry too much.

This, too, is changing. We, too, had these same sort of problems in my country, whch I love with all my heart—America. But there were the same sort of Europeans there as the Europeans I have met in South Africa and changes took place for the better, until now the job is almost done. Thank God!

And so to the Africans who love Africa—Black, Brown, and White—I say God-speed in your efforts and desires for a great country. It must be.

And may I take this means of thanking all the friends I have met, whose friendship I have enjoyed and will continue to enjoy, for giving me this new and shining picture of South Africa to take away with me.—CANADA LEE.

**(Canada Lee, the American Negro film star, has been playing the leading role of Kumalo in Korda's feature film production of Alan Paton's "Cry, the Beloved Country.")**

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# SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCHES FIGHT RACE BARRIERS

~~Tribune~~

## Take Firm Stand Against Segregation Policy

Thurs. 12-14-50
18a

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 13 [Reuters]—Most of South Africa's churches are taking an increasingly strong stand against the government's policy of segregating whites and Africans.

One of the most outspoken groups is South Africa's million Methodists, who claim to represent more than one-tenth of all the country's races, black and white.

The Methodists, at their annual convention, decried the government's restrictive practices as a threat to the liberty of all sections of the population, gradually leading to a totalitarian state. The conference proposed equal opportunity for all races, irrespective of color.

**Hit by Congregationalists**

The annual assembly of South African Congregationalists condemned the government's policy even more strongly.

"South Africa is a country which pays lip service to the ideals of democracy," said Prof. Horton Davies of Rhodes university. "A country in which 80 per cent of the people are not represented in parliament."

That same 80 per cent, prohibited from entering skilled trades, was forced to live "in shanties that a European would not allow pigs to inhabit," Daves added.

To this, the Transvaal Nationalist newspaper Die Transvaaler retorted:

"Color blind and facts blind liberals of the stamp of this university professor soon will sit in the cold without an audience if the natives make full use of the opportunities provided for them by white taxpayers instead of listening to wild speeches which will help them into the gutter."

**Compare Outlays on Natives**

Die Transvaaler quoted statements by Paul Sauer, South African transport minister, that the Union spends $7 a head annually on its native population, compared with Britain's 40 cents a year per person in its native areas.

The newspaper reported that only 32 African students are studying at the Fort Cox agricultural school which offers accommodation to 120 Africans.

The Presbyterians, too, disapprove of segregation. Their general assembly deplored any attempt to "disfranchise any section of the community" and opposed the denial of the right of any individual to the fullest life.

**Blamed for Hostility**

The Anglican church favors voluntary race séparation but believes compulsory segregation will produce only hostility in the non-European.

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# Reverse Mixed Marriage Fine Against Priest

Defender
Sat. 12-16-50

CAPETOWN, South Africa—Following conviction on the charges of marrying a European and a "slightly colored" woman, the Reverend Thomas Lawrence Gill, a Roman Catholic Priest, filed and won an appeal to the South African Supreme Court.

18a

$56

Three justices last week ruled in the priest's favor and set aside a $56 fine. The Rev. Gill was the first minister ever convicted under the mixed marriages act

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**SOUTH AFRICA'S INDIANS**

The status and treatment of South Africans of Indian descent is now before the United Nations in a resolution condemning the Union's racial policies. It is well for this unsavory issue to get a thorough airing.

18a

Indians first went to Natal in the Eighteen Sixties as coolies to work on the sugar plantations. Now there are nearly 300,000 Indian South Africans, mostly still in Natal. Their business men are pre-eminent in Durban; their workers are intelligent and prolific. They are South African citizens as truly as second, third or fourth generation Americans are citizens of the United States. Naturally, they resent and fear the whole process of racial discrimination, including the fact that the Malan Government would reduce them to the same status and conditions as the Bantu. The new "Group Areas Act," which will segregate the "natives" and the "colored" from the whites, threatens to victimize the Indians first of all.

That the Indian Government and its Ambassador here, Mrs. Pandit, should have brought this issue before the bar of world opinion at the United Nations is easily understandable. The question is one that has been close to the heart of every Indian since Gandhi dramatized it early in the century. Yet the status of Indians in those days was far superior to what it is becoming under the racist Malan Government.

# SOUTH AFRICAN REDS LOSE NEGRO BACKING

Times 18a

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 8—Much time was devoted by the South African Communist party during its annual congress, which ended today, to considering reasons why Communism was losing ground among the Negroes in this country. Press and public were excluded from the three-day sessions, which were held in Johannesburg.

Mon. 1-9-50

The private sittings permitted attendance of delegates barred by the Government under the Riotous Assemblies Act from addressing public meetings, notably Dr. Yusef Dadoo, leader of the extremist Indian group.

New York

The general trend of the discussions has become known. General Secretary Moses Kotane, a Negro, told how, at the National African Congress, last month, he was the only Communis elected to the executive committee, and by only a small majority at that.

The South African Communist party at first after its founding in 1921 had great appeal for Negroes because of its doctrine of equality of races. Since 1932, when the party became "bolshevized," it has been losing ground among the natives always suspicious of foreign notions, and its appeal is being replaced by the concept of Bantu nationalism.

This evolution formed a main subject of the 15,000-word report to the Communis Congress, in which Negro leaders were described as "in reality liberal capitalists."

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# WHITE QUEEN OF BAMANGWATO EXPECTS A BABY

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 24 [Reuters]—Ruth Williams, 25, former London typist who married Bechuanaland Chief Seretse Khama, is expecting a child in May.

18a

Tribune

The white tribal "queen" is living with her husband, chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe, in his "palace," a European style house, on the outskirts of Serowe, tribal capital.

Wed. 1-25-50

Philip Noel-Baker, minister for commonwealth relations, is expected to announce soon his decision on the fitness of Seretse to rule the [illegible]000 Bamangwato tribesmen. A British judicial commission sat for 28 days at Serowe, Bechcuanaland, inquiring into the matter.

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# 'Most Traveled Woman' Predicts Future Revolt

Afro-American Sat. 2-11-50

## New Yorker Considers Natives 'Charming,' Says Treatment Like Dogs Helping 'Reds'

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — "Stupid and idiotic" is what the "World's No. 1 Traveler," Mrs. Charlotte Gilbert of New York, thinks of the "Apartheid" (air-tight segregation) program of the present Nationalist government in South Africa, which is headed by Dr. Malan.

2-11-50

Mrs. Gilbert, who has arrived in Ethiopia from South Africa, has spent 20 years of her life traveling. During that one-fifth of a century, she has visited every civilized country on the globe, as well as many strange and dangerous places of the world.

Baltimore Md.

She is often referred to as "Queen of World Travellers" and is commonly known as and called "wrold's most traveled woman."

### Natives Held 'Fine, Charming'

"In South Africa, where I visited the mining districts near Johannesburg and native settlements elsewhere, I found the natives to be fine and charming people," said Mrs. Gilbert. "But when they come into Johannesburg, for example, they are treated like dogs."

There is great discontent and rumbling among the natives over their frustrations and the brutal and terrifying treatment meted out to them, Mrs. Gilbert stated.

Mrs. Gilbert believes that certain persons in power in South Africa are, by their unreasoning and short-sighted racial policy, laying the foundation stone of serious future race trouble in that country, where the natives are the overwhelming majority of the population.

There are about 8,000,000 of them, compared with about 2,500,000 Europeans.

When she was about to leave South Africa, Mrs. Gilbert said, she was asked by a white official what she admired most about the country. "The natives and the landscape," she replied.

### Clerics Also Sees Revolt

The belief that future trouble may be the outcome of the present oppressive racial policy in South Africa was expressed also this week by the Rev. Michael Scott, a great friend and defender of the natives and opponent of South Africa's stepped-up segregationist policy.

18a

He recently appeared before the United Nations on behalf of the natives.

Speaking in Karachi, capital of Pakistan, the Rev. Mr. Scott is reported as having said:

"There is the possibility of a revolt or a revolution of colored peoples in South Africa" if present and planned oppressive racial policies and practices are not ameliorated and checked in time.

### Contradictory Policy

From the standpoint of logic and common sense, it would seem that the policy of the present Nationalist government on the race question is manifestly contradictory and working at cross purposes.

For example, it has recently been announced that the government intends to wage a bitter struggle against Communists and communism. Then in the next breath it announces turning the racial oppression screw tighter on the native population, as well as on the colored population (mixed bloods) and on Asiatics (Indians).

### Paving Way for 'Reds'

The glaring and nonsensical contradiction here is that by tightening the screws on the African natives, Asiatics and other colored peoples, the government would thereby merely be performing the welcome labor of bringing more grist to the Communist mill.

And there has lately been precisely such an example in support of this proposition. Last month, a Communist named Fred Carneson, overwhelmingly defeated his non-Communist opponent in an election for natives' representative in the Cape Provincial Council.

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# Africa To Bar Negro Builders Of White Homes

Fri. 2-24-50

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—A bill to bar Africans from doing skilled building work on white homes was introduced here in the South African parliament last week, and it has been assured of passage.

18a

Known as the "native building workers bill," it was introduced by Labor Minister B. J. Schoeman, a ranking member of the white-supremacy Nationalist party. The government-sponsored bill is generally viewed as one of the regime's measures in carrying out the policy of increased segregation of races in South Africa.

The Schoeman bill would establish a "native building workers advisory board," to register African building workers, supervise their training, and regulate the conditions of their employment. Shortly, after the Nationalists came to power two years ago, one of their first moves was to outlaw interracial labor unions.

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# South African Native Policy

The Comet

The South African Native has a doughty and outspoken champion in Mrs Margaret Ballinger, M.P. who has represented the Natives of of the Cape Eastern Circle in the Union Parliament for the past twelve years. In a recent address to members of the Royal African Society and Royal Empire Society **in London she drew attention to the complexity of South Africa's racial problems and reviewed the differing approach of successive governments to the Native question. In Mrs Ballinger's views the crux of the problem is the relationship between the Union's eight million Natives and two and a quarter million Europeans.** The developments which took place during the last war have stimulated to a frightening extent the social and industrial revolution which began during the previous world war, and have transformed the lives of many people by accelerating the movement from country to town. This rapid movement has created problems which will have to be solved before South Africa can decide its future line of advance. The Europeans, who have the monopoly of political power, must decide now what their relationship is going to be to a native population which is living a new kind of life and thinking new thoughts.

18a

Sat. 2-11-50

The policy of the present Nationalist Government aims at re-establishing the old pattern of South African society—a pattern under which the only contact between Europeans and Africans shall be on a master and servant footing. The Natianalists believed that white civilisation in South Africa can only be maintained by means of rigid segregation in the urban areas—a horizontal separation of superior and inferior. They propose to curb the movements of the native population on any permanent basis to the towns, to strengthen the migrant labour system, and to prevent the native from taking up any form of employment where he would compete with the European. The United Party Government, on the other hand, while also committed to the principle of European superiority, made no attempt to control the movement of population which industrialisation brought in its train. It built up an impressive structure of social services for Africans drawn by economic compulsion into the towns, but at the same time it allowed a great many distresses to grow up. In spite of the scarcity of native labour nothing was done to train natives to become more efficient workers, nor was adequate provision made for housing them, with the result that the last few years have witnessed the growth of the worst slums that even South Africa has seen.

Mrs Ballinger convinced that white civilisation in the Union cannot be maintained unless its foundations are extended, and she develops this thesis in the special article which she contributes to this issue of the AFRICAN WORLD. European culture, and even the present European standard of living, she declares, can only maintained by a widening of the area of African freedom and the encouragement of non-European progress. The greater productivity which South Africa needs cannot be attained without improved efficiency and wider fields of opportunity for the non-European workers, and European culture can only survive where it has won the loyalty of the mass among whom it is placed. What is wanted is a clear objective and a policy illuminated by that objective. Only when white South Africa is prepared to make the sacrifices implicit in a policy founded on the democratic principle of security and freedom for all will a satisfactory solution of racial problems become possible.—African World.

# South African Native Policy

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# *THREE GO INTO AFRICAN LIBRARY AND THAT'S NEWS*

DURBAN, South Africa, March 13 [Reuters]—Three Indians walked into Durban's public library today, looked at reference books, examined the lending library, and read newspapers in the public reading room. They left after policemen had taken their names.

Date 3-14-50

The visit was news because it represented a challenge to a local by-law that restricts use of all public library facilities to Europeans. The law was enacted 13 years ago.

The South African Indian congress contends the library should be open to persons of all races.

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# ALL ABOUT OUR WOMEN TENNIS STARS

## FREE STATE PLAYERS ARRIVE IN THE TVL

Bantu World 189

**Now that the excitement of the S.A. Bantu tournament has died down, I take this opportunity of introducing to you, Miss Gwendoline Welcome Temba, our S.A. Bantu tennis champion.**

South Africa

**Born at Stirtonville, Boksburg, in 1923, Miss Temba is the daughter of the late Rev. S. B. Temba, of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Temba. She completed her primary standards at Khaiso, Pietersburg, and pro-Welcome Temba, our S.A. Bantu women tennis champion.**

Miss Temba ('Gwen' to her friends) took up tennis at her present home town; Heidelburg, and gradually improved her game at school, especially at Kilnerton, where she has been teaching since 1942.

Date 2-18-50

### Her Debut in Major Games

In 1947, Gwen made her debut in the Transvaal Open Championships at Pimville and although she did not go far, her robust physical appearance, powerful forearm drives, and general deportment on and off the court, left a big impression in the minds of all who were seeing her for the first time.

Johannesburg South Africa

The general opinion was that if she could rectify some of her glaring weaknesses such as: the tendency to hang around the "no-man's land"—area between baseline and service court—learn to volley and play at the net, her future among the best African women tennis stars would be assured.

Miss Temba's unselfishness and ready recognition of her faults, attracted the attention of the more experienced players who did all they could to help her improve her game in many respects. Still, the realization of her ambition to become champion same sooner than even the most extreme optimists ever hoped. Good work, Gwen.

### Winnie To Stop Playing

Miss Winnie Maboea, former S. A. champion, has been advised by her doctor to lay-off tennis, for at least two years, on account of bad health.

It is one of the most disappointing pieces of news ever presented to the tennis enthusiasts of our country because the ex-champion, is very popular with all tennis fans.

Miss Maboea lost her singles title to Miss Temba in the recent S.A. tournament at Durban, but succeeded in capturing the women's doubles with Miss Rankua. It was evident that her game had deteriorated greatly during the past year and her weak resistence to Babsy Rankua in the final of the Tvl. women's singles merely confirmed the general opinion about her game.

It is probable that Winnie will hang up her racket, indefinitely, after the finals of the S.A. Mixed doubles on the first week of March.

### Tennis Arrivals in Tvl.

That Mr. H. Makhonofane, the Bloemfontein champion, and his Men's doubles partner Mr. C. Mogodi, are now in Jo'burg, will be a big surprise to many tennis fans—particularly those who took part in the recent S.A. tournament in Durban.

Yes, Hoffy and Carl are here alright, and what's more, they have come to stay. Of course their departure from the Free State is regrettable for they are the pillars of that province tennis structure but, unfortunately, circumstances beyond their control, forced them out.

—By Sebataladi

# Native Council Quits In Protest To Jim Crow

[illegible] Wed. 12-20-50

18a

PRETORIA, ~~South Africa~~ (ANP) — The natives representative council, an advisory group of natives which is consulted by the government on legislation affecting native people, voted unanimously to adjourn indefinitely here Thursday last.

This decision is another step in the widening rift between the natives and the government over the latter's all-out racial segregation policy. In deciding to cease its advisory activities, the council may have signed its own death warrant since the Nationalist government favors its dissolution and is considering replacement by some form of tribal council.

Though the government's racial segregation policies are the determining factors in the rift, the trend has been toward that end for some time.

Atlanta
Ga.

Under the regime of Jan Christiaan Smuts, the council had voted to adjourn indefinitely in protest against segregation and discrimination. However the National government, when it assumed control in 1949, reconvened the council in conformity with the law requiring that the native group work with the government on proposed legislation affecting natives.

The deadlock between the two bodies continued because Doctor Ernest G. Jansen, then minister of native affairs, refused to appear before the council to explain "apartheid". His successor, Sen. Hendrik F. Verwoered, reconvened the session which ended abruptly Thursday.

Before the counsellors voted to discontinue their advisory activities Verwoered gave his explanation of "apartheid" as the only "possible solution ...... a form of development that keeps the whites and non whites separate ........ instead of chasing wills-o-the-wisp and striving for equality with whites in a mixed community with confused ideas and inevitable clashes."

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## Vast Difference Between Africans And Non-Europeans

**Mats'abela Mokhethi, Orlando West, writes:** There is a vast difference between Africans and non-Europeans. Africans constitute an integral part of what might be called the black race while non-Europeans fall to a greater extent in the circles of the brown and yellow races.

We, as Africans or Ethiopians, do not in any way fall under the designation: "non-Europeans." We are, shall always be and remain Africans. Now, if those who fall under the name "non-Europeans" (i.e. Indians and Coloureds) really seek co-operation with Africans in the economic, political and social struggle for independence, liberty and freedom, they need to be more practical about it.

Bantu World
Date 11-18-50
Johannesburg, S. Africa

Indians might do this by offering Africans employment as managers clerks, book-keepers, auditors and accountants in all-Indian controlled business establishments. Now this they do not do at present, yet many among them trade among African communities.

How can there be talk of cooperation? Besides, where were these non-Europeans when the Cape Native Franchise was taken away from Africans in 1936? What did they say and do about it? They just laughed.

Now that the tide has turned against them, they seek our cooperation, yet all these years Indians and Coloureds regarded the Africans as their inferiors—just as many still do to this day.

I write not because of malice, but because I want to expose the hollowness of the "Non-European United Front" nonsense.

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## The 'Neglected' Reserves

18a

The socalled Native problem can easily be solved if the land question can be settled amicably. The root cause of misunderstanding between white and black is in the inequitable distribution of the land. The African people who are nearly 8,000,000 are allotted only a small portion of this vast country, and Europeans who are nearly 3,000,000 the greater area. The result has been congestion in, and deterioration of, the reserves, and the migration of Africans to the European parts of the country, particularly urban areas.

The announcement by the Minister of Native Affairs, therefore, that a "Commission would soon be appointed to investigate the natural resources of the Native reserves," will be highly appreciated by Africans, particularly those resident in the reserves. It is to be hoped that the proposed Commission will not only "investigate the natural resources of the reserves," but also whether or not they are sufficient to maintain their populations. Can they really, as the Minister puts it, enable "the Native to live there in self-sufficiency and prosperity"?

Bantu World
Date 11-18-50
Johannesburg

At present the cry from the reserves is that the people are overcrowded and are living in a state of abject poverty. It is a well known fact that a portion of the reserves are situated in drought stricken areas of the country. The African people complain that in these reserves they are unable to make ends meet. They complain also that the arable lands allotted to them are so small that they cannot produce food enough to feed their families, and enable them to provide for lean years.

We know that the deterioration of the reserves and their inability to maintain their populations are attributed by Europeans to the African's primitive methods of agriculture and over-stocking.

While not denying this allegations, nevertheless we would like to point out that, the real cause of deterioration is the insufficiency of land. We all agree that Africans in the reserves should be taught, and be persuaded to use, modern methods of agriculture; they must be taught the elementary lessons of growing crops, breeding cattle, and conserving the soil.

But we submit that the root cause of the troubles of the people of the reserves, is insufficiency of land. The first test of any African policy, be it segregation or apartheid, is how it deals with the distribution and the improved cultivation of the land. It is our firm conviction that the socalled Native problem will ony be solved by equitable distribution of the land. If the African people must develop along their own lines then they must have a country of their own, with men of their own race trained both in administration and the technical needs of a modern state. What the African wants is not equality with the white man, but the right to determine his own destiny and this ambition cannot be realised in reserves dotted all over the country.

Whatever the future may hold in any change from 'reserves' to 'national home,' much can be done to improve existing resources. Such improvements will cost a great deal of money. Roads and railway extensions come immediately to mind, as also genuine village settlements where the community does not live entirely on the land. There should be room for shopkeepers, builders, carpenters as well as for doctors, teachers and the other professional callings. Much of the strength of older civilisations has come from stable village life going on with little change from generation to generation. This is something that cannot be brought about in a year or two. A plan is needed spread over many years and one that can capture the imagination of those who will benefit from it. Goodwill must always remain the key to success.

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## The Key African: Representation

18a

(By F. Synott)

If we wish to take the town African worker, who is the chief hope of African social development in S.Africa, and make him grow in solid political influence, one of the first questions we have to face is that of the vote. It is never money or land that is the chief desire of a people, but recognition of their manhood. And a chief part of this is that they be consulted about their destiny and not treated as creatures without mind or will. This is particularlarly the case in a country such as this, which is in theory a Parliamentary Democracy. The Europeans would give up food and goods and even life sooner than lose their votes, and very naturally the Africans, coming into European ways of living, feel the same. A great many Africans think that by obtaining the Parliamentary vote they would be able to solve all their problems.

Bantu World
Date 11-18-50
Johannesburg, S. Africa

Now I do not think that even the friends and leaders of the Africans always put before them honestly what this means. In giving the parliamentary vote to all would mean simply the hending over of S. Africa to the Bantu with the Europeans as a minority. Since the Europeans in this country would certainly sooner die than permit it, then unless anyone is contemplating the utter folly of violence, for the Bantu to base their chief hopes of representation and political responsibility on the question of the vote is to waste time. And in my humble opinion it is unjust of the liberal friends of the Africans not to say this to them, or their greatest mistake if they do not realise it. The present few members in Parliament and the tion the Bantu are likely to get in the next twenty or thirty years in this country's parliament, are not going to be any effective protection of their interests.

I emphasise this point not because I like it. I hold it most unjust. But unless it is emphasised the Africans will not get to work developing that through which they may really attain political pressure i.e. local and industrial organisation. This is a further example of the principle used already in this series of the importance of concentrating on the [illegible] rights.

### Primary In Human Rights

The right to elective national representation is not a primary social right of man, but an acquired political right. Even where it exists it is of uncertain value, for parties elected to power can, if unscrupulous, work themselves into dictatorship, as was done in Germany and Russia, and can be done elsewhere.

### Right Of Free Association

In addition to this, the argument can always be used in connection with the Bantu, by those unwilling to concede the right, that they have not had it in their own social systems and are not prepared for it. But no one in this country has ever attempted to deny to the Bantu that which is the Primary Social Right; that to Free Association. Except where the object of the association is to upset the whole S. African system of administration, societies such as Vigilance Committees, Parents Committees, Cooperative Welfare Associations, Study Circles and Adult Education Associations, are not interfered with. There is now a question as to whether African Trade Unions will be granted similar status to those of Europeans, but there is no question of preventing all, African Industrial organisation. Again it would not be hard to get any government in this country to extend the authority of Advisory Boards if they proved helpful in administration.

### Strong Second Line

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. It seem s to me that if the Africans want strategy in obtaining political pressure during the next twenty or thirty years in S. Africa there is a second line as strong as the line of votes which is denied them. If the town workers who are coming to form so important a part of S. African life can develop these forms of local and occupational organisation, get skillful in committee work and in enlisting public opinion and in manner of approach to public authorities, then, especially if there is a linking and federation of these local associations, there will be formed a cohesive body of African organisations, representing a common African opinion, which authorities will come to recognise as responsible, and without which they will not be able to act. Through such coordinated local organisations African leaders would be able to assemble crowds without danger of violence. A system of peaceful methods, such as Daniel O'Connell used in Ireland when the Irish had no votes, could put forward the real needs of the people in a way that could not be ignored.

Bantu World
[illegible] 18 B.W.
Johannesburg South Africa

# African Ritual Deaths Held Chief's Fault

18a

PRETORIA, South Africa (ANP) Native chiefs are to blame for the ritual or voodoo murders among the tribesmen, Gwilym I. Jones, anthropologist of Cambridge university, declared last week.

He made his announcement after an extensive study of the rituals which began in the protectorate of Basutoland in 1938.

British police action alone, he said, is powerless to stop this activity. The tribal chieftains, he said, must be convinced that these murders should be discontinued before any constructive work can be done.

### Flesh Used in "Medicines"

Pointing out that in the 70 deaths from rituals since 1938 chiefs were the main defendants, he said they use it because they believe "that such flesh is effective in 'medicines' which they use to further their political ambitions."

He pointed out that two chiefs convicted were presented to King George VI in 1947 when he visited the area. He added that many of them were Christians too.

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# RACIAL ROUND-TABLE ASKED AT CAPETOWN

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 12—General gratification is being expressed that after one week of conversations in Capetown, delegates from India, Pakistan and South Africa have agreed that it may be possible to compose their several differences by means of a round-table conference.

18a

In actual achievement this outcome may seem small, but it does hold out hope of eventual settlement of racial problems of long standing, whereas the failure of conversations just ended could have engendered much bitterness.

The communique to be published tomorrow morning merely says: "Delegations have agreed on recommendations to be submitted to their respective governments. A joint communique regarding these recommendations will be released by the three governments in due course."

The conversations were only exploratory. It is probable that the round table conference will take some time to prepare in view of the complex questions it will have to consider.

Pakistan's removal of her trade ban on the day conversations began made them truly triangular.

A Pakistani agent has arrived here to negotiate the purchase of much needed coal that India is refusing to sell. In return Pakistan is ready to send jute to South Africa.

The tone of the conversations was set by the Indian delegation's initial declaration: "We have come as peacemakers on behalf of our country." Many social courtesies have been exchanged.

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# Smuts' Death Seen as Aid to Malan's Hold, Blow to United Party Which He Founded

New York Times

18a

Special to The

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 11—The death of Field Marshall Jan Christian Smuts is certain to have a marked effect on South African politics, inevitably to the benefit of the Nationalist administration of Daniel F. Malan. Coming so soon after the complete defeat in the South West Africa elections of the United party which he founded and led, the passing of Marshal Smuts probably means disruption of the party.

The United parted was born of the war in 1939. Its basic program was to fight with the Allies abroad against totalitarianism while keeping in check at home those who believed German victory would help the advent of a South African republic. It included men and women of various schools of political thought, but all agreed on pursuing the war effort to end.

Marshal Smuts as a world figure prominent in Allied war councils not only dominated his party but, in fact, was the party. He framed its policies and took the decisions, frequently without consultation.

This method fitted the war conditions admirably, but proved a weakness when peace returned, a weakness that enabled the Nationalists to win the national elections in 1948.

Marshal Smuts alone held the United party together. His ascendancy was such that, with the exception of the late Jan H. Hofmeyr, his lieutenants had few opportunities of qualifying for eventual succession.

Observers foresee the beginning of the disintegration of the party when it holds its biennial congress in November. Some on its right wing may join either the Nationalists or the allied Afrikaner party; some on its left wing may form an independent Liberal group.

Symptoms of disintegration became apparent when Marshal Smuts fell sick last May. Jacobus G. Strauss was then chosen as parliamentary leader of the party in the face of open dissension in a caucus meeting.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—The Transvaal Nationalist party congress here adjourned tonight as a mark of respect for Marshal Smuts.

The adjournment was suggested to the Congress by the Nationalist leader, Prime Minister Malan, who announced the news of Marshal Smuts' death.

At Dr. Malan's request delegates rose to express their sympathy with the relatives of their foremost political opponent.

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# FAT OF A LION GREASES ZULUS' WAY THRU LIFE

Tribune
Wed 9-4-50

## But Times Get Tough for Medicine Men

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Sept. 5—Elephants' liver stones, eagles' hearts, and the fat of lions, leopards, and hippopotamuses are in demand among Zulus in Natal, a province of South Africa. Big game in Africa has decreased and left medicine men and herbalists short of "muti," a combination of medicine and charm. The Zulus are importing some of their needs from the Rhodesias, where game is still plentiful.

A retired farmer and hunter who lived more than 50 years in Zululand and speaks Zulu told of the properties attributed to muti.

### Fat Speeds Up Oxen

One of the most powerful medicines, in the view of the Zulus, is lion fat. It gives courage, strength, and virility to the man who anoints himself with it and is used to spur on lazy oxen. A little of the fat is rubbed on the neck of a lazy ox or horse, which detects the odor of the dangerous lion and tries to get away.

18a

"One man who tried this," said the farmer, "complained that his span took off at a gallop and was last seen going over a mountain three miles away, still dragging the plow."

Zulus make a test by lighting a fire upwind from the cattle and dropping fat on it. If it is lion fat, the cattle waste no time in getting out of range of the smell.

"The average lion," said the farmer, "provides 25 to 30 pounds of fat. This sells at 14 cents for a bottle smaller than your little finger.

### "Cure" for Rheumatism

Leopard fat massaged into the limbs will cure rheumatism, if you want to believe the Zulus; a little rubbed on the neck will give one courage. Python fat is a salve for ulcers. Crocodile hide put against the side of a pregnant woman is said to insure a painless delivery.

Charms that make the wearer irresistibly attractive to girls are hippo fat and eagles' hearts.

A young Zulu says that if he has an eagle's heart in his pocket he will be engaged before the sun goes down. Eagles are rare and their hearts command high prices.

Elephants provide charms in the form of small lumps, like gallstones, found in their livers. Zulus pay about $2.75 each for them and wear them.

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# Says Racial Segregation Will Not Satisfy Africans

Daily World

18a

PRETORIA, South Africa—(Atlas)—The South African native leaders have decided on a "Non-cooperation policy" with the white man, and in recent months, has been enhanced by various Negro leaders as a basic policy.

Jan 17-50

The main reason is "racial Segregation" which native intellectuals and leaders declare is a policy that is administered unilaterally and therefore, will never satisfy the African people. This segregation policy has been the product of the South African tradition, just as "Jim Crow" has been the tradition of the policy in the southern part of the United States. But unlike the South, the situation in Africa can become many times more serious in a world where the darker races outnumber the white, and particular, in South Africa, where there are only 2,500,000 whites struggling against 10,000,000 natives.

For some years this rupture between the whites and natives has been increasing, even under the late Ja Christian Smuts' administration, the Representative Council had already protested against "racial discrimination."

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## TYRANNY IN SOUTH AFRICA:

# Races, Creeds Score Mixed Marriage Law

Afro-American

18a

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (ANP) — A 70-year-old colored woman and a 65-year-old white man ran afoul of South Africa's mixed marriages and Immorality Act here recently.

The Act prohibits legal or common-law marriages between members of different races.

### Stiff Term for Violators

The couple, living together as man and wife, were arrested when a policeman saw them together through their bedroom window.

They were sentenced to three month's hard labor, suspended for three years, for violation of the law.

The judge told the woman he sympathized with her, that it was "good of you to look after the man and give him shelter, but the law forbids your relationship."

### Moslems Alarmed

The effect of the new law is also causing much concern among persons of the Moslem faith, some of whom are white and some colored.

A deputation recently visited the Minister of Justice to discuss what effect the law has on marriages of white and colored Moslems.

### Religious Rites Flouted

J. Lalkhen, chairman of the Moslem board of deputies, said:

"It would appear that Moslems are to be penalized because of their religion . . There are several marriages which have been solemnized under Moslem rites which might be upset by the law as it stands at present.

"Many Moslems could, as the law stands today, be classified as Europeans, at least as far as appearance [illegible] are concerned. The law would appear to debar them from ever marrying their own kind.

"Long-standing unions regarded as religiously binding on the parties concerned should not be upset by legal technicalities. The good of the family should be the first consideration."

# Ambitious All-African Trading Company Formed With £25,000 Capital

**Negotiations carried out over several months this year have culminated in the formation of a £25,000 all-African trading company. Registered in July in terms of the Companies Act No. 46 of 1926, the company will at first confine its activities to wholesale distribution of groceries and hardwares, and to making these available to Africans at the cheapest rates possible. Mr. F. Ngema, successful operator of a passenger carrier service, is one of the directors of this new company.**

Mr. P. S. Mathole, a founder-director, told a "Bantu World" representative that one of the aims of the company is to start eventually, a chain of industries in order to create avenues of employment for Africans. "We are keen to embark upon a self-help scheme designed to raise and improve the economic standard of the Africans," he said.

Mr. Mathole added that success in registration of the company was due to financial assistance given by Mr. Ngema. Application for a site has already been made to the City Council of Johannesburg, and a double-storey building is planned for the undertaking.

"We have a certificate of incorporation issued under the Companies Act No. 46 of 1926, as well as that for commencing business," Mr. Mathole said.

### SHARES OPEN TO AFRICANS ONLY

Mr Mathole said, also, that the City Council in agreeing to negotiate land deals with the company, had prescribed as a basis for such negotiations, the proviso that shares must be sold and held by Africans only. No Coloureds, Indians or Europeans should hold shares in the company.

A resolution bearing on this matter was adopted at a meeting of the company last month.

The company, Mr. Mathole went on, would first operate in Moroka and Jabavu.

Referring to inadequate shops provided at Moroka and Jabavu, Mr. Mathole said that there were about sixty licensed shops of various classes in Moroka East; fourteen in Moroka Central and six in Moroka West. These served a population estimated at 62,000 according to figures contained in the December 1944 to June 1948 report of the City's non-European Affairs Manager.

"The company was formed, among other things, to illustrate to the Council the need for more trading sites as against the Council's efforts to eliminate unlicensed trading," Mr. Mathole added.

### £27,300 LOAN FOR SHOPS

Last week, the City's non-European Affairs Department asked the Finance Committee of the Johannesburg Council to apply for borrowing powers of £54,000 to create further amenities for the city's African population.

Of this sum, £27,000 was needed for building shops in the locations. The department pointed out that [illegible] is urgent because, with lack of proper shopping facilities in African townships, the Council is severely criticised in the law courts when Africans are prosecuted for illegal trading.

Bantu World

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# Ask U. S. To Ban S. African Racists

~~Daily World~~

NEW YORK — The United States Department of Justice was this week urged to invoke the Internal Security Act of 1950 to bar entry to this country of past and present members of the totalitarian and anti-Negro Nationalist party of the Union of South Africa.

-50

In a wire to J. Howard McGrath, U. S. Attorney-General, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked the Justice Department "to add the Nationalist party of the Union of South Africa to the list of totalitarian parties whose members have already been barred under terms of the Internal Security Act."

The South African political party, Mr. White charged, "advocates and practices the racist doctrines of the Nazis and proposes the establishment of a totalitarian regime" in that country. Admission of members of this party "could do incaculable harm to America," the NAACP executive said.

The complete text of Mr. White's wire follows:

"Inasmuch as the Department of Justice has invoked the Internal Security Act of 1950 to exclude past and present members of foreign Communist, Nazi, Fascist and other totalitarian parties, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges you to bar entry into this country of members of the Nationalist Party of the Union of South Africa.

"This party advocates and practices the racist doctrines of the Nazis and proposes the establishment of a totalitarian regime in South Africa. Agents of this party could do incalculable harm to America by spreading this sinister doctrine. Accordingly, we urge you to add the Nationalist Party of the Union of South Africa to the list of totalitarian parties whose members you have already barred under terms of the Internal Security Act."

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# South Africa's Mixed Marriage Law Hits Common Law Relation Of Elderly Couple

Call

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA. — (ANP) — A 70-year-old colored woman and a 65-year-old white man, ran afoul South Africa's mixed marriages and immorality act here recently.

The act prohibits legal or common law marriages between members of different races.

The couple, living together as man and wife, were arrested when a policeman saw them together through their bedroom window. They were sentenced to three month's hard labor, suspended for three years, for violation of the law. The judge told the woman he sympathized with her, that it was "good of you to look after the man and give him shelter, but the law forbids your relationship."

The effect of the new law is also causing much concern among persons of the Moslem faith, some of whom are white and some colored. A deputation recently visited the minister of justice to discuss what effect the law has on marriages of white and colored Moslems.

According to J. Lalkhen, chairman of the Moslem board of deputies, "it would appear that Moslems are to be penalized because of their religion. . .There are several marriages which have been solemnized under Moslem rites, which might be upset by the law as it stands at present.

"Many Moslems," he said, "could as the law stands today, be classified as Europeans, at least as far as appearance and association are concerned. The law would appear to debar them from ever marrying their own kind.

"Long-standing unions regarded as religiously binding on the parties concerned should not be upset by legal technicalities. The good of the family should be the first consideration."

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# SEEK ADULTERY CRIMINAL LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 6—The Dutch Reform churches are determined that adultery in South Africa should be punishable by law, not merely liable to a civil court action, according to the Rev. D. F. B. de Beer, Transvaal's public morals secretary to the church.

Tribune

Dec. 7, 1950

At a meeting of the joint Transvaal Christian Churches for Combating Social Evils the recommendation was put before the English Protestant church for a decision. These churches have not yet officially replied, but it is believed they do not agree that adultery should again become a crime in South Africa. Many years ago, under Roman Dutch law, adultery was a criminal offense, but this was subsequently overruled by the courts.

The Rev. J. B. Webb, chairman of the Transvaal Methodist church, said he told a reporter, "moral offenses are the most difficult 'crimes' to counteract by legal action. It would be unpractical to make adultery a criminal offense: our jails would be crowded with bitter and unrepentent people."

18a 1950

South Africa
Dutch Reformed Church

The Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa has completely backed the Negrophobic policies of the Nazi-like Government. It wants the Negroes ousted from the cities to their reservations in order to save the incompetent poor whites and remove the temptation of whites and Negroes to mix and produce beautiful and embarrassing offspring. This proves again that Christianity is often on the opposite to the gods.

Courier
Sat. 4-22-50
Pittsburgh.Pa.

# Ruling on South West Africa

## Concern for Natives' Welfare Said to Characterize Administration

18a

Times

7-19-50

New York NY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of July 12 hailing the opinion of the International Court of Justice on the status of South West Africa as "momentous", contains several statements which appear to disregard the facts of the situation. It is regrettable that with all the official data available on South West Africa—not merely of South African origin but also the records of the Permanent Mandates Commission which must be regarded as above suspicion—there is still confusion regarding even elementary historical facts concerning the Territory.

Perhaps we should feel grateful for your admission that the Union's administration of the Territory "was very much better than the brutal German rule," though South Africans would scarcely relish the comparison. The facts of history (and they may be verified from the records of the League of Nations) are that when the South African troops occupied South West Africa in 1915 (after German troops had attempted to invade the Union) the Union Government had an immediate and pressing problem—so familiar today in other parts of the world—of displaced persons. The Germans had treated the tribes of South West Africa with incredible harshness and inhumanity and in particular the Hereros, who had been hunted and shot on sight, had scattered to the four winds and were leading fugitive lives.

### Shaping Tribal Areas

It was a major task for the Union Government, then also deeply involved in World War I on the side of the Allies, to regroup these scattered tribes, settle them back on the land, to restock them with sheep and cattle and to give them the means of making their own living out of the soil. The great tribal areas of today gradually took shape, and with the admittedly limited means at its disposal the South West Africa Administration, created by the Union Parliament, promoted the welfare of the native inhabitants of the Territory in a manner which repeatedly attracted the favorable attention of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

The Union has now held the mandate for nearly thirty years—a period longer than the German occupation of the Territory. In this period great areas of land for almost exclusively native occupation have become fairly clearly demarcated and in these areas the administration is doing everything within its power to promote better farming methods and to provide medical services and education within the compass of people verging in many cases on the utterly primitive.

These areas are reserved for native occupation. No white man may even visit Ovamboland, in the north of the Territory, without permission, let alone farm there, and the prosperous, communial life of the race-proud Ovambos is internationally and favorably known among native administrators in colonial or mandated areas.

This is the "apartheid" (separation) from which you hope to see South West Africa safeguarded—a system of live and let live, a system of maintaining peace and avoiding racial clashes, a system of promoting security and the hope of progress which South West Africa has already known for thirty years.

### Progress of Welfare Work

Finally, the Union requires no "spur" to make "some necessary improvements" in education, health services and agricultural development. If South West Africa lags somewhat behind in similar services rendered to the Union's own great native population, which outnumbers the European population by nearly four to one, then it is in part due to past uncertainty regarding the future of the mandate and the inability of the Union's small body of taxpapers to shoulder other burdens than the already massive task of promoting native and other non-European welfare in the Union itself. It is the Union Treasury—and no one else, apart from the South West Africa Administration with its limited financial resources—that has kept the Territory on a financial even keel throughout the history of the mandate and has made substantial contributions to the development of the Territory.

The Union's own record in promoting education, health services and agricultural development among the Bantu tribes in South Africa readily challenges comparison with similar facilities provided in any other African colonial or mandated territory. The facts are there for verification by any sincere and objective observer.

Recognition of the sincerity of our motives comes repeatedly from representative and frequently prominent Americans who call at our South African offices in the United States after touring the Union. South Africa has repeatedly asked for a more objective study of the complex problems of which it carries a rather heavier burden than most countries.

H. M. MOOLMAN,
Director, Union of South Africa Government Information Office.

New York, July 14, 1950.

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# SOUTH-WEST AFRICA DEFIES U. N. IN VOTE

New York NY

## Election Challenges Authority of World Group — Malan Seeks Confidence Show

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Aug 31

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 30—The elections held today in South-West Africa represented a challenge to the authority of both the United Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The word "integration," which substitutes here for 'annexation,' took concrete form for the first time. The final results will not be known until tomorrow.

The electors were asked to choose six representatives for the House of the Assembly, as well as eighteen members of the local legislative Assembly, who, in turn, will elect two members of the union Senate. Two nominted Senators already have been chosen by the Government here.

The International Court recently declared that the former German colony of South-West Africa still retained an international status. But the Government here—supported by all-white opinion except on the minor point of presenting or not presenting annual reports—has made it clear that it is prepared to defy the United Nations.

Prime Minister Daniel Malan himself, in a campaigning tour, appealed for the election of six Nationalists as "a vote of confidence in my attitude toward the United Nations."

The elections had a strong domestic import also. Compared with the ratio in South Africa itself, South-West Africa, with an electorate of only 26,000, will be in a favored position in the Union Parliament with six Assemblymen and four Senators. Opponents of the Government suggest that this disproportion was deliberately inserted in the South-West Africa Bill adopted last year to give the Nationalists an opportunity to consolidate their present parliamentary position—majority of seven in the Lower House and of only one in the Senate.

Conversely, a defeat might place the Malan Administration in a hazardous situation.

Both parties agree that the results are likely to be close and that the German vote will be a determining factor. The German community in Southwest Africa numbers 13,000, of whom 3,000 have been re-enfranchised. How they voted today is anyone's guess.

During the war, however, it was the United party that interned and deported the Germans, and it was Mr. Malan who later repatriated and renaturalized many of them.

Southwest Africa is sparsely populated, and it contains vast areas of desert. Aircraft were used to bring ballot boxes from the outlying polling stations.

# Zik's Washington Visit Annoys U.K. Officials

West African Pilot

## Plan To Dub Him Moscow Agent Frustrated By The US Mission

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—British Colonial officials in London are furious with Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Nigerian nationalist leader for turning up in Washington instead of Moscow, where certain sections of the British press, including the stolid London Times and Observer, reported he was going to beg the Russians for support of African nationalism in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Now that Dr Azikiwe has suddenly turned up in Washington instead of the Soviet capital, which would have enabled the Colonial Office to brand him as "an agent of Moscow" and declare the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons "under Communist influence," great is the embarrassment in official circles.

18a

### SCARED TO DEATH

For while the Colonial Office is scared to death by the pressure being put upon them to grant American capitalists free and unfettered exploitation of the natural resources in Africa, Britain is so economically dependent upon Marshall Aid from America, that they dare not openly criticise Dr Azikiwe's mission to Washington.

As an indication of America's imperialistic attitude towards the British Colonial Empire, the Wall Street bankers have recently refused to grant a dollar loan to the Colonial Office Development Corporation.

For months, representatives of the Development Corporation under the chairmanship of Lord Trefgarne have been negotiating a loan of five million dollars from the World Bank, controlled by New York financiers under Mr Eugene Black, president.

While the British were prepared to agree to the rate of interest, the Americans demanded the right to decide policy and the spending of the money in such colonial project that will provide American industrialists with strategic raw materials and other essentials for American industries.

### TUG OF WAR

Britain on the other hand, wants to produce these things herself and sell to the Americans for dollars, as she is now doing with Malayan rubber and West African cocoa and other produce.

It is against this tug-of-war between the Anglo-Saxon Powers, that Dr Azikiwe's visit to Washington and New York has been welcomed in influential American business and official circles.

By exploiting the conflict between the two major powers, certain African nationalists hope to bring world public attention to the present imperialist policies of colonial powers in the African continent.

Speaking on the subject of colonial imperialism in British West Africa, Dr Azikiwe, according to agency reports reaching London, said that his people wish to settle their differences with the British by peaceful means.

### TINDER BOX

Nigeria's 30,000,000 people, he warned, were "near breaking point" and it might be difficult to control extremists and prevent a revolt.

The whole country was "like a tinder box" following the shooting of miners, women and children by police under the orders of British officials.

Dr Azikiwe, says British United Press, will avail himself of his visit to Washington to secure help for Nigeria under President Truman's fourth point plan for aiding under-developed territories.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The Nigerian leader, described by the Washington Post as "the Nehru of Africa," and "the most feared opponent of colonial imperialism in West Africa," was a former student of political science at Howard University under Dr Ralph Bunche, the present Director of the Trusteeship Section of the United Nations.

He plans to return after his mission in the United States, which will include a visit to the United Nations and interviews with Dr Ralph Bunche and the Secretary General Mr Trygve Lie, and other high ranking United Nations officials and delegates to the trusteeship and Human Rights Councils.

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# Chief Commissioners And Oba Aderemi Knighted

18a

## West Africans Feature In New Year Honours List For 1950

West African Pilot

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R).—Three knighthoods go to West Africa in the New Year honours list published today—Adesoji Aderemi, Oni of Ife, Nigeria, is made K.B.E; Knight Bachelor is awarded to Mr Theo Chandos Hoskyns-Abrahall, Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces, Nigeria; Mr Eric Thompstone, Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, Nigeria, who also becomes K.B.E.

Other awards are: Commanders of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (C.M.G.) — Clement Pleass, Development Secretary, Nigeria; Neil Archibald Aeir, Senior Commissioner, Gambia.

To be Commanders of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.): Charles Donovan, Director of Education, Sierra Leone; Andrew Hands, Director of Audit, Nigeria.

Officers of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E): Dr Okunade Ajibade, Port Harcourt, Nigeria; Miss Minnie Gosden, Senior Pathologist, Sierra Leone; Morrison Greenwood, Principal Agricultural Officer, Nigeria; George Herington, Rural Education Officer, Nigeria; Dr Charles Reindorf, Gold Coast; Reverend Dr Sylvester Renner, Sierra Leone; John Rycroft, Town Engineer, Lagos, Nigeria; Edu William Agyl, B mpon S m, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gold Coast.

To be Members of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E): Mrs Olive Conton, Teacher, Sierra Leone; Albert Goyes, Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nigeria; Henry Grant, Headmaster Accra, Gold Coast; Francis Ezekiel Jones, Headmaster, Calabar, Nigeria; Robert Darius Macauley, Freetown; Rice Mill, Sierra Leone; Miss Susan McKennel, Missionary, Arochukwu, Nigeria.

Arthur Mullin, P.W.D., Gold Coast; Miss Barbara Schofield, Senior Nursing Sister, Nigeria; Victor Smith, District Commissioner, Sierra Leone; Francis Sweet, Development Officer, Nigeria.

The following to be honorary M.B.E.'s: Abdullahai, Emir of Yauri, Nigeria; and James Kamalu Nzerem, Headmaster, Owerri, Nigeria.

The British Empire Medal (B.E.M.) has been awarded to Ali Bah, Headgardner, Cape Saint Mary, Gambia; Joseph Okafor, Veterinary Assistant, Gambia; Hassan Bankade, former Government Messenger, Nigeria; Emanuel Anorue, Inspector of Police, Nigeria; Evelyn Leslie Leigh, Sierra Leone Railway.

The King's Police Medal goes to R.I.P. McLaughlan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Nigeria.

# Zik Did Not Propose New 15-Year Plan For Nigeria

West African Pilot

Jan. 1-17-50

# Says Press Reports False: Has Faith In Zikist Movement

Lagos, Nigeria

British press reports that he suggested fifteen years of further tutelage for Nigeria and that he had no confidence in the Zikist Movement are false and misleading, cables Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Federal President of the N.C.N.C., now on a tour of the Atlantic coastal towns of the United States of America.

Two cablegrams received from the N.C.N.C. Federal President in the New York over the last week-end read as follows:

First: "Zik's Press, Lagos, Nigeria — British press reports that I suggest fifteen years tutelage for Nigeria, false and misleading.

"This refers to N.C.N.C. memorandum of 1947 to the Colonial Office which has been superseded by Freedom Charter demanding immediate independence."

Second: "British press reports implying that I have no confidence in the Zikist Movement are untrue.

"The Zikist Movement has my fullest support and confidence in any measure adopted by it to gain freedom for Nigeria in our life time."

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# Two Zikists Arrested By Northern Police

West African Pilot

Yesterday afternoon other branches of the Zikist Movement in the provinces telegraphed their headquarters in Lagos to report simultaneous raids of their offices and homes by the Nigeria Police Authorities.

1/8/50

The experience of the Lagos, Kaduna, Jos, Kano, Gusau, Enugu and Aba branches was reported ~~on Thursday~~ 2-11-50

From Zaria a telegram reading as follows was received:

"British police officers, French and Holloway, searched district and branch secretariat Zikist Movement February 8.

"Documents removed.

"Further investigation continues.

Lagos, Nigeria

"J. M. Ilebara and H. A. P. Nwana (district and branch secretaries) in hands of police."

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# Zikist Secretary Okoye Is Committed To Assizes

West African Pilot

# Expelled Zikist Writes Court Withdrawing His Suretyship

Mon. 2.20.50

Lagos, Nigeria

His Worship Mr Nigel Reed committed Mokwugwo Okoye, General Secretary, Zikist Movement, to the Lagos Assizes (March 6) last Saturday at Ebute Metta.

Okoye was charged with three counts of unlawful possession of seditious documents.

The first count alleged that he possessed sixty-eight copies of a seditious pamphlet entitled "Workers of Nigeria, Revolt."

### ZIMO NEWS LETTER

The second charge was contained in the "Zimo Newsletter" Number three issue of July 1949.

Part of it ran: "If the resurrection of the 'Inside Stuff' and 'Ask Me Another' does not match an intriguing government and give hope of dispairing people, it at least has the power of making a reasonable balance between the usurper and his would-be victim.

The "Call For Revolution," which forms the third charge stated that "All native proprietors of schools who hitherto suffer from discrimination in the awards of grants-in-aid, should inculcate into their people a spirit of hate and contempt for the British Crown and for the Empire in which they form the phebian class; and with other nations boycott the Commemoration of Empire Day which day our slavery is consumated.

### TAX, POLICE, AND WAR

"Direct tax should be withheld by all, and such monies be paid to our national organisations in order to paralyse Britain's economy.

"In the event of war between countries in Europe, the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons should refuse to offer themselves for military service.

"Similarly, all policemen called upon to serve the imperial interests of Britain by beating down unarmed workers or peaceful nationalist demonstrators should decline to do so.

"Leaders of present organisations and social, cultural societies should inculcate the new philosophy of revolution in their people; expose the devious systems of imperialism and the ways to combat them."

The "Call For Revolution" then went on to encourage youths to interest themselves in military tactics and called upon them to organise themselves for intensified picketing and "deliberate group violation of tyranny and various forms of underground activities."

Mr R. W. Laberry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, led by Mr J. S. Manyo-Plange, Senior Crown Counsel, gave evidence concerning the search and seizure of the documents.

Assistant Superintendent of Police James Egbuson also gave evidence of the arrest of Mr Okoye.

H said Okoye disowned none of the documents.

Had he anything to say before he was committed? the court asked.

Okoye referred to the documents (charges) as garbled and offered to make certain connections.

He would not make any defence then, he told the court.

### SMART OBIKE EBBI

A side drama to this matter was the question of Smart Obike Ebbi withdrawing his suretyship.

Ebbi had stood bail for Okoye when he first appeared before the court.

He now wrote the court withdrawing himself as a surety.

This followed his alleged expulsion from the Zikist Movement.

His letter was apparently unnecessary; for he was told by the court that the first bond expired on that day; a new one was required for commital to the assizes.

# 3,000 Aba Zikists Decry New Criminal Code Bill

West African Pilot

# Branch Movement Celebrates Fourth Birthday Anniversary

Fri. 2-24-50 Nigeria

ABA. — A stern protest against a new bill for the Criminal Code (Disaffection) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950, which is to come before the Legislative Council in March, marked the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Zikist Movement, by its local branch recently.

Over 3,000 people, from all walks of life, met in the cinema hall here on the occasion.

Clad in white "agbada," red muffler and red cap, members of the Zikist Movement sat at the right hand corner of the platform, while members of the Nigerian Women Association, headed by Mrs M. U. Ekpo sat at the left corner.

Mr Wachukwu Abengowe introduced the chairman and the supporters, and outlined the object of the meeting.

Among those who made goodwill speeches were Mr S. O. Masi, Mrs M. U. Ekpo, Mrs Ikwuemesi and Mr G. N. Igwilo.

The President, Mr Masi, told the gathering of the implications of the amendment proposed for the Criminal Code of Nigeria.

According to him, any person or persons, causing disaffection, by any means, or attempting to do anything calculated to cause disaffection, among prison officers, police and soldiers, will be prosecuted and punished very severely.

Mr Abengowe read a portion of the bill and the Criminal Code, which was interpreted into Ibo by Dr O. N. Egesi.

There were shouts and looks of despondency among the audience.

On the motion of Mr J. C. Oka, seconded by Mr S. C. Eze, and adopted by all, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the introduction of chapter 42 (46 A) as Criminal Code (Disaffection) (Amendment) Ordinance, intends to suppress freedom of speech and the press.

"Whereas the said ordinance aims at stultifying the progress of our fellow citizens;

"Whereas the ordinance is a challenge to our manhood as a nation;

"Be it resolved, and it is hereby resolved that the said Criminal Code amendment be declared inimical to the best interest, and the political and economic advancement of the people of this country, as it tends to suppress freedom of speech and press in Nigeria."

Copies of the above resolution were to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Attorney-General and all tribal and political organisations in the country to stand against the adoption of the proposed ordinance.

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# Three More Zikists In North Arrested

West African Pilot

ZARIA. — Widespread arrests of provincial Zikists by the police continue since the police raids of February 8 uncovered certain alleged seditious documents in their secretariats. Tues. 2-21-50

Here at Zaria, on Thursday, February 16, Mr H. A P. Nwana, branch secretary of the Zikist Movement, was arrested. Nigeria

His trial began on Friday last.

On Saturday, February 18, branch secretary Chukwunwike Okei-Achamba was arrested at Minna.

Bail was refused.

At Jos, Mr B. E. Ogbuagu, Plateau District President and branch Secretary of the movement, was also arrested and charged.

His case came up for hearing yesterday, Monday, February 20

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# Zikist President At Kano Is Arrested

West African Pilot

KANO, Feb. 18. — Mr Jerome Oduko, President of the Zikist Movement here, has been arrested by the police after the recent search on certain members and officers of the movement.

Mr Oduko, it is alleged, is charged for being in possession of seditious documents and his trial begins on Monday, February 20. Mon. 2-20-50

At Zaria, Mr H. A. P. Nwana, Secretary of the movement, was also arrested with a similar charge preferred on him. Nigeria

His trial also comes up next week.

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# Zikist Secretary At Enugu Is Arrested

West African Pilot

ENUGU, Feb. 24.—Following the police search carried out in his house recently, Mr J. C. J. Anakwe, district secretary of the Zikist Movement, branch secretary of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons and propaganda branch secretary of the National Emergency Committee, was arrested here yesterday, Thursday, February 22.

During the police search, several documents of his organisation were removed. Sat. 2-25-50

He is charged with four counts in connection with the possession of seditious documents.

Nigeria

Bail has been granted and the case comes up early next month.

Unperturbed over the whole incident, Mr Anakwe on the same afternoon treated a large gathering of people in the Brodrick's Hall to a lively lecture on "Revolution Begets Evolution."

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# Zikist Movement Is Formed At Nguru

West African Pilot

NGURU, Feb. 24.—"Nigerian Freedom and Zikism" formed the subject of an inspiring lecture delivered here to a record crowd of about 800 by Mr Yamu Numa, Secretary of the Lagos branch of the Urhobo Convention. Sat. 2-25-50

After the lecture, Hausas, Yorubas, Ibos, Urhobos and other tribal units of Nigeria met in one fold to establish a branch of the Zikist Movement.

Nigeria

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# Zikists In Kaduna Arrested By Police

West African Pilot

Sat. 2-18-50

KADUNA, Feb. 17.—Four members of the Zikist Movement here, who were searched during the recent police raids on certain officers of that organisation in various townships of Nigeria, have now been arrested today.

Nigeria

Charges preferred against these nationalists have not been made known yet, but they may be brought up to court for trial at no distant date.

18a(1) 1950

West African Pilot
Wed. 8-23-50
Lagos, Nigeria

BANK DIRECTOR FLIES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr A. S. O. Coker, Chairman of the Nigerian Farmers' and Commercial Bank Limited, flew to Britain last Sunday on a business trip. Before emplaning, Mr Coker (right) was greeted au revoir by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chairman of the African Continental Bank, at the airport.

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# Ovwia Farmers Inaugurate Union

West African Pilot

OVWIA (Warri), Nov. 9.—Rubber growers in this district came together recently to form the Ovwia Rubber Farmers Union.

Bx(1)

Fri 11-10-50

Thus, the growers would be in position to bargain collectively and give effective opposition to what farmers call "the anomalous system of raw rubber disposal" to dealers at Sapele and surrounding areas.

Lagos

Nigeria

The union aims to give the growers a better economic security from the sale of their rubber.

Messrs Garde Okoven and S. W. Katu were elected President and Vice-President respectively.

# Congress Plans Affiliation With Communist Federation In Paris

West African Pilot Fri 8-11-50

## N.L.C. Faces Dissolution Threat As Member Trade Unions Refuse To Surrender Finances

Lagos, Nigeria

**Informed circles disclosed yesterday that only the rustle of a little wind is required to rock and perhaps shatter the Nigerian Labour Congress which appears now to be very healthy on the surface.**

Elements in the congress harbour great distrust and suspicion for each other and the recent elections have left a burning trail of bitterness.

The outcome of the elections proved a bitter pill to certain elements.

The rumblings of the expected volcanic eruption started long before the recent conference held in Lagos.

The old T.U.C. and the Federation of Government and Municipal Non-Clerical Workers Unions have so far refused to surrender their finances and assets to the congress as was agreed upon when each body was dissolved.

Only the Nigerian National Federation of Labour's treasurer has seen it proper to hand over the finances of his organisation to the new congress.

The congress is at present working under great financial straits as was declared by Mr E. O. Effiom during the recent conference.

Those who obtain inside information forecast that the possibility of the T.U.C. reviving its identity cannot be said to be too remote.

The Nigerian Labour Congress took a major decision during the last conference which may affect its standing and relations abroad.

It decided to affiliate with the Confederation of World Trade Unions with headquarters in Paris, a Communist-led organisation.

The British T.U.C. just broke away from this body recently for reasons not difficult to understand.

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# Books On Trade Unionism Published To Help Leaders

West African Pilot

Wed. 11-

Lagos Nigeria

The efficient running of the head office of a trade union is the responsibility of the secretary, and unless proper methods are adopted his union will suffer as a consequence of his failure to adopt such methods.

This statement is contained in the opening paragraph of a recently published booklet called "Guide Book For Trade Union Officials" (Government Printer, Lagos).

It is made up of seven chapters and an equal number of specimen forms which illustrate methods of safeguarding union funds.

"Guide Book For Trade Union Officials" clearly and concisely stipulates the duties and obligations of those who are responsible—for the proper running of trade unions.

It emphasizes, for instance, the proper keeping of records on all matters concerning the affairs of unions, as well as the adoption of proper methods of retaining these records.

18a(1)

One of the chapters deals with "The Law And Your Union," and urges the trade union official to be conversant with all statutory regulations relating to trade unions and labour conditions.

The official is asked to study carefully the Trade Union, Labour Code, and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances in order to be in a position to advise his union accordingly.

He is also advised to keep himself up to date in the law by watching the Nigeria Gazette and obtaining any new or amending Ordinances.

More practical advice is made available to the trade union official in subsequent chapters which deal with the actual working of a trade union.

There is one on how to conduct negotiations, containing a specimen courteous letter from a secretary to an employer, asking for an interview.

Another on "Building Your Organisation" contains information on the recruitment of permanent membership.

Apart from holding regular meetings, the secretary is asked to convey to his members that the union's activities don't cease outside their workshop or factory.

The rest of the booklet deals with trade union accounts and how to keep them properly.

This is illustrated by several specimen forms which will be found very helpful to all trade union officials.

"Guide Book For Trade Union Officials" is a valuable compendium which must find its proper place in the office of any trade union which is anxious to organise itself according to modern standards for the good of all its members.

18a(1) 1950

# UAC Strikers Clash With Police In Attempt To Picket Blacklegs

West African Pilot

## Some Arrested While Police With Batons And Rifles Guard Main U.A.C. Shopping Centres

Fri. 8-4-50 Lagos Nigeria

**Strikers of the U. A. C. started off on a demonstration after yesterday's meeting at 7.15 a.m.; they were out to picket strike-breakers who could be reached.**

At the U.A.C. General Motor Department near Christ Church Cathedral which was almost empty, strike-breakers were chased out of office by the angry mob.

The gateman there who was warned yesterday was assaulted.

One section of the crowd caught up with he Chief Cashier of Kingsway Stores as he boarded a taxi at Tinubu Square.

He was going to the office, but they dragged him out and after beating him they trampled on him until he bled.

Nearly seventy steel helmeted policemen armed with batons kept up a goose trot at the Marina and around Kingsway Stores awaiting the arrival of the picketers.

The police were out to picket the picketers and as the strikers arrived in large bodies, police batons swung furiously at them

A burly policeman hit one striker at the back of the head and the fellow flattened down at once.

His comrades put him in a taxi and hurried him off to the General Hospital from where, it was reported, he was again taken to the Igbobi Hospital to be treated for fracture.

Five strikers were arrested on the spot and were bundled off to the nearby Harbour Police office, where large numbers of policemen squatted in the backyard.

Six European police officers were in charge of operations against the strikers.

People were ordered to keep moving all along the Marina; no one was allowed to remain stationary.

8-4-50

In the thick of the incident, fresh reserves of policemen poured in from concealed position in Lagos barracks, they were being summoned by wireless mounted on a police car at the scene.

Half of the police carried shields made from cain and strongly knitted; this was the first time Nigerian policemen have been seen with shields

Five policemen carried rifles among their seventy baton-swinging comrades.

Kingsway Stores was virtually closed and was still heavily guarded by policemen.

Elsewhere in the whole U A.C. empire in Lagos the position remained unchanged except that a few of the strikers returned to work, according to U.A.C. official sources.

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# Strikers Institute Concentration Camp Punishment For Blacklegs

West African Pilot

Sat. 8-5-50 Lagos Nigeria

## Akintola Offers To Defend Strikers Charged With Picketing And Breach Of The Peace

The U.A.C. strike took a turn for the worse yesterday when nearly thirty non-strikers were listed as "casualties," that is, those attacked for not towing the union's line.

Five non-strikers who were victims were treated at the General Hospital; two of them were admitted, one is Mr A. Alao.

Union intelligence men and "enforcement commandos" were up at 5 a.m. yesterday morning and posted picket squads all over known routes where blacklegs would likely pass.

Other groups infested the houses of non-strikers and beat them up.

Unfortunate non-strikers who were captured were taken all the way to the "concentration camp" where they were given a drubbing and then one side of their faces was painted with coaltar.

Some "prisoners" having promised to follow suit were forgiven after they had paid "fines."

Non-strikers dare not show their faces anywhere.

Even professional reporters of the Daily Times are not safe out of police sight as strikers are on the look out for any Daily Times man.

'Times' reporter, Ola Danmole, was again warned yesterday at Custom Street and told that he has been blacklisted.

Eighteen strikers were landed at two Lagos courts yesterday, charged with either behaviour likely to cause breach of the peace or throwing missiles at Niger House or Kingsway Stores.

Mr S. L. Akintola appeared for the defence.

They were Billy Ibiaso Hart, Henry Otusharo, John Moleade, Murikayo Ajayi, Amusa Alli, Ayo Macaulay, Jimoh Akani, Job Uche, Gabriel Adenuga, Amos Gbadebo, John Anyanwu, Sam Odumosu, Samuel Yedoni, George Nwachukwu, Salami Mustafa and two others.

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# Congress Threatens Strike Over NEC Demand For Enugu Shooting

West African Pilot

## Conference Of All Nigerian Workers Declare November 18 As Labour's Public Holiday

Thurs 8-10-50

Among the resolutions taken during the three-day session of the Nigerian Labour Congress-in-conference, was one calling upon the Government to establish a national wage structure.

It was also decided that the Government be called upon to establish a permanent Civil Service Commission to cater for recruitment into both the junior and senior civil service.

An amendment was urged in the matter of the fee for the entrance examination to the junior civil service which, it was felt, should be cut from one pound to two shillings and six pence.

The entrance examination, it was urged, should be made qualifying and not competitive.

The requirement of a four–year stay in a secondary school before taking the examination should be scrapped.

The demands made previously by the congress as affecting financial assistance to the victims of the Enugu bloodbath came in for discussion and was resolved upon.

The Nigerian Labour Congress will call a general strike on December 2, should the Government fail to grant the demands which were brought into line with the demands of N.E.C. on the issue.

The congress also resolved that November 18 would henceforth be regarded as Labour Day of Mourning.

The N.L.C. re–affirmed an old resolution that the day be declared a public holiday.

The congress also decided to bring to the notice of the Government its resentment of police interference with trade unionists intending to cross the national frontiers for international conferences abroad.

The case of one man affected was mentioned.

18a (1) 1950

# Rail Clerks Join In 50 Percent C.O.L.A. Demand: Want Effect One Year Back

West African Pilot

Tues. 4-11-50 Lagos, Nigeria

The Association of Nigerian Railway Civil Servants in a release issued after its central executive committee meeting held on April 5, decided to support the demand for a fifty per cent increase in salaries, as has been put up by the Railway Workers Union.

18a (1)

The association believes that the Government has deliberately set aside the recommendations of the Tudor-Davies Commission on C.O L A. by pleading that no reliable index of the rise in cost of living has been kept, as was advised by that commission.

It was agreed at the meeting that whatever increase in salary is granted, should be backdated to April 1, 1949, in view of the increase of £60 in the initial salary of senior service officers, which was granted from that date, ostensibly said to encourage recruitment but necessarily, a way of financial relief.

The ten per cent increase in the salaries of those in the senior service and other forms of allowances, were seen as over generous and was described as a "prodigal expenditure on the senior service," which is prejudicial to the economic welfare of Nigeria.

Government's inability or unwillingness to control prices, not only of local foodstuffs but also of imported goods, was viewed with great concern as an enduring cause for agitation for increased wages.

According to the association, "any increase in wages that is not accompanied by a determined attempt to regulate the prices at the level they were when the increase was granted will certainly defeat the object of granting the C. O L. A."

Notwithstanding these objections, the association has decided to accept the present award without prejudice to any representations that shall be made to the Government on the issue.

This acceptance is subject to the overriding decision of the United Labour Front and it is held that the Government by making an award, however unfair it might be, has admitted the case of the workers for an increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living

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# Market Women In Lagos Discuss COLA & Prices

West African Pilot

## Decide Rise In Salaries Must Not Affect Market Prices

Tues. 4-11-50 Lagos, Nigeria

The Association of Lagos Market Women last week decided to maintain the present prices of foodstuffs sold locally after a timely address to it by a Lagos journalist on "C.O.L.A and Price Inflation," at which Madam Rabiatu, the Iyalode of Lagos, presided; present were the executive officers and representatives of twenty-four markets in Lagos.

18a (1)

Representatives from the producing areas expressed concern over the dearth of food and asked that if the Government improved transport facilities it would alleviate the position considerably.

The farmers, it was also revealed were partly deserting country life owing to its unattractiveness and a majority of those that remain to till the soil are devoted to mass production of export crops.

### AIDING THE FARMERS

It was therefore urged that the Government should accept suggestions made in the local press to distribute monetary benefits to farmers who produce foodstuffs on per tonnage basis as a certain incentive to more production.

The introduction of tractors and other farm equipment was also stressed, for the work done by the use of one farm machinery is equivalent to the output of thirty or more men at work.

The Iyalode, however, pointed out that many of the suburban farmsteads have been acquired by the Government and converted into other uses; this, she left, is a constant threat as long as it continued for, even when mechanised farming should have been introduced it would be realised that the space available may not be adequate

### PRIORITY LIST

The staple food of the country being cassava (manoic) yam, beniseed, guinea corn, rice etc , Madam Bintu Balogun, President of the Alakoro Market, strongly requested that in the initial stages, if and when the Government desired to grant subsidies to farmers, these items should be given priority.

The difficulty had been taken into account, that is, of instituting a food marketing board as in the case of cocoa; in effect such a plan will evolve the same principles which led to the Pullen Scheme Control and the eventuality of soaring prices and black market, which the Government was trying to avoid.

### DECISIONS FORWARDED

Executives present at the meeting included Mesdames Barikisu Lagunju (Faji), Victoria Ajibola (Iddo), Salaimotu Shasi ( Ajegunle ), Sabitiyu Oshodi (Araromi), Bintu Balogun ( Alakoro ), Asimowu Lika (Ajegunle), Oioro (Ajegunle), Moriayame Fahm (Alakoro), Mariam Williams (Apapa), Ayisatu Songo (Iddo), and Chief S. O. Dare, Secretary of the association.

The decision and recommendations of the association, were forwarded to the Commissioner of the Colony last week Saturday, April 8.

# Nigeria Must Be Saved From Imminent Famine

West African Pilot

Fri. 3-31-50 Lagos, Nigeria

## Leader Of Market Women Says Drive For Food Output Begins

In an interview with a representative of this newspaper, Madam Bintu Balogun, President of the Alakoro Market Women, and executive committee member of the Lagos Market Women Association, disclosed that an intensive campaign for more production of local food-stuffs was on the drive.

Branches of the Market Women Association are being organised in the provincial towns especially those situated nearest to the producing areas.

18a(1)

### EMPHASIS ON COCOA

Her association, she said, delegated representatives to the farmers acquainting them of the erious dearth of foodstuffs.

The farmers were quite willing to co-operate, but she felt the encouragement of cocoa production by the Government was being given too much priority, so that only a similar inducement by the Government will turn the prospects of food production on quantum basis into a reality.

### TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

One complaint of the producers was the inadequate and heavy charges of transport; this difficulty has been partially removed by the willingness of the Motor Transport Union to reduce freight charges on food rates.

The Nigerian Railway has not yet shown any signs of co-operation, she regretted.

Madam Bintu Balogun did not feel the soaring price of yams, gari, beni-seed, palm oil, cassava and miscellaneous other items of local household supplies was mainly due to lack of labour in the farms.

As a matter of fact, the Enugu incident worsened matters, and eventually when the surcharge on coal effected the freight dealess had to adjust the economy accordingly, she averred.

There was a publication in a Lagos newspaper of March 11, in which a lady contributor stated that "If you go to the markets to buy anything, fish for instance, the sellers (invariably women) puts a fantastic price on it.

"If you then offer what you consider a reasonable sum of money (as is the custom in all our markets) you are either met with the worst epithets of abuse, insult and curses in the Yoruba language or in more serious instances with a long peppery "atori" (whip) or still more, with slaps on your face."

The association, Madam Bintu Balogun said, had investigated the allegation and is satisfied that it is unfounded and is one of many misrepresentations of lucid facts pertaining to the good situation appearing in that newspaper.

### LAGOS TOWN COUNCIL

Asked whether she knew of a lady-member representing the Market Women Association and other women's organisations in the Lagos Town Council, Madam Balogun answered passively in the affirmative:

"I cannot say she is representing my association for she is neither a member nor is she acquainted with facts and figures which are a rich possession of the association."

Her association strongly urges the absorption of four accredited representatives into the council, in which case, they will be augmented, not directed, in the council by the present lady-member.

### NO POLITICS

"We are not very keen now about the political issues of the council; our interest is to save Lagos and all Nigeria from starvation first."

The Lagos Market Women Association has a membership of 8.000 strong.

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# AFRICAN WORKERS ARE HAPPY IN FINE FACTORIES

**The factories which manufacture the best products always look after their workers very well. In these places the health and happiness of the workers is as important as the quality of the materials used.**

When a factory uses the best quality materials and the most modern machinery and also makes sure that all the workers are satisfied and contented, you can be certain that the product which the factory makes will always be very good.

18a(1)

Bantu World

This article will tell you about the many fine comforts that Africans are enjoying in the new factory at Durban where the famous Commando Round Cigarettes are made. Soon the new Johannesburg factory will also be making Commando Round and the African workers will enjoy similar fine comforts.

Sat. 5-20-50

### First Class Meals

All the food is prepared by the finest cooks and it is served in a comfortable, modern restaurant. The midday meal of meat, vegetables, mealie rice or samp is firs class and it costs only 5d., plus 1d for a cup of tea and 1d. for bread.

Every morning there is a tea 'break' and the tea is served free. There are open spaces for 'breaks' and beautiful gardens will be lai out.

Johannesburg South Africa

### Medical Attention

Every day the Doctor comes t the surgery in the factory. If it necessary, the Doctor also vi the workers at their homes withi three miles from the factory. Eac African is examined by the Docto every three months. If teeth hav to be taken out this is done fre and there are sick benefit scheme to help the staff.

Overalls are given free to th African staff and there is a fin laundry which washes the overalls free.

All through the factory there is modern lighting and ventilation, and this makes work easier and healthier. There are washing fountains, hand-basins and showers with hot and cold water.

There is much rain in Durban so the Durban factory has special bicycle shelters, and all the buildings are joined with covered ways.

### Personal Welfare

The Welfare Department helps the African staff with their personal problems, and there are sports which can be played in winter and summer. Christmas Savings Clubs are organised for the benefit of the workers.

You can easily see why Africans who work in the new Commando Round cigarette factories are happy people. The owners of these factories always say that happy workers make the best cigarettes, and this must be true because Commando Round are among the most popular cigarettes in South Africa.

As we said at the beginning, the factories that look after their workers also make sure that only the best quality materials are used and the finest machinery. You can see from this story that the Commando Round factories are good to their African staff, and when you smoke Commando Round cigarettes you will enjoy the highest quality tobacco and a wonderful cigarette. Happiness for the workers and quality materials go hand-in-hand at the Commando Round factories.

18a(1) 1950

# Osindero Reafirms Claim Of Civil Servants To Equal Pay

West African Pilot

Lagos Nigeria

18a(1)

Mr J. Marcus Osindero, General Secretary of the N.C.S.U., in his memorandum of evidence to the Shiels Arbitration Tribunal yesterday, said that his union had "serious misgivings of an approaching calamity for African Civil Servants of Nigeria" when Sir Walter Harragin, former Chief Justice of the Gold Coast and President of the West African Court of Appeal, was appointed sole salaries revision commissioner.

What was wrong with the Harragin Commission, as suggested by the Secretary, were that Sir Walter was an interested party as a civil servant himself, and was not free from local prejudices

Sir Walter had a vast scope to cover alone – all British West Africa.

Lastly, Mr Osindero said that though His Honour was an eminent lawyer the prob'em chucked into his hands was one of economics.

This claim Mr Osindero said, is not one for an increase of wages; we want that to be clear beyond all doubt.

The claim, far from seeking an increase in wages as such, seeks rather to establish the justice of equality of treatment in pay, conditions and opportunities — for all classes of the salaried community having equal educational qualifications, and discharging relatively equal responsibilities towards the social, political and economic progress and advancement of the community

"It is, essentially, a claim founded on equity."

Secretary Osindero did not contend that technicians should not have a vantage point on the completion of their training, but he insisted that clerks and technicians having identical qualifications should have indentical initial salaries.

The Harragin recommendation had already been scratched beyond recognition; it could now be scrapped without anyone being sorry for it, Mr Osindero said.

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# Africans No More To Do Skilled Work

West African Pilot

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 7 (R). — Africans will be barred from doing skilled building work in any urban area inhabited by Europeans, under the new bill presented by the Labour Minister, B. J. Schoeman.

Wed. 2-8-50

The law is known as the 'Native Building Workers Bill.'

Lagos Nigeria

It is regarded as one of the South African Government's "positive measures" in carrying out "apartheid" policy of separation of European and coloured races.

The declared object of the bill is to train African building workers to build houses for Africans in African areas.

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# Police Fired In Air After Whites Left The Mines

West African Pilot

Thurs. 1-5-50 Lagos, Nigeria

# Counsel Tells Commission It Was Done According To Plan

18a(1)

ENUGU, Jan. 4 —With the aid of the evidence of two Railway employees and that of a colliery labourer before the Fitzgerald Commission which continued sitting here today, counsel for the miners have been seeking to establish that the police fired their first shot into the air as a signal to the fact that all European civilians have left the mines.

Messrs Crispin Weekes, Station Master at Iva Valley, and Michael Ezeama, an engine driver, told the Commission that as the last two Europeans walked out of the mines, the policemen stationed at the mine entrance, fired some shots.

A colliery labourer by the name of Uzoma corroborated the evidence of the two previous witnesses in all essential points.

The two European civilians were Messrs Moran, Colliery Underground Manager, and Rawson, the engineer who went to show the policemen the spots where the explosives were stored.

It was a big surprise to the Commissioners to see Mr Enekwa a station staff clerk of the Iva Valley who said he was previously a Christian, swearing by a dane gun, the symbol of his new faith.

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# First African Lady Telephone Chief Appointed For Ashanti

West African Pilot

Mon. 2-20-50

ACCRA. — Miss Comfort L. Peregrino-Aryee, M.B.E., who relieved Miss M. P. Dennis at Kumasi a year ago as Acting Telephone Exchange Superintendent of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Ashanti, Northern Territories and part of the Colony, has now been appointed Telephone Exchange Superintendent for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and part of the Colony.

Lagos Nigeria

She is the first African lady to be appointed to this post.

Miss Peregrino-Aryee entered the Civil Service in October, 1919, as a woman clerk in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, this being a designation in those days for a lady telephonist or telegraphist.

In April, 1929, she was promoted to the grade of supervisor and in 1939 was further promoted a senior supervisor.

She was one of the recipients of the Jubilee Medal in 1935.

In January, 1949, she was awarded the M.B.E. by His Majesty the King and was invested with the insignia of the Order in October, 1949, during the opening of that historic Third Session of the Legislative Council, when the Honourable E. C. Quist, O.B.B. was appointed President for the remainder of the life of the council.

# Food Production Drive in Britain

## Bad Farmers Deprived of Land

Dat. 2-4-50

For many years the need for increased food production and for the adoption of good farming methods to obtain it has been impressed on Ba[illegible] The subject usually figures prominently in the High Commissioner's address and subsequent debates in the National Council, and all Basuto are aware of the strenuous and continued efforts of the officers of the Agricultural Department to advise and encourage them in making good use of their lands. Some are perhaps inclined to resent such advice as interference and to imagine that farmers in other countries are left to do what they like with their land.

18a(1)

This is far from being the case. In Britain, where all possible measures are being taken to increase food production, farmers have to comply with strict regulations regarding the use of their land and under an Act of Parliament passed last year the Government may impose penalties on farmers who use their land badly, and in extreme cases may take it away from them. This has been done in only a few cases so far, but the United Kingdom Government now intends to apply the law more strictly to ensure the greatest possible production from all available land.

Recommendation that a bad farmer should be deprived of his land is made by a local committee composed of representatives of the farmers themselves. This means that the farmers in Britain realise how necessary it is that they should all adopt the best methods and are prepared to impose strict discipline on themselves and their neighbours to ensure that the land is not wasted.

The same object is served by the establishment of Soil Conservation Districts in the United States of America and the Union of South Africa. The farmers in these districts voluntarily agree to accept certain rules governing the proper use of their land and these rules then become binding on them all.

It would be a sign of real progress if Basuto farmers would form similar associations, thus showing their unders[illegible] urgent necessity of using the land properly and their readin[illegible] to find themselves to take all necessary measures for improving their country and increasing its production of food.

2-4-50

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# The Facts About Unemployment Insurance Benefits

18a(1)

In view of the difficulties Africans have in understanding the present Unemployment Insurance Act, the Institute of Race Relations has prepared a statement clearly explaining the position as it is to-day.

Bantu World

Beginning this week, the "Bantu World" will publish week by week the statement for the benefit of our readers. The first instalment is an outline of the Act as passed in 1946, and the amended position following a law passed in 1949.

Sat. 1-4-50

### LAW PASSED IN 1946

In 1946, Parliament decided to set up a fund to which the Government, employers and workers would all contribute. From this fund benefits would be paid to workers who lost their employment.

Johannesburg.

But certain classes of workers were **not** allowed to join in the scheme. These were (a) those employed on farms in connection with farming. (b) Domestic servants employed in private households. (c) Those employed in coal or gold mines and who receive food and quarters. (d) Those employed in rural areas, unless they work in a factory or works, or a mine other than a coal or gold mine. (e) Those who come from places outside the Union of South African to work, and whose employers are obliged to send them back out of the Union when they cease to be employed. (f) Those who work for the Government, the Railways, or a provincial administration, and who contribute to a pension scheme. (g) Those who are casual labourers. (h) Those who are employed by an employer for less than one day or week. (i) Those whose employer gives them articles or materials to be made up or finished at their own homes.

South Africa

This, then, is the full list of classes of workers excluded from the unemployment benefits scheme when it was first introduced in 1946.

### LAW PASSED IN 1949

In 1949, Parliament decided that after the end of the year (1949) certain workers who had previously been allowed to take part in the scheme would no longer be allowed to do so.

These are the people now unable to take part in the scheme: (a) Those who earn less than £182 a year — not including cost of living allowance. (b) Those who work for their employer for less than eight hours a week. (c) Seasonal workers doing work which is available to them for less than eight months in a year.

**(Next week, we shall explain how your contributions are collected. Readers are advised to keep cuttings week by week until the whole.)**

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# SUMMARY OF STATEMENT BY DR JANSEN ON NATIVE POLICY

The following are the main points of Government Native Policy as outlined by the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. E. G. Jansen, in the Union House of Assembly on Friday, April 21:

Bantu World

**LAND:** The policy of the Government was judiciously to purchase more land under the 1936 Act. An amount of £300,000 had been made available in the present Budget for this purpose. A further amount of £850,000 had been provided for soil conservation, the largest amount in any one year. Fine co-operation had been obtained for Natives in several areas, but culling was causing much difficulty.

Sat. 29-4-50

Johannesburg.

**Tribal Organisation:** Encouragement would be given to the preservation of tribal organisation. To this end the authority of deserving chiefs would as far as possible be restored. Such chiefs would be assisted by a Council whose members would have to be approved.

South Africa

No change was contemplated in the Transkei and Ciskei.

The intention was to establish local councils and a general council in every area of a Chief Native Commissioner with the exception of the Witwatersrand.

18a(1)

**URBAN AREAS:** The number of detribalised Natives in urban areas must be determined and the influx must be controlled. There would be equal political or social rights with Europeans, but in separate residential areas a chance would be given to provide their own services under proper [illegible]

Ultimately there sho[illegible] a council for each location or township based on the ward system.

**HOUSING.** The first duty of the Government was to see that the Natives entitled to be in urban areas should have a proper roof over their heads. Natives themselves must be given the opportunity to build their own houses.

**INDUSTRIES:** In cases where employees would be mainly Natives, the new industries should as far as possible be established within or near the Reserves.

(The full statement by the Minister of Native Affairs will be published in Sesotho. The first instalment appears on page 4 of this issue. See also page 2: "Further Information on Advisory Boards' Deputation.")

18a(2) 1950

# LAGOS TOWN COUNCIL

West African Pilot

The Council proposes to send five young men to the United Kingdom for training in 1951 as follows: 18a (2)

(a) Two to be trained in Medicine.
(b) Three to be trained in Civil Engineering.

2. The cost of such training and the necessary examinations will be borne by the Council. Fri. 12-15-50

3. Applications are invited from persons who wish to be considered for selection All candidates:

(a) must be between 18/25 years of age
(b) must have matriculated or have obtained the Oxford or Cambridge School Certificate (If a student possesses only a School Certificate a pass with credit in Latin, English language and in three other subjects selected from the following groups of subjects is indispensable:
    (i) English Subjects;
    (ii) Languages other than English
    (iii) Science
    (iv) Mathematics; but preference will be given to any applicant who has passed an Intermediate Examination of any British University in Science.
(c) must be able to speak Yoruba fluently;
(d) will be required to undergo a thorough medical examination;
(e) must be willing to enter into an agreement to serve the Council, for a stipulated minimum period after qualifying;
(f) must be able to provide two bondsmen in a substantial amount.

4. Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned which must be returned duly completed not later than January 18, 1951.

5 Candidates selected for interview will be paid their travelling and subsistence expenses.

**M. A. SHO-SILVA,**
Acting Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices,
Lagos, December 14, 1950.

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# Lincoln University Increases Help For Its Students Without Sufficient Resources

West African Pilot

OXFORD (Pennsylvania), Dec. 12.—Lincoln University students will receive more than 111,000 dollars in scholarship and work assistance during the coming school year. Thurs. 12-14-50

Scholarships awarded to Pennsylvania students from special funds provided for this purpose will reach the 56,000 dollar mark.

Scholarships for upper-classmen, awarded on the basis of superior standing in their past class work at Lincoln, will amount to 12,000 dollars.

Freshmen scholarships, awarded on the basis of high standing in national competitive examinations, will exceed 8,000 dollars.

Special scholarship funds for African students will amount to 3,500 dollars; Lincoln University will enroll thirty such students this year, and African organizations are expected to match the university scholarship donation with an additional 10,000 dollars in grants for African students alone. 18a (2)

Students are expected to earn 22,000 dollars in various student jobs, ranging from pot-washer in the University dining hall to a highly skilled technical assistant in the Chemistry laboratory.

The reduction in the enrolment of ex-servicemen has led the University to increase substantially various types of assistance for the new generation of students, without the resource of full government support for their higher studies.

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# Death Of Doctor Recalls Alleged French Plot To Seize Liberia

West African Pilot

## Battleships Were To Seal-Off The Republic From The World After Declared Epidemic

Fri. 12-15-50

MONROVIA, Dec. 14.—Dr Luke Anthony, physician, and graduate of Lincoln University in the class of 1891, died here recently, thus bringing to an end a romantic story of achievement.

Born in the African "bush" in 1870, a member of the Bassa Tribe, he went to America for a college and medical education.

He was graduated from Lincoln University and later from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, after which he returned to ~~Liberia.~~ to Nigeria

### DRAMATIC SERVICE

Dr Anthony's most dramatic service to the republic came about in 1905 during one of the periods when the French were threatening to absorb Liberia. 18a (2)

A plot had been prepared by which the French minister was to declare to the world that a yellow fever epidemic had broken out in Liberia.

The French were then to put Liberia in "quarantine" by sealing off her ports with battleships.

Under pretext of putting an end to the epidemic, they would then have occupied the republic.

### NO RADIO

Because all communications had been cut, the protests of Liberia would never have been heard outside the country.

This was, of course, before radio communication had been introduced in the world.

Dr Anthony was hurriedly called in by the Liberian authorities.

With the microscope which he had learned to use at Lincoln University and later at Pennsylvania, he proved that the organism involved in the afflicted persons was the plasmodium of malaria, not yellow fever.

Faced with this scientific and incontestable proof, the French minister was obliged to withdraw his claim, and the Republic of Liberia was saved.

Dr Anthony entered Lincoln University in 1886.

### FORMER GRADUATES

He was sent to Lincoln by former graduates of Lincoln University who had already returned to their native Africa.

His benefactors were Moses A. Hopkins, at that time Minister to Liberia, and Thomas N. Roberts, a Liberian.

Dr Anthony had great success as a practitioner and was at one time Surgeon General of the Liberian Army.

# UN Department of Trusteeship Reports On Status Of African Education

By Samuel P. Perry Jr.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories reported this week that "the year 1948 may come to be remembered as making an outstanding advance in the development of a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories through the establishment or rehabilitation of local institutions of higher learning."

For example, in October, 1948, university colleges were opened were opened in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Jamaica to serve the United Kingdom territories in their respective regions. Marked "progress' was made towards university college status by the institution existing in Uganda.

In the French territories, the department revealed, in addition to the established French and Arabic institutions of higher learning in North Africa, institutions of higher education [illegible] West Africa and Madagascar.

In the former territory, a university center was opened which is destined to become a full university by 1955. In Madagascar. the law school, which was opened in 1947, is to be converted into an institution offering higher courses in law, ethnology, languages and economic geography.

Official information was also given about the existing or projected institutions in the territories.

With reference to the Belgian Congo the government is considering a plan, in collaboration with a university committee in Belgium, for the organization in the near "future" of a center of higher education. Admission to the courses would be open to [illegible] students who have had [illegible] classical [illegible] in [illegible] institutions.

A number of institutions in the French territories, though not of [illegible] standard, specialise [illegible] professional training at a high level. Three of them are [illegible] French West Africa, three [illegible] Madagascar, and one in Fren Equatorial Africa. On the bas of specialization, they compris medical and pharmaceutical schoo in French Equatorial Africa an Madagascar and a higher technic school in French West Africa.

A university center is bein opened at Dakar, French We Africa to develop into a unive sity institute in 1951. Its in mediate teaching will lead to th grant of the higher certificate [illegible] sciences permitting entry int faculties of medicine and qualif ing for the entrance examinatio of the national veterinary schoo

The Dakar Medical school an the Bamako Veterinary schoo provide a high standard in their respective fields, "but below full qualifications by metropolitan standards."

In East Africa, Makerere college in Uganda, founded in 1922, has a secondary and technical school. It serves "all the East African territories." The college provided courses for vocational training for teachers and for medical, agricultural and veterinary assistants.

The government of Kenya has recently endowed a chair of veterinary science and the government of Uganda a chair of agriculture.

The University college of the Gold Coast was opened in October, 1948. A sum of $3,627,000 has been set aside by the [illegible] Marketing board for the purpose of establishing, endowing and the developing the college and recurrent expenses will be met by the government.

The University college, I[illegible], in Nigeria, opened also in Octo ber, 1948, with 200 studen[illegible] the faculties of arts, science [illegible] medicine. The Nigerian govern ment has granted $1,007,500 [illegible] initiate an endowment fund and $2,015,000 towards recurrent expenses in the first five years, while $6,045,000 is available from the Colonial Development and Welfare allocation.

Of perhaps equal significance is the increasing flow of stud[illegible] from Non-Self-Governing [illegible] tories to universities and oth[illegible] stitutions of higher learnin[illegible] the metropolitan countries [illegible] elsewhere.

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West African Pilot

MR T. A. B. OKI

He has passed the Bar final. A product of the C.M.S. Grammar School, Mr Oki was a champion miler in the early forties. He served in the Royal Air Force during the war.

18a(2)     1950

18a(2)

Memphis, Tenn. World

**LIBERIA'S NEW EPISCOPALIAN COLLEGE AND DIVINITY SCHOOL**—Views of the new Cuttington college and Divinity School at Suakoko, near Gbarnga, Liberia, West Africa, where the Episcopal church, under the leadership of Bishop Bravid W. Harris, former Rector of Grace Episcopal church in Norfolk, Va., is attempting to provide a Christian education on the college level for African youths.

Tues. 8-22-50

At the top, from left to right, are shown the college principal's home; the administration building which also contains the assembly hall, science laboratory, library and classrooms: and the agricultural building. Rev. Harris is pictured directly below the administration building.

At the bottom, left to right, the principal, Rev. Seth C. Edwards, discusses a leopard skin with two students in his home. In the center is the type home the interracial faculty occupies. It is equipped with every modern convenience from electricity on up. The last photo shows Agricultural Director Fenton Sands making an inspection of agricultural implements. The Episcopal church maintains three good secondary schools also —(ANP)

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# Miss E. O. Arinze Enrols At Howard University And Hopes To Specialise In Gynaecology

West African Pilot

WASHINGTON, D.C, Aug. 3.—More female African students are studying in American universities today than at any other time, and the enrolment of Miss Elizabeth Ozoemena Arinze of Onitsha, Nigeria, at Howard University is an indication that more will be forthcoming.

Fri. 8-4-50

When the summer session of Howard University opened, Miss Arinze matriculated as a pre-medical student, having successfully completed her preparatory studies at Mather School in Beaufort, South Carolina.

Lagos, Nigeria

She finished her four-year course in three years and wound up by being elected as President of the Student Council during her senior year at Mather.

at the time I landed on the shores of America."

Miss Arinze hopes to specialise in gynaecology and obstetrics, if her ambition to become a medical practitioner materialises.

Asked what was her most memorable experience in America, this smart looking African belle replied:

"The few days I spent in Ellis Island. when I was refused entry into the United States, because I was not yet fifteen years of age

She was referring to her stay of one week in Ellis Island, when the immigration authorities refused her entry since she was under sixteen; after intervention on the part of some American friends, headed by Attorney Hope Stevens, of Harlem, New York, the restriction was relaxed, on the assurance that, in spite of her youthful age, she was a bona fide student.

Of a friendly disposition, Elizabeth is fast making friends at Howard, as she did in the South-Carolina school and more may be heard from her in the future.

Her elder sister, Miss Veronica Ifeyinwa Arinze, has enrolled for advanced studies at Howard University in the fall, as a senior student for the B.Sc. final; she is said to be specialising in bacteriology.

# Mr K. Dike Of Awka Obtains Ph.D. With Honours In History

LONDON, Aug. 4. — Kenneth O. Dike of Awka, Nigeria, has successfully satisfied the requirements of the doctorate degree in philosophy with honours in history, at London University.

Dr Dike was educated at the Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha, and at Fourah Bay College, Freetown, where he obtained the B.A. (Dunelm), in 1945.

Having been awarded a Government scholarship, in 1946, he proceeded to Aberdeen University, where he passed the M.A. with honours in history, in 1948.

Last year, Dr Dike paid a short visit to Nigeria to gather more data for his doctoral thesis.

His dissertation, which is a historical investigation of nineteenth century Nigeria, will soon be published.

It is understood that Dr Dike has been offered appointment as Lecturer in History at the University College, Ibadan.

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# Town Of Birnin Kebbi Gets Primary School For Girls

BIRNIN KEBBI, Oct. 21.— Another step forward in female education recently in the North was the opening of the Girls Senior Primary School here, in the presence of a large crowd including the district heads attending the annual conference.

The Magajin Rafi, Malam Bello, a member of the Northern House of Assembly, made a speech in which he drew the attention of district heads and parents to their responsibilities in seeing that their children went to school.

Lagos, Nigeria

After the Magajin Rafi, the Woman Chief Education Officer, Dr C. L. Geary, addressed the tutors and concluded by telling the children, "any time I come here and find you unhappy I shall go away very unhappy."

The Galadima then moved a vote of thanks to all present and the gathering moved to the main block where the Magajin Rafi handed a key to the Galadima who deputised for the Emir of Gwandu to open the main door.

Then the visitors inspected the buildings and in the girls' dining room light refreshments were served

Jan. 10-24-50

At present there are twenty-four girls in the school which starts from Elementary III.

A class will be added each year so that over four years there will be about 100 girls in the school.

The girls do the ordinary elementary school subjects, but much time is spent on hand craft, spinning, weaving, 'rafia' work and sewing.

They also do much house work, in the compound such as sweeping the huts and dining room, scrubbing furniture, and washing their won clothes and beddings.

In all this they are supervised by the matrons.

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# Nigerian Students In United Kingdom Pass Law Examinations: Two Ladies Among Passes

West African Pilot

180(2)

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The following students from Nigeria satisfied the requirements of the general examinations of the Council of Legal Education for Michaelmas term:

ROMAN LAW. Class III: S. B. Adewumi, M. S. Ali, T. A. Makanju, J. O. Ogunbiyi, S. N. Osuji, V. A. Solanke.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Class III: A. C. Abuah, V. Ahuja, S. G. O. Ebo, A. G. Irikefe, T. A. Makanju, J. O. Ogunbiyi, D. E. Olagbaju, W. A. Savage.

CONTRACT & TORT. Class II: E. C. Ekwulugo. Class III: S. G. O. Ebo, E. Emole, A. G. Irikefe, M. A. Odesanya.

REAL PROPERTY. Class II: A. G. O. Agbaje, D. O. Coker. Class III: G. C. U. Agbakoba, A. O. Agbebi, M. A. Aghoghovbia, Miss K. A. Agusto, S. A. Awolesi, R. A. Bakare, S. G. O. Ebo, A. S. Ekineh, L. M. E. Emejulu, A. O. Erokwu, G. W. E. Nicol, W. A. Savage.

CRIMINAL LAW. Class III: Miss M. O. Akingbehin, E. O. Ayoola, S. G. O. Ebo, A. S. Ekineh, E. C. Ekwulugo, C. Njonjo, C. I. Obanye.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In Roman Law, 140 passed out of 245 candidates; in Constitutional Law, 134 passed out of 286; in Contract and Tort, 106 passed out of 220; in Real Property, 124 passed out of 184; and in Criminal Law 120 passed out of 263.

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# Nigerian Student Gets B.A. Degree In Brooklyn College

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Mr Ndukwe N. Egbuonu, a Nigerian student here, has graduated from Brooklyn College with the B.A. degree, majoring in Education.

Arriving here on November 4, 1947, he first studied at Fordham University specialising in journalism; the following year, he went back to his old profession of teaching.

184(2)

He is now engaged in post-graduate work towards the M.A. degree at Columbia University, whilst his mind is set on a project of combating illiteracy in Nigeria on his return home.

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# Alexandra Needs Secondary School

182(2)

**"Shabby," Alexandra Township, writes:** For the past five years, I have noticed a growing number of children leave the township each morning to attend high schools in other areas. This indicates a deplorable state of affairs in education here.

Parents of these children are being heavily taxed in transport fees, and this at a time when living costs are unbearable. Then also, in leaving the township to attend schools in other centres, these children cause congestion at such schools at which shortage of accommodation is known to be acute.

18a(2) 1950

# Ben Enwonwu Will Tour Leading Negro Universities In America

West African Pilot

## Daily Herald Critic Says Nigerian's Art Has None Of The Pale Copy-Cat Perversity

Wed. 8-30-50

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — Reflecting the tradition of the world-famous Benin sculptures to be found in the British Museum and other great art galleries of Europe and America, the Secretary of State for the Colonies opened an exhibition of West African sculpture and paintings by the brilliant Nigerian, Ben Enwonwu, at the Galerie Apollinaire, in the presence of a large gathering of British and Colonial art lovers.

18a(2)

The exhibition, the second of its kind to be seen in London in recent months, consisted of over forty paintings in oil, depicting various aspects of African life in Nigeria as well as portraits of chiefs, peasants, Hausa boys and Yoruba girls, market scenes and native deities.

Lagos Nigeria

Among the most outstanding paintings, ranging in price from ten guineas to 150 guineas, are the "Spirit World," the "Passing of the Old Age" and the "Coming of Christianity."

JACOB EPSTEIN

While his paintings show much of interest, it is his sculpture that arouses admiration.

Not without reason, British critics compare Enwonwu with Jacob Epstein, the great Jewish-American-born master and the most provocative sculptor in the world today.

"All his sculptures are passionate and virile," writes the Daily Herald art critic.

"They are really African, with none of the pale copy-cat perversity with which many weary white artists seek inspiration from the black.

"In wood he displays himself as an artist of sensibility and technical ability." says the Manchester Guardian.

"This art is almost as daring in its own way as that of Henry Moore, and there is an additional hazard in the temptation to sentimentalise.

But Enwonwu seems well able to avoid this, and works like 'Sanctity' and 'Supplication' may be appreciated and admired without reference to their titles."

The sculptures on exhibition consist of thirty-two pieces, from small heads to the life-size figure of a Yoruba girl in elm wood.

These wonderful works of art sell from ten to 200 guineas, and are in great demand by collectors.

8-30-50

INTERESTING CAREER

Ben Enwonwu, who will leave London for the United States next winter to lecture and give exhibitions at the leading Negro universities and colleges, has already had an interesting career.

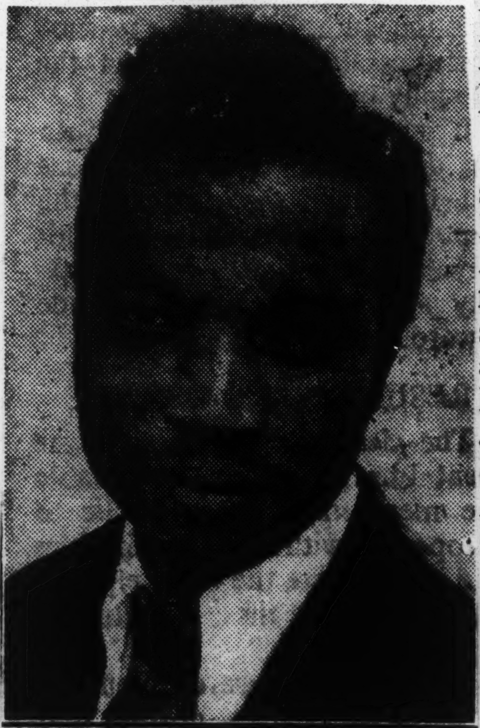
He was born at Onitsha, a member of the enterprising Ibo tribe, in 1921.

18a(2)

Recognised as a master in his field of African sculpture, he was invited by UNESCO to give an exhibition in Paris in 1946, followed by one in London at the Berkeley Galleries in 1948.

In the same year, Enwonwu returned to Africa to take up an appointment as Art Supervisor with the Nigerian Government.

He is now on travel-leave and intends visiting the West Indies as well.



MR. BEN ENWONWU
Art Supervisor of the P.R.O
He will leave London for the United States next winter to give exhibitions at Negro varsities.

West African Pilot 8-30-50

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# Government Gives One Hundred And Eleven New Scholarships

West African Pilot

## Bursaries Based On Recommendations Of The Central Service Board Are Miscellaneous

Thurs 8-31-50

One hundred and eleven scholarship awards have been announced by the Nigerian Government, tenable in the University College, Ibadan, as well as institutions in Britain and America; they include studies in Arts, Science, Engineering apart from miscellaneous trade courses.

Lagos Nigeria

B.A. General at the University College, Ibadan: Miss M. R. Hughes, full award for two years, A. A. Achebe, award for the difference between the old and present fees, M. A. Adegborioye, full awards for two years, G. C. I. Eneli, full award for two years, J. A. Oyebode, full award for one year, A. O. Adebayo, A. A. Akinyanmi, V. A. Aniagoh, J. D. O. Ogundare, all full awards.

Post-Inter awards go to G. I. Momah, J. O Nnadi, O. Solanke, M.A. Soriyan and T. R. K. Yirenkyi.

18a(2)

B.A. DEGREE

B. A. Degree to be taken in the United Kingdom: A. N. Ozumba, for completion of B. A. Hons. (Geography) if he succeeds in his Inter Examination, P. M. Igboko, for completion of B.A. and Dip. Ed., F. Mgbulu, for completion of B.A. if he succeeds in Inter examination and for Dip. Ed., A. Eke, full award for Honours (English).

B.Sc. General at the University College, Ibadan: E. V. Badejo, Post Inter award, L. O. Harriman, full award. J. O. Nwandu, full the United Kingdom: G. A. Ige, Post-Inter award for Agriculture, E. C Ogor, full award award, M O Imana, award for two years for completion of B.Sc, S. Tamajong, full award, B. I. Osuji, full award.

B.Sc. Degree to be taken in for Agriculture, G. F. Quaker, full award for Engineering, J. I. O. Megafu, full award for Engineering.

G. Mbiwan, Post-Inter award for Engineering (subject to successful completion of Inter. B.Sc. at the U.C.I.): J. Agbani, E. N. Onyejekwe, S. A. Onyewuenji, D. P. O. Opara and A. U. Tolefe.

Medical Course at the University College, Ibadan: E. U. Akpabio, full award if N. A. scholarship discontinued.

I. O. K. Udeoze, Post-Inter award, P. P. S. Nylander, Post-Inter award, R. C. O. Eruchalu, Post-Inter award, C. K. Wokoma, full award, E. S. Etuk, full award.

West African Pilot

Post-Inter award (subject to successful completion of Intermediate): C. O. Alele, E E. Bassey, J. U. Ekong, E. E. Eyo, A. O. Idowu, P. O. Nwachukwu, G. O. Obu, S. G. Sama and A. E. Ifekwunigwe, full award.

MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous Degree, Course in the United Kingdom: E. I. A.

Adenuga, Art Course of two to three years' duration, A. I. Echena, A.R.I.B A. full award, J. D. A. Omalu, Mining Engineering, full award, Miss G. Pepple, L.D.S., full award, C. O. D. Ekwensi, B. Pharm. full award.

Miscellaneous Degree Course in the U.S A. and Canada, E. O. Oiurongbe, B.Sc. (Agriculture), M. A. Akintomide, B.Sc. (Botany) T. Belo-Osagie, full completion of his medical course in Canada, U. O. Atuanya and N. K. Abba both B.Sc. Engineering.

Training Courses: D. Mustapha, Training Courses in Radiotelegraphy and Telegraphic Communications, A. K. Jaiyesimi, one-year Forestry Course at Oxford. O. L. Cole, one-year course at Kew, J. A. O. Odebiyi, Dip. Ed., S. Kawu, G. Gadu, Y. Gusau and U. Isah, two years' special courses at Leicester.

Teacher's Professional Certificate: M. A. Olajide, Miss M, Olugbile, J. O. Talabi, Mrs C. O. Fabanwo, Miss B. E. Omikunle, D. N. Oronsaye, E. A. Adeyemi, B. A. Ademodi, S. L. Fawole, T. A. Ajayi and Rev T. V. Aderinola, Diploma in Education.

Teacher's Professional Certificate: M. A. Eyo, M. N. Emerueh, M. Epie, C. F. Mathews, H. Katsina, J. B. Olafimihan, Malam Abdurrahman, Malam Suleimanu.

LIBRARIANSHIP

Domestic Science: Miss M O. Dare, Mrs J. N. Mba and Miss E. W. Alalade.

I. A. Akioye, P. T. Dip. Course at Loughborough, Miss E. E. Eyo, Course in Librarianship in the United Kingdom, R. E. Inoma, Training Course leading to A.M.I.E.E., E. E. Akpan, Agricultural Engineering, G. N. C. Ogbo, Higher National Certificate and A.M.I. Mech. Eng., Miss S. Okwudarue, S.R N. and C.M.B.

J. O. A. Ogunmokun and G. G. Monu, both Accountant (Cocoa Marketing Board Scholarship).

A. Aihie, S. O. Akande and K. I. Gbogodo for Diploma in Social Science.

Mamman Malunfashi and Bello Katsina, Muhammodu Buba Ardo, Training Courses.

I Tako, for attachment to Local Authority in the U.K. for two to three years.

Miscellaneous awards in absentia are S. A. Olandeinde, Maintenance award only, J. O. Lawrence, Maintenance award only for B.Sc. if he succeeds in his Inter. plus return passage, L. N. Okpokwu, Diploma in Mining Engineering and Colliery Manager's Certificate, S. O. Onwukwe, B.A. Hons History (in lieu of B.A. and Dip. Ed. already awarded) Mallam Abdurrahman, one year extension to take Associateship of the Institute of Education, S. T. Munna, extension of three months to take Professional Teacher's Certificate and D. O. John, extension of three months to take Professional Teacher's Certificate course.

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# African Academy Secretary Leaves For Overseas Studies

Mr S. Nduka Okoro, Administrative Secretary of the African Academy of Arts and Research, has left for the United Kingdom for further studies.

Mr Okoro will study Law and Commerce.

10-23-50

During the last Academy Convention he was introduced to the delegates who wished him luck in his further quest of knowledge.

The African Academy awarded him £300 as a help towards his education, and presented the first £150 to him at the opening of the Academy Convention on October 6, 1950.

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11-18-50

**Homeward Bound**—Prince Okoi Arikpo, 30-year-old son of a West African king, and his wife, Asi, leave Euston Station in London aboard the "Apapa," boat train, for Nigeria. Prince Arikpo is returning to Nigeria as the first qualified anthropologist ever to study the customs of his own counterymen in that area.—B-K Photo.

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10-30-50

**MR H. M. ALLI-BALOGUN**
Well-known auctioneer of Victoria Street before World War II. He has passed the Bar final, He is seen in blazer of the Yoruba Tennis Club of which he is a value member.

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# More Nigerians Succeed In Final Of Bar Examinations

LONDON, Oct. 28. — According to the Council of Legal Education, the following Nigerian students were successful at the final Bar examinations for Michaelmas term:

Third Class: H. M. Alli-Balogun, G E. Lenge, T. O. Odunlami, O. O. Omololu.

T. A. B. Oki satisfied the Council under Consolidated Regulation 47A. 10-30-50

The following passed the Bar final conditionally: I. A. S Adewale, E. O. Araka, J. K. Balogun, S. A. Fawehimi, A. K. I. Makanju, D. O. Nwosu, M. C. Onwunyi, F. M. Solanke.

18a(2) 1950

# BROOKLYN COLLEGE ATTRACTS AFRICAN

Times

### Gold Coast Official, Here on Scholarship, Finds 'Sense of Direction' Inculcated

Mon. 1-2-50

Bredu Pabi, who had been a customs officer in the service of the Gold Coast of western Africa since 1937, read about Brooklyn College in The African Morning Post. He liked the idea of competition among its students which the article stressed.

Thus, when a scholarship was offered to him this year by the Academy of Arts and Research in New York, he decided to enroll in Brooklyn College.

He arrived here last May, and, when he entered the college in September, the stocky freshman claimed the distinction of being the sole Gold Coast scholarship student in this country, where he feels education "gives students a sense of leadership and direction."

Born in Akim Abuakwa State thirty-five years ago, Mr. Pabi was graduated from an English-language high school in 1935. Then he was employed in Takoradi, a commercial port of 80,000 population.

18a(2)

"Contacts with Americans aboard ship first interested me in the United States," he said, also recalling "very pleasant" associations with missionaries of the Assembly of God in northern parts of the Gold Coast.

Brooklyn College students have been friendly and helpful to their African associate, and he has found Dean Adele Bildersee, the director of admissions, sympathetic and understanding.

Mr. Pabi expects to major in economics and political science, and is weighing teaching, journalism and politics as likely fields in which he could accomplish much for his fellow-countrymen in the British protectorate.

"We anticipate a dominion or commonwealth status, similar to that of other nations within the British Commonwealth structure." he explained.

A widower, Mr. Pabi has a son 6 years old and a daughter, 3, who are now living with his mother in the Gold Coast. He lives at 490 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

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## AFRICAN GETS LAW DEGREE FROM CAPE TOWN UNIV.

Afro-American

18a(2)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — The first African to receive the L.L.B. degree from the University of Cape Town was Alph[illegible], 31, when he was graduated recently.

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# Survey African Students Studying In United States

Atlanta Da. World

NEW YORK — A survey on the welfare of African students in the United States was made possible by a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The survey concerns indigenous African students from the continent north of the Union and south of the Sahara. The survey investigated not only the problems of the students themselves, but also the conditions of selection, support, and guidance under which they proceeded to the United States.

The study was conducted under the general direction of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in close collaboration with the Executive Committee of the Committee for African Students in North America (CASNA), the Institute of International Education, the Office of Educational Exchange of the Department of State, and the British Colonial Office.

Tues. 3-21-50

The specific objectives of the survey were:

18a(2)

(1) To gain a better understanding of individual students' problems and needs:

(a) In Africa as they seek to come to the United States;

(b) In the United States as they study here; and

(c) In Africa, as they return to live and work.

(2) To assay the existing factors of confidence and trust

(a) Between African students and educational institutions and other agencies in the United States;

(b) Between British colonial authorities and such institutions and agencies; and

(c) Between colonial authorities and Africans who are studying or have studied here.

(3) To work out suggestions for ways of meeting the problems and needs which the survey may reveal and of strengthening the factor of confidence and trust.

**THE TEAM**

The Phelps-Stokes Fund in consultation with the other agencies mentioned above invited Dr. Ruth C. Sloan of the United States Department of State to be the American member of the survey team and Ivor G. Cummings from Sierra Leone, a member of the British Colonial Office, Welfare Department and the Directorate of Colonial Scholars, to be the British member. Their respective departments loaned them to the Phelps-Stokes Fund for this undertaking. The survey, however, is a private and wholly unofficial project.

It was necessary to complete the survey within a period of twelve to fourteen weeks. Despite this limitation the surveyors visited ninety universities and colleges in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. In the interest of the survey and of the African students the survey members considered it worthwhile to visit a certain number of institutions of higher learning where no African students have ever studied or are studying at present, but where they might be welcomed.

It was agreed that the comparatively few students scattered in 13 universities west of the Mississippi would not be visited by the survey team because of the heavy cost of travelling and the time such visits would involved. Most of the students in these states were interviewed by staff members of the Institute of International Education. The northern schools surveyed included four State schools (Ohio State University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, University of California), the University of Chicago, New York University, Northwestern, Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Harvard, M. I. T., Brown and Yale, as well as such well-known small private schools as Oberlin College and Haverford College.

work

The surveyors visited all but four southern schools where Africans were registered. Southern schools visited included such outstanding institutions as Atlanta, Fisk, Tuskegee, Hampton, Bennett, and Bethune-Cookman. Of the eight non-accredited schools where British Africans were registered six were surveyed. Three hundred and one African students were interviewed personally by Mrs. Sloan and Mr. Cummings and an additional number were interviewed by representatives of the Institute of International Education and by Mr. Curtis C. Strong of the African Branch of the Department of State. Wherever possible group meetings were also held. Information regarding the students' problems, needs, financial and academic standing was sought and obtained from college presidents, deans, directors of admission, registrars, business managers and instructors. Opportunities for admission to professional schools, graduate and undergraduate schools were checked and an attempt was made to ascertain something of the relative standards of instruction in professional and other subjects at those institutions where students from Africa are registered or where they may be able to obtain admission.

3-21-50

18A(2)

The surveyors found that many of the problems of African students are similar to those of other foreign students wishing to come to the U. S. British West African students who have only recently come to this country in considerable numbers appear to suffer primarily from lack of proper information regarding schools, necessary qualifications for entry, financial needs, etc., with the result that many have come without proper background and with insufficient funds and go to unaccredited schools, or schools not offering subjects in which they wish to major. The matter of funds is partly due to exchange control regulations and partly due to an apparent reluctance on the part of at least some of the authorities for a variety of reasons to have too large a number of colonial students educated in non-British schools. Nevertheless, all three West African governments have recently expressed a willingness to allow sufficient exchange ($1600-$2400) for qualified students to come to the United States to study, particularly in those cases where certain fields of study can better be pursued in the United States than in Great Britain. A large expansion of opportunities for higher education for Africans in the U. K. has occurred in the last few years. There are approximately 4,000 colonial students studying in the U. K. at present; 2,500 of these are Africans, about 50% of whom are on government bursaries.

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## South Africa gets 1st native lawyer

18a(2)

First South African native to win a law degree is Alpheus Ndlovu, son of an illiterate Zulu laborer. Ndlovu worked as a porter, laborer, houseboy and waiter to pay his way through the University of Cape Town. Newest hazard ahead for him is the fact that no lawyer's office has yet been made available to him as a novice advocate, and he also faces the ordeal of being South Africa's first black lawyer in its all-white courts.

3-2-50

# Twenty Nigerian Scholarship Students Sail Today For U.K.

West African Pilot

Jun. 2-21-50

Lagos, Nigeria.

Twenty Government scholarship winners are among the one hundred and forty-nine passengers sailing today with the "Accra."

They are B. A. Olisa Ibegbu, of the District Office, Onitsha, who is to study local government; Messrs E. A. Adekoya, M. E. Asobise, A. O. Charles-Horsfall, M. A. Fabunmi, L. U. Ekpo, O. E. Isong, B. O. Gbimigie, M. Iyang, A. M. E. Mbs, T. Mbanefo, K S. Y. Momo, N. A. Ndu, G. K. Njemanze, L. M. Ogolo, C. O. Oken L. O. Okoro.

Messrs S. O. Udoukpong and P. H. Okolo, veteran headmaster of the Holy Trinity School, Onitsha, are also among.

Private students are E. O. Gisaurin, Misses F. Hugent, E. Moofreb, F. Johnson, O. Maja, F. O. Obaseki, C. Odunukwe, T. O. Ogunlesi, O. O. Oke, J. Parry, A. O. Sobande, Mrs A. I. Sokenwa, F. N. Nduba, Miss S. A. Balogun and B. O. Olusanya.

Other passengers include Messrs N. C. A. Levy, Acting Civil Service Commissioner; M. C. K. Carew, Director of Prisons; R. C. Irving, Managing Director, Irving and Bonnar.

R. S. Marshall, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Mrs C. A. S. Oyobode, A. C. Walker, John Holts; C. W. Rowling, Commissioner of Lands; H. H Maddox, Senior Administrative Officer; J. E. Taylor and F. Saneler, of the Nigerian Railway.

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# Nigerian Students Given Big Ovation In Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga.

18a(3)

Clutching his copper-colored luggage as he dislodged from a crack streamlined train at Atlanta's Terminal station Wednesday morning, a 27-year-old Nigerian nudged his travelling companion, flashed a broad smile at the welcome committee, then gazed expectantly toward the westside and asked:

"Where is Spelman?"

Such was the manner in whch A. A. Akiwowo, who says his name means "Joy," made his entrance to the city which harbors his destination—Morehouse college.

Daily World

The two British West African students, A. A. Akiwowo and M. B. Olatunji, a former Nigerian labor officer, had burned behind them a bridge from Africa to America that stretched out 27 days long.

Both wore animated expressions as they greeted their benefactor, Kendal Weisiger, chairman of the Board of Trustees at Morehouse, who is sponsoring their education here.

On hand to greet the new arrivals were Miss Frankie V. Adams, instructor at the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and three university students— Miss Grace Clayborne, George A. Brown and Samuel Turner, an alumnus of Morehouse.

Thurs.

4-27-50

Akiwowo, who possesses a senior certificate from Cambridge University and is author of a book of poetry, appeared to be in a talkative mood as he rifled a series of questions which were almost immediately answered:

"How should we be received, what should we study, what is the climate like?

Akiwowo had one of the answers for himself and his cousin Olatunji "I would study education," he said. "for I am interested in the Liberal Arts."

The youthful student whose brother is a civil engineer in Nigeria then revealed his sole objective:

"I plan to return to build a college on our family land."

Olatunji, who is now 24 years plans to study economics and business management. He said he composes operettas in his native tongue and is interested in drama.

At Morehouse where several foreign students are already enrolled, the two newcomers were received in good fellowship as they vowed to "leave behind the culture and tradition of our land to view the life of the new world."

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# 770,000 Children At School But Accommodation Lacking for 125,000 Others

18a(2)

**At least 125,000 African children have been turned away from primary schools because of overcrowding although there are more than 770,000 children attending schools throughout the Union. It is estimated that to overcome this accommodation shortage, more than, £8,000,000 would be required.**

In the House of Assembly last week, the Minister of Education, Mr C. R. Swart, told Mr W. H. Stuart (Native Rep., Transkei) that about 50,000 children who applied for admission to Transvaal primary schools could not be admitted owing to lack of space.

Pretoria

Each class is limited to 55 pupils and the number of children at registered schools was estimated at 30 per cent of the total of children of school-going age.

[illegible]

Mr Swart referred to schools with "private classes," adding that children received their education in classrooms which were suitable in some cases and in others unsuitable. He said also that classes were even held in the open air, the Church or African community responsible bearing the expenses of running such schools.

Sat. 4-1-50

Johannesburg

**On the platteland, he said, Africans were prepared to erect their own schools provided the government would bear the running costs; but in the cities, Mr Swart went on, Africans were not organised sufficiently to provide such facilities.**

[illegible]

In Natal, there were 300,000 African children of the age group 7 to 16 who did not attend school of these 50,000 would have attended school this year if facilities were available. In the Free State, about 10,000 children are without schooling, the figure for the Cape being 10,000 and 5,000 in the Transkei.

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# Dr Chike Obi Back Home From UK With Ph.D. In Mathematics

18a(2)

Dr Chike Obi, the reputed mathematician, was among the passengers ferried into the Apapa Wharf yesterday afternoon from the United Kingdom per the M.V. Accra.

West African Pilot

After leaving the tutorial staff of Christ the King College, Onitsha, he studied in the former Yaba Higher College, Lagos, where he got his B Sc. (Inter) in mathematics.

Wed. 12-6-50

Before leaving Nigeria for further studies in the U.K. Dr Obi captured his M.Sc (Lond.) degree as an external student.

He then left for Pembroke College (Cambridge) in 1947 on Government scholarship and has now returned as holder of the Ph.D (Cantab).

Before embarking for Nigeria, Dr Obi paid a visit to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, U.S.A.

18a(2) 1950

18a(2)

# Methodist Church Is Building Schools In Eight Centres

"We must remember that there is a growing community of interests among the different sections of the community, and I hope that this will always be on the increase for, when we do things together, it is better than if we do them apart," declared Rev. Dr. J. B. Webb, addressing a gathering at the official opening of the new £5,200 Methodist primary school at Vereeniging last Saturday.

Bantu World

Dr. Webb, recounting developments leading to the new school said also that the Education Department was not allotting grants to schools this year due to lack of finance. He hoped, however, that when better times come, the department would not forget efforts of the missions which built schools unaided. Sat. 6-24-50

Nine-tenths of the Methodist Church members in the country were non-Europeans, Africans being in the majority. All money raised for the new school building came from Methodists themselves. Dr. Webb referred to eight other centres where the church is engaged in school buildings.

## GROWTH OF EDUCATION AMONG TVL. AFRICANS

The Chief Inspector of Native Education in the Transvaal, Mr. G. H. Franz, assured the gathering that the Administrator worked hard to place the education of Africans on a sound footing. Referring to developments in the Province over the last decade, Mr. Franz said expenditure on education for Africans in the Province had grown from £261,450 between 1926-27 to £1,540,015 in 1949. This, he said, represented an increase of 2.366 per cent. in that period.

Johannesburg

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# Group Seeks $100,000 for W. Africa College

Afro-American

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. — A movement was started recently at Niagara University to raise $100,000 in this country to establish a college in West Africa. The drive opened Aug. 28 and will continue through Mar. 14.

Among individuals associated with the movement are Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce State College; Frank Stanley, Louisville, Ky.; the Rev. Canon O. H. Brown, Alfred Johnson and Woodrow Johnson, all of Buffalo; and several Africans attending college in this country.

18a(2)

Donations may be made to the Afro College Fund, Niagara Permanent Savings and Loan Association, 311 Falls St., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

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# Twenty-Two Government Scholarship Holders Will Arrive Tomorrow From United Kingdom

West African Pilot

Twenty-two out of the 150 passengers due to arrive on these shores by M.V. "Apapa," tomorrow, Wednesday, August 23, are Government scholarship students. Tues. 8-22-50

They are Messrs Ben A. O. Ibegbu, O. E. Ikipi, M. Inyang, O. E. Isang, A. M. E. Mba, T. E. Mbanefo, K. S. Y. Nomoh, N. A. Ndu, G. K. N'emanze, L. M. D. Ogolo, G. O. Okoli, P. H. Okolo, B. E. Okoro, L. O. Okoro, M. E. Osabose, S. O. Udoukpong and E. A. Adekoya.

Mr A. Okubadejo, Barrister-at-Law brother to Mr P. A. Okubadejo, Chief Tax Collector, Inland Revenue Department, will also arrive by the same boat.

Forty-nine Europeans are also expected and amongst them are Messrs K. E. S. Applin, Mining Assistant, Gold and Base Mines of Nigeria; Captain J. B. C Austin, Senior Superintendent of Police, Police Department; C. W. E. Bateman, Dental Surgeon, Medical Service; G. M. Boot, Director, G. B. Ollivant, Limited; J. J. Badbury, Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department. Lagos, Nigeria

Dr and Mrs D. I. Cameron, Alienist, Medical Department; Rev. Father M. J. Conway, Catholic Mission, Ondo; Mr and Mrs H. Chapman, Supervising Manager, United Africa Company Limited; Commander R. D. Foster, Senior Marine Officer, Marine Department; W. E. Holt, Chief Inspector of Education, Education Department and Miss J. K. M. Craig, Telephone Exchange Superintendent, P. and T. Department.

Other passengers include Messrs A. O. Okwesa, Dr J. M. Uku, Medical Practitioner; D. Olali, S. O. Gomez, E. C. Holloway, D. O. Sanyaolu, P.J.S. Phillips, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forestry Department, H. A. Otumba Payne, N. J. Otumba Payne and J. N. Kellett, Education Officer, Education Department.

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# West African Students' Union Commences Its Silver Jubilee Events In U.K. With Service

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the West African Students' Union which commenced last Sunday, August 20, will last till September 1. Wed. 8-23-50

The detailed programme is as follows:

On Sunday, the event started with a thanksgiving service at 3 p.m. in St. Martins-in-the-Fields, with His Lordship the Bishop of Lagos, preaching.

On the organ was Fela Sowande, F.R.C.O.

The conference on "Self-government and After" begins today, Tuesday, August 22, at 10 a.m., lasting till noon with Mr Kingsley Martin, Editor, New Statesman and Nation, speaking on "Development of Civic Responsibility."

From 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Dr Seth D. Cudjoe handles the subject entitled "Process of Handing over and the Problems of Democratisation."

On Wednesday, August 23, from 10 a.m. to noon, Dr T. Easterfield tackles "Industrialisation."

From 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Professor A. J. Brown of Leeds University discusses "Economic Planning."

Thursday, August 24, is earmarked as West African National Day climaxed with a discussion at 7.30 p.m.

The Silver Jubilee banquet and dance come off in the Cafe Royal at Regent, Street at 7 p.m. on Friday, August 25.

Saturday ushers in a concert of African music and play with dances and talking drums in the Chenil balleries, Chelsea Town Hall at 7.30 p.m.

Finally on Friday, September 1, at 7.30 p.m., Ron Somers and His Band will play at a dance.

Defender | Dab 5-27-50 Chicago, Ill.

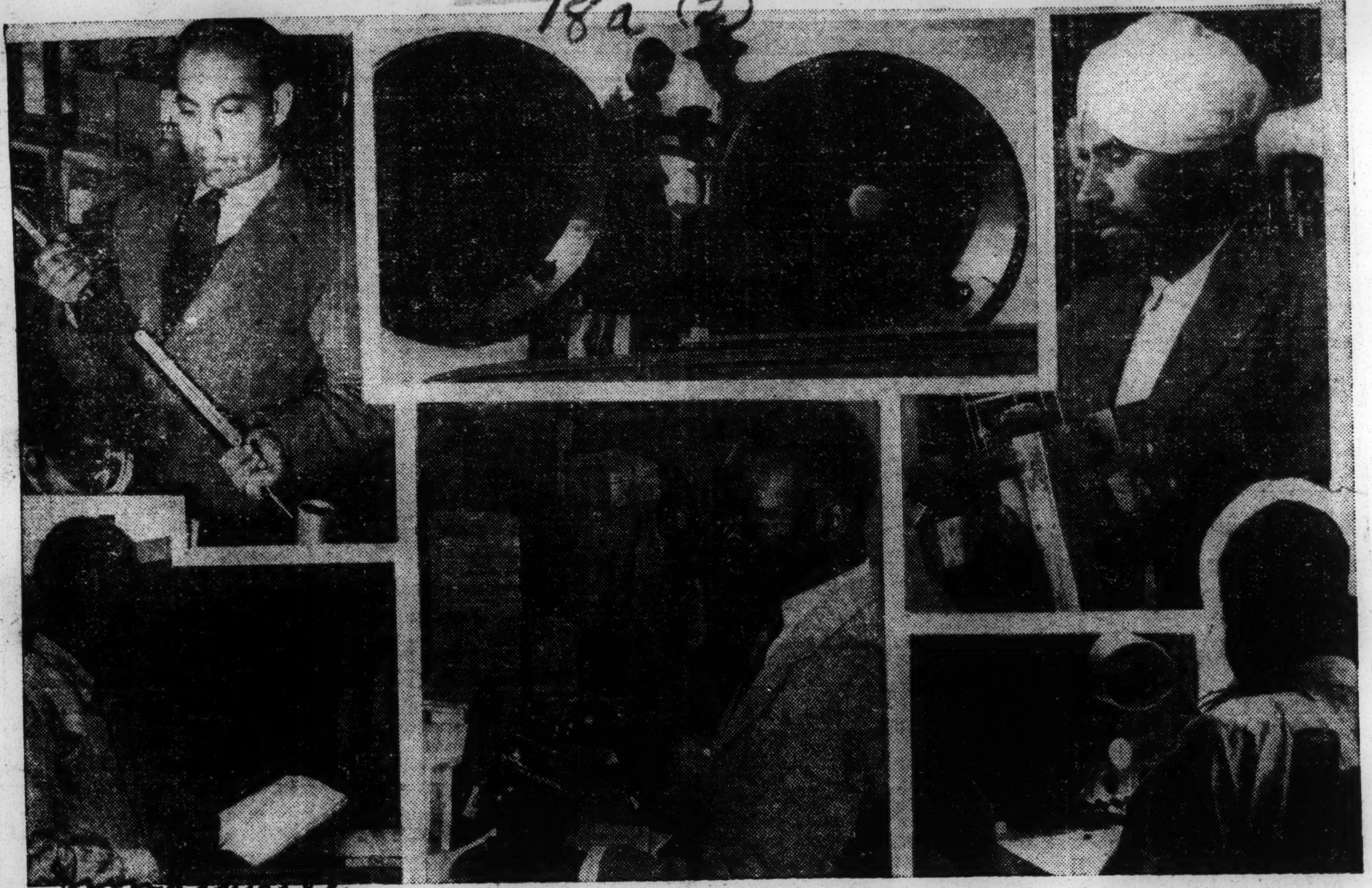
18a (2)

**AID FOR AFRICAN STUDENTS** — His Excellency Ras, H. S. Imru, Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States, presents check for $2,000 to Professor Hansberry, associate professor of history at Howard university, to be used to aid needy African students. Eight Howard university officials attended the presentation ceremony, held at the Ethiopian embassy. Left to right: Dr. Alain L. Locke, Prof. Hansberry, Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Latundi Odeku, honor student from Nigeria; Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, Ambassador Imru, Dr. A. J. Blackburn, G. Frederick Stanton, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, and Haddis Alemayehou, first secretary of the Ethiopian legation.

18a (2) 1950

# THE WELL EQUIPPED EAST AFRICAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

18a (2)



Sat. 1-28-50

*Now 20 years old, the Meteorological service in East Africa has weather responsibilities over a large area, including part of the Indian ocean. The main headquarters are in Nairobi, and territorial headquarters are at Dares-Salaam and Entebbe. On the staff are Africans, Asians, and a relatively small number of European meteorologists. Shown above are the men and equipment that make the department outstanding: The upper right picture shows how instruments are checked at the equipment section at headquarters. The section is also responsible for supplying equipment to all out stations. The center shows the main forecast room. Observations are being plotted and a chart showing the weather of Africa, India and the Indian ocean is being analyzed.*

# Presents Liberia With Its First Public Library

U. S. I. S.
MOTION PICTURE UNIT
UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
LIBRARY
ANP

MONROVIA, Liberia.—(ANP).—Amid public acclaim the United States Information service opened its first reading room in Monrovia, Liberia, last week. President William V. S. Tubman and other high government officials were in attendance.

Upper left, Mrs. Loyce Woodford, USIE librarian, lecturing to students in course on library science organized at request of Liberian government. These young people will be sent to schools in the interior. Top center: Readers in library; top right, Mrs. Woodford, a native of Texas and former Cleveland, O., librarian, conducts a children's hour.

180(2)

Left center (inset) Liberian girl registers; Center picture, President Tubman with U. S. Ambassador Edward R. Dudley on his right, and Public Affairs Officer Eugene Sawyer.

Lower left, motion picture unit which will take American educational films throughout the country contributing to mass education; Lower center, modern building houses new library; Lower right, Librarian Woodford escorts President Tubman through the library with Ambassador Dudley in background.

The new library is expected to be a boon to students and adults alike. Six hundred adults and 300 children were in attendance the first day.

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# West Africans At Lincoln Obtain Degrees: Nigerian Wins B. A. In Political Science

West African Pilot

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Penna), June 11.—Two students from West Africa were among the 106 men of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) who received degrees at the commencement exercises on June 6.

8-7-50

They are Samuel I. Aroh, son of Mr and Mrs Chikendu Aroh, transport dealer of Enugu Nigeria; and Jamba R. Kaingbanja, Soa Chiefdom, Sierra Leone.

Aroh received a B.A. degree in Political Science, and plans to continue his education in a law school.

Lagos, Nigeria

Mr Kaingbanja received the B.Sc. degree in Biology.

Aroh has won his letters (i.e. colours) for participation in boxing and soccer, and has been a member of the Y.M.C.A. cabinet and the university newspaper staff.

Kaingbania served as manager of the university soccer team during his career at Lincoln.

Both men have had outstanding scholastic records at Lincoln, which has been typical of the brilliant records consistently made by students from Africa in former years.

180a (2)

Mr Theodore O. Asare, junior, son of a Gold Coaster who is a practising lawyer in Brooklyn and graduate of the University of Michigan in the early thirties, got his B.A. in Economics.

The guest speaker for the commencement exercises was Federal Judge William S. Hastie, of the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Hastie is an American Negro and a former Governo of the Virgin Islands.

18a (2) 1950

# Life Begins At Augustana College For African Pre-Medical Student

Defender Sat. 5-20-50

By LUTRELLE PALMER

When Mashood Adisa Olabisi Ajala arrived at Augustana college in Rock Island, Ill., last September, fresh from Nigeria, West Africa, he was promptly introduced to American red tape — registration forms.

He [illegible] up his sleeves, waded through the [illegible] questions, and smiled knowingly when he signed the last blank. "I'm in," he said to himself.

He was in, too. In a lot of trouble.

18a (2)

In the first place, he was the only African on the Rock Island, Ill., campus. No one could pronounce his name. But the old American custom of nick-naming took care of this problem. Now Mashood answers to 'Mexi.'

His first visit to the campus mess hall was a flop. He "couldn't get along with the food." Accustomed to simple dishes, with little seasoning, 'Mexi' balked after a taste of American whipped potatoes, maccaroni, 'hot dogs' and fried meats.

**IT'S RICE NOW**

This time the Augustana dietician came to his rescue. He breakfasts on coffee and toast in great expectation of his afternoon meal, which now consists mainly of rice cooked to his specifications.

Mexi's first brush with an Illinois winter was almost too much. Faced with the severe cold and his first sight of snow, he hovered 'between life and death' until faculty members got together and gave him suits and overcoats to withstand the weather.

"Before I came to America," Mexi confided, "I used to think that the reason the weather changes here was because all the people here are sinners. I thought that God was punishing them."

You see, he explained, our weather is warm the year 'round. "But now that I've been able to know the American people, I realize that the change in seasons is due to geographical location."

**SPORTS ENTHUSIAST**

And this 20-year-old pre-medical student has come to know many U. S. natives. He has entered into the activities of Augustana college and cuts quite a caper on the intra-mural sports circuit. He plays tennis, swims and runs the 880.

He is often invited to dine with his professors. He chuckled on recalling his first dinner engagement. After eating and engaging in the usual after dinner coversation, he said his good-byes. His host shook his hand and asked him to "come back soon."

These words puzzled him as he closed the door behind him. Mexi took five steps, about-faced and rang the doorbell again. Surprised to see him, the professor gave a puzzled look.

"You said come back soon," the young African told him pointedly.

His host smiled and explained that the expression was an American gesture of courtesy.

**AMERICAN CUSTOM**

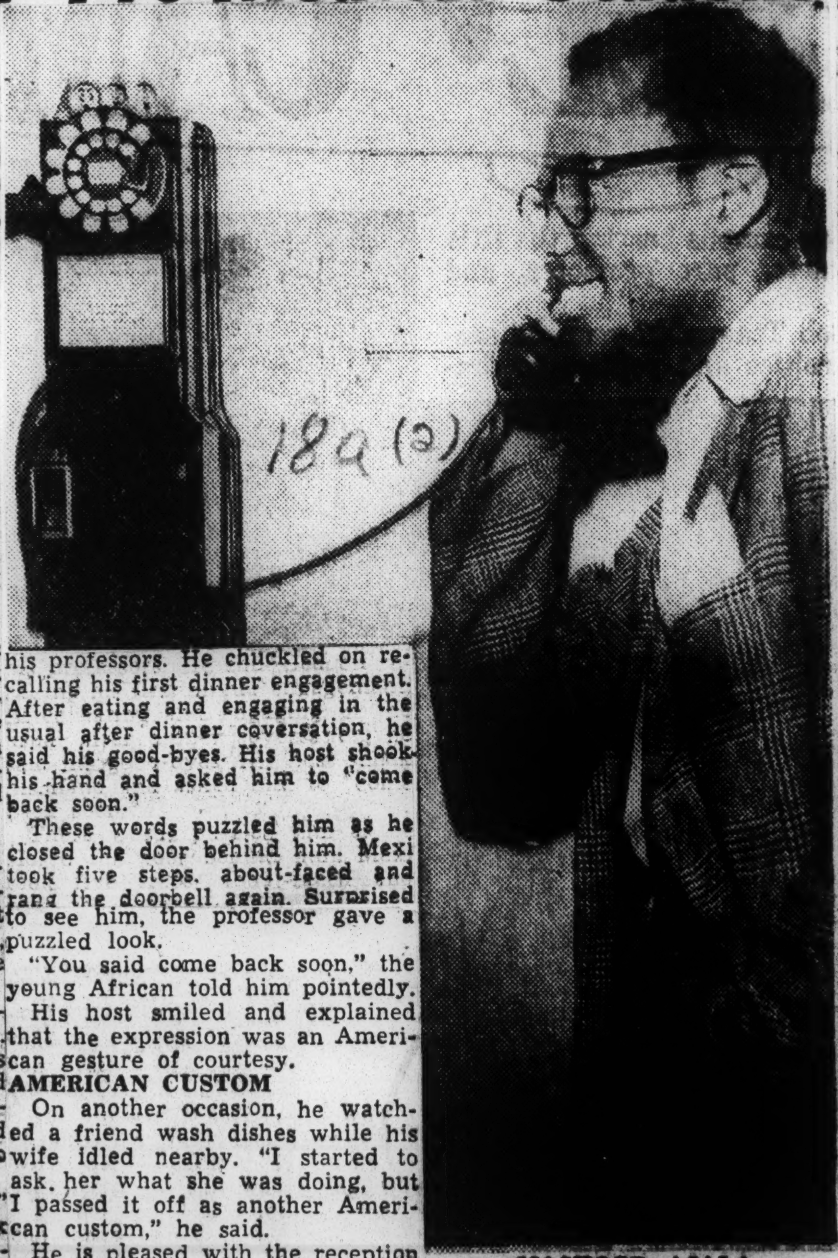
On another occasion, he watched a friend wash dishes while his wife idled nearby. "I started to ask her what she was doing, but I passed it off as another American custom," he said.

He is pleased with the reception he has received in the United States. Spared the embarrassment of racial bias, he is grateful to the many friends who have helped him adjust to the new life.

"I'm especially grateful to my Negro friends in Davenport, Moline and Rock Island," he said.

Mexi was in Chicago for the first time last week. After getting lost six times, he found his way to the Defender office. "It looks like everybody here owns a car," he said in awe.

He wasn't too anxious to come to Chicago but he had to see immigration officials about extending his stay in the U. S. "There are too many hoodlums and gangsters with guns in Chicago. I was scared to come here."



18a (2)

MASHOOD AJALA

But he didn't encounter any "gangsters with guns" and left for Augustana with a clearer idea of metropolitan life. He once told his sociology professor that the seminary should send missionaries to Chicago rather than to Africa.

**WILL SERVE PEOPLE**

Ever mindful of the urgent need for qualified medics in his native Nigeria, Mexi is anxious to complete his work in the States so he can return to give service to his people. "They need us badly," he said.

The son of a father with four wives and 21 children, Mexi is not thinking about marrying any time soon, "I'm here to get an education," he said, "not a wife."

"Anyway, American girls wear lipstick, men's pants and smoke too much for me."

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# NEW TEACHING SPURS AFRICANS TO LITERACY

18a (2)

EAST LONDON, South Africa, (Canadian Press)—Natives in East London are being lifted from ignorance to literacy in three months for only 5s (70 cents).

The catch is that the East London Technical College cannot cope with more than twelve students at a time and thousands of natives are anxious to take advantage of the Maida White system of teaching now in use.

In the last twelve months, fifty native men and women have been able to bridge the gulf between illiteracy and enlightenment. This advance in education is the result of pioneer work done in the Philippines by Dr. Frank Laubach of the United States.

In South Africa Mrs. Maida White of the Institute of Race Relations made an intensive study of Dr. Laubach's system. The result was a literacy reader in the Xosa language that could be digested by the student in thirty-six lessons.

The course has been evolved on the supposition that the students have a large adult vocabulary and a reasonably wide general knowledge. They are taught first to recognize sounds. A 26-year-old man who passed through the classes shared a house with a gray-haired patriach, who was a voracious reader of the Bible. Inspired by the passages that the old man read to him, he wanted to explore the Bible for himself. He went to the Technical College classes and in five months was able to read the Bible with greater proficiency than his friend.

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# American Fund Survey Aid To African Boys

Defender Sat 8-12-50

Through a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, a survey on the welfare of indigenous African students (from the continent north of the Union and South of the Sahara) in the United States was made recently.

The study was conducted by a group from the Committee for African Students in North America (CASNA), the Institute of International Education, the Office of Educational Exchange of the Department of State, and the British Colonial Office.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund invited Dr. Ruth C. Sloan of the United States Department of State to be the American member of the survey team and Ivor Cummings from Sierra Leone, a member of the British Colonial Office Welfare department and the Directorate of Colonial Scholars, to be the British member.

**Aims Of Survey**

The specific objectives of the survey were: "to gain a better understanding of the individual students' problems and needs, to essay the existing factors of confidence and trust, and, to work out suggestions for ways of meeting the problems and needs which the survey may reveal and of strengthening the factor of confidence and trust."

18a (2)

The surveyors visited 90 universities and colleges in 22 states and the District of Columbia. They found the problems of African students similar to those of other foreign students wishing to come into the United States. The difficulty in funds, they found to be "partly due to exchange control regulations and partly due to the apparent reluctance on the part of at least some of the authorities for a variety of reasons to have too large a number of colonial students educated in non-British schools."

**Students Doing Well**

The majority of the students were found to be doing well, with many on the Dean's list. The most attractive field appeared to be medicine, but the students were becoming increasingly aware of the fact that only a small percentage could ever get into medical schools either here or in British institutions.

The surveyors have since compiled a report on universities visited showing the cost per year, the library and laboratory facilities, and the fields of specialization offered. This booklet entitled, 'A Survey of African Students Studying in the United States' can be obtained from Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park ave., New York 17. N. Y.

# Reasons For Teachers' Exodus

By A. OMO. OKUBOYEJO

Thur. 5-2-58

West African Pilot

Anybody who is keenly interested in the educational development of this country will be painfully struck by the revelation made by Mr Nwasi Njoku, a Nigerian student in the United Kingdom, in the West African Pilot of April 13, 1950.

18a(2)

He deplored the situation which made teachers desert so noble a vocation for other professions which are more lucrative.

Going through his list, it will be found that most, if not all, of these men have been trained for the teaching profession and have taught for a considerable time before leaving the work which they so dearly loved.

The root cause of it all can be found in the conditions of service which are not so attractive as in other professions, and unless there is a change of outlook on the part of the employers, the noble profession will continue to lose most of its brightest members.

Lagos, Nigeria

In consequence thereof, education will suffer tremendously in Nigeria.

The teacher has to burn the mid-night oil to improve himself and his profession.

He scarcely earns a promotion, accelerated or otherwise, however excellent his work in the school may be; he has to crawl on to reach the maximum of his scale.

To him pension scheme or gratuity has no practical meaning.

I know many certificated teachers who have been in the service since 1923 or 1924 and are still below £240 per annum.

Many of those whom they taught are now in the senior service of the Government.

The anomalies in the teaching profession are so many and disgusting that they set the young ambitious teacher thinking about a change of profession.

If he becomes a graduate, he will be given £264 per annum as against £450 and £60 outfit allowance to his counterpart in the civil service.

To avoid this discrimination, he goes into a profession where he will be able to live on his own personal merit and enjoy the comforts of modern life.

The exodus of teachers will ever coutinue until these complaints are all removed.

EBUTE METTA.

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# Degree Of Doctor Of Laws Will Be Conferred On Dr Zik On June 9

West African Pilot

Wed. 6-7-50

## Unanimous Vote Taken At Howard University Board Of Trustees Meeting On April 25

Lagos, Nigeria

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 6.—Howard University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Doctor the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe on Friday, June 9, at 5.30 p.m. during its commencement exercises, according to Mr J. M. Nabritt, secretary of the university.

18a(2)

On Tuesday, April 25, the Board of Trustees of the university at its annual meeting unanimously voted to confer upon Dr Azikiwe this degree.

Howard University, with a student body well over 5,000, is primarily an institution for peoples of colour, but it attracts students from different parts of the world.

In its roster are students from British West Indies, British Guiana, Cuba, Canada, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Germany, Haiti, Liberia, Netherlands, Mexico, Panama, Poland, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and West Africa, in addition to students from forty out of the forty-eight states of the U.S.A.

On its Board of Trustees are Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, Lloyd K. Garrison, C. C. Spaulding (American Negro multi-millionaire), and Dr Channing H. Tobias (Executive Director of the Phelps Stokes Fund).

Dr Mordecai W. Johnson. D.D., LL.D., is President of the university.

Howard University conferred the LL.D. on Mr Norman Manley, K.C., the President of the Peoples National Party in Jamaica, in June 1947.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Zik studied at Howard University from April 1928 to June 1929 under Professor Ralph Bunche (now Director of Trustee Division of the United Nations) and Dr Alain Locke, the only living American Negro Rhodes scholar.

6-7-50

Among his contemporaries at Howard were Babajimi Adewakun, B.Sc. (now in the Education Department), Oluwaji Oladotun Coker, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E. (now Electrical Engineer), S. Bankole-Wright, B.A., B.D. (now Assistant Welfare Officer), Dr Ivan Lloyd, D.D.S. (now Member of the House of Representatives in Jamaica, B.W.I.), and Dr Yama Yamashita, D.D.S. (of Kobe, Japan).

He was a member of the Howard University athletic and cross country teams; together with Dr Hosea Akiki Nyabongo, B.Sc. (Howard), B.Litt., D. Phil. (Oxon) a native of Uganda, he won his university colours in swimming, being the University Back-Stroke Champion in 1928.

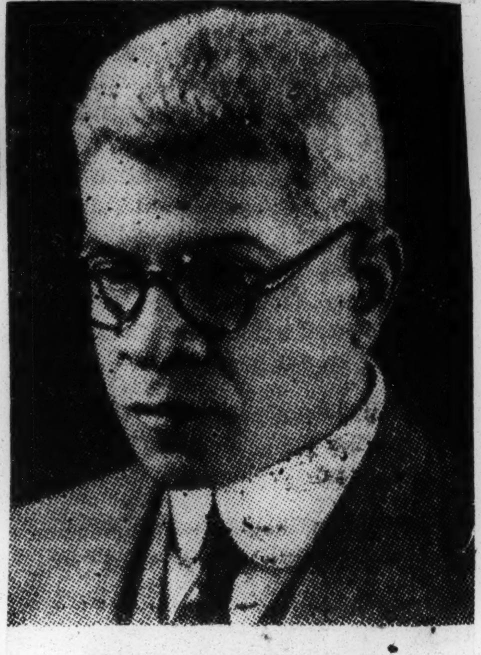
In accepting this high academic honour, Dr Azikiwe in a cablegram expressed his regret at being unable to be present in person, and added:

18a(2)

"With humility and deepest appreciation, I accept this honorary degree.

"Wishing the university continued success in the great crusade to emancipate a benighted race and crystallize common brotherhood."

When he re-visited his old university in January, this year. there were forty-five students from West Africa studying there, thirty of whom came from Nigeria, including the eldest son of Dr Akinola Maja, who is studying ceramics.



MR. C. C. SPAULDING

West African Pilot

American Negro multi-millionaire. He is one of the members on the Board of Trustees of Howard University in Washington, which will confer the degree of LL.D. on Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, a former student.

6-7-50

18a (2) 1950

# Alpheus Ndlovu Is First Zulu Lawyer

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—The first African to receive the LL. B. degree from the University of Capetown was Alpheus Ndlovu, 31, when he gathered here recently.

If Ndlovu carries out his plan to practice in Port Elizabeth, he will be the first non-European practicing lawyer in South Africa.

18a (2)

The struggle of this young African has been a steady one to attain the realization of his ambition.

The Cape Peninsula Joint Council for Europeans and Africans paid his fees to become a law student in 1944, and have been helping him since.

Some of the difficulties which are expected to be met by the new lawyer were pointed out by a European graduate of his class.

"Africans, on whom he will rely almost entirely, may often fear that an African, pleading in courts, staffed entirely by European officers, will have little chance, and they will prefer to be defended by Europeans.

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NATIVE BECOMES ATTORNEY IN SOUTH AFRICA — CAPETOWN, South Africa: The first native to be admitted to practice law in South Africa took the oath and became an advocate of the Supreme Court. He is Alpheus Mfanamuni Ndlovu, the son of a Zulu laborer, who never went to school. The small court where the vacation sittings of the Supreme Court are held was crowded with interested spectators as the application for Mr. Ndlovu's admission was made to Justice de Villiers by D. M. Buchanan, Chancellor of the University, who is shown capping the first native attorney. — (Keystone Photo).

18a (2)

2-5-50

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# South Africa Enrols First Zulu Lawyer

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 11 (R). — The son of a Zulu labourer, who never went to school, was today admitted as an Advocate of the Supreme Court in Cape Town.

He is Alpheus Mfanamuni Ndlovu.

18a (2)

He was the first of his race to become a practising barrister in South Africa.

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# Rev. Solaru Delivers Message Of UNESCO To N.U.T. Confab

Mon. 1-16-50

The importance of teachers starting now to build the Nigerian nation and the fact that the multiplicity of Nigerian languages is no barrier to Nigeria's progress, were impressed on the nineteenth annual conference of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (held recently in Lagos) by the Rev. T. T. Solaru, M.A., B.D. (London).

18a (2)

Rev Solaru was addressing the conference on the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, to whose 1949 conference he was the lone Nigerian member on the United Kingdom Delegation.

It will be recalled that as a result of representations made by the Nigerian Union of Teachers, who called upon the Government of Nigeria and the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take such steps as would associate Nigeria with the activities of the UNESCO, the Rev T. T. Solaru, M.A., B.D., was appointed to serve as Nigerian representative on the United Kingdom delegation to the Beirut UNESCO Conference and to attend the UNESCO Seminar at Ashridge on teacher-training

Addressing the N.U.T. conference in the Cathedral Central School, Lagos, Mr Solaru spoke on the activities of the UNESCO and recounted his experiences at the Beirut UNESCO Conference.

Membership of the UNESCO, he said, is limited to the self-governing countries and so Nigeria, which has not yet achieved that status, could not send its delegation to the UNESCO Conferences.

He therefore attended as a member of the United Kingdom delegation, and could not rightly express a point of view contrary to the mandate given to the United Kingdom delegation.

In his speech to the UNESCO Conference, Mr Solaru went on, he stated that the views of the colonial peoples could best be expressed by accredited representatives of the colonial peoples appointed by themselves, and would appreciate early steps to secure representatives possessing such qualifications.

The UNESCO, he said, was a storehouse of experience and expert information and advice on educational, scientific and cultural questions, and nations were free to draw upon it according to their need.

The multiplicity of Nigerian languages, he said, was erroneously looked upon as a barrier to progress.

China, Switzerland, Belgium and Denmark, he added, have each more than one language and yet they are among the leading nations of the world.

Nigeria in this view should develop its leading languages and produce literature and textbooks in them.

Reporting on the UNESCO Seminar on Teacher-Training held at Ashridge, Mr Solaru referred to the various groups set up to study:

(1) Social development — (a) teaching child growth and development, and (b) the teacher as a person and implications of recruitment;

(2) Education of teachers for social understanding (training institutions, curriculum, attitudes and post-college training); and (3) training in international understanding.

Concluding, Mr Solaru dealt with the question of text books.

The message which he wished to bring from the Ashridge Seminar to the Nigerian teachers was the importance of starting now to build Nigerian nationhood.

# Dignitaries Of Lagos Attend 19th Conference Of The N.U.T.

West African Pilot, 1-5-50

Yesterday Wednesday, January 4, at the C.M.S. Grammar School hall, Lagos, 162 delegates of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, representing an estimated membership of 21,000 scattered all over the country, met at the formal opening of their nineteenth annual conference, with Rev. I. O. Ransome-Kuti. President of the union in the chair.

Lagos, Nigeria

The invitees who attended included His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Stuart Macpherson, the Right Rev. Leo Taylor, the Right Rev. L. G. Vining, Rev. M. O. Dada, Sir Adeyemo Alakija, Mr R. McL. Davidson (the Director of Education), Miss G. Plummer, Dr J. B. Jeffery of London University Institute of Education, and Mr H. Cooper, Public Relations Officer.

### EDUCATION FOR ALL

In an address of welcome to the Governor and the invitees, Mr E. E. Esua gave a brief historical review of the growth of educational boards in the country and pleaded that if by an act of Parliament the United Kingdom could provide education to all its citizens, Nigeria too could do likewise for her youths.

According to Mr Esua, the best way to approach the problem was to build adequate number of schools,, provide adequate staff and equipment in addition to making the teaching profession an attractive one for the best brains of the country to be available.

He regretted the disparity as existed in the working conditions of teachers and those of other workers and appealed to the Governor as any other Scotsman with a deep traditional interest in education to help the teachers in the country's educational drive.

### SCHOOLS AND THE PEOPLE

Lamenting the scarcity of secondary schools for girls, Mr Esua revealed that for a population of about 16,000,000 people in the Western and Northern Provinces, there were just only two of such institutions.

Rev. Wilkinson, Educational Adviser to the Protestant Mission, spoke of the growth in education in the country and expressed the view that the nation in its adolescent period requires to be handled with care, circumspection and control by the combination of all men of goodwill who have the interest of the country at heart.

In his opinion, the best way of directing this educational growth or of meeting the problems of Nigeria's national adolescent, was to have the schools in touch with community life.

Rural education, the relation of progress in school with the influence at home, local government and side show organisations, should be encouraged by teachers in their various spheres of activities.

### TEACHERS AND SALARIES

The Right Rev. Leo. Taylor felt that the teaching profession could not correctly be seen as a field that should attract people by the high salaries of those in it, but that it was a field for a higher sense of satisfaction in pushing forward the good of others.

There was, he admitted, the moral difficulty of having teachers who would not be bothered about the attraction of wealth and power, but there were also those teachers who were not feeding the flock but were fattening themselves on the flock, thereby desecrating the noble aspects of the teaching profession and its responsibilities.

He was not opposed to increased pay for teachers, but it was his duty to encourage all faithful teachers to continue in the crusade of winning the world for God.

Those who took to teaching as a means to securing other employment or of achieving unworthy ends should, in his opinion, be outside the profession.

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## Liberian Gets Master's

18(2)

Stephen James Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, who was awarded the master of business administration degree from Atlanta University. President Rufus Clement shakes his hand. Johnson, who earned a certificate at the University of London, has accepted a position with the Citizens Trust Co.. of Atlanta.

# Baptist Mission Observe Their 1st Hundred Years In Nigeria

West African Pilot

Mon. 9-4-50

## Historic Meeting Attended By Distinguished Delegates From The United States Of America

[illegible]

ABEOKUTA, Sept. 3.—Another chapter was opened in the history of missionary work in Nigeria last week when the Baptist people celebrated their hundred years anniversary in Nigeria. The event which was coupled with the denomination's annual convention took place in the First Baptist Church, Ago-Ijaye, and lasted a whole week.

Prior to the fixed day, delegates from the North, East, West and South were pouring into the town.

Accompanied by an American press-photographer (Dr Seet) over twelve delegates from the United States arrived by plane and took part in the celebration.

It was during a combined evening service that Rev (now Dr) Ira N. Patterson, General Secretary of the Nigerian Baptist Convention, presented the visitors to the gathering.

Among them were Dr George Green, who worked for over thirty years in Nigeria as a medical missionary, Rev and Mrs George Sadler of the Ogbomosho Baptist College and seminary fame, Dr Duke McCall, Pastor of Dallas First Baptist Church and Dr M. T. Rankin, Executive Secretary to the Southern Baptist Convention in Nashville.

Dr Rankin who served the foreign mission in China, preached the centenary sermon.

A notable event in the programme of the celebration was a play entitled "The Life of Mrs Lumbley"

Mrs C. G. Lumbley was one of the early missionaries who worked and died for Africa. She founded Idi-Aba Baptist Girls' School at Abeokuta.

It was acted by the old girls of Mrs Lumbley.

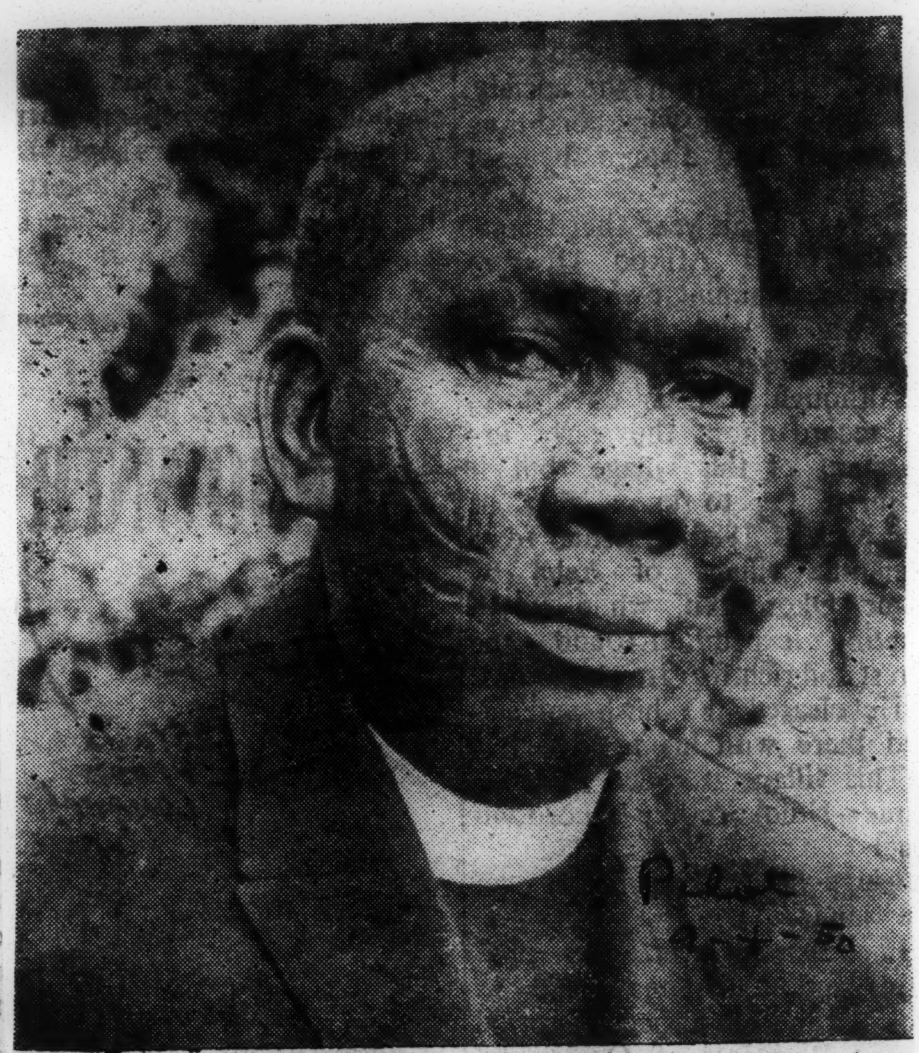
Other highlights were seminary graduation exercises, the Women Missionaries' Union of Nigeria presentation of an address to Miss Neale C. Young, nicknamed "A mother in Israel."

Miss Young, who landed in Nigeria about twenty-five years ago, is still advocating for the education of mothers and mothers-to-be.

The pilgrimage to the graves and the unveiling of markers at "Alabama," Okesaje, the old girls' social gathering arranged by Miss May Perry, Principal of Idi-Aba Girls' School, and the conferment of the doctorate degree on Rev. I. N. Patterson.

The historical event was brought to a close with an "in memoriam" service for the past missionaries who died for the cause of Nigeria.

The service was conducted by Rev. J. A. Adediran, a relict of the old Baptist Mission.



REVEREND J. A. ADEDIRAN

Relict of the old Baptist Mission and one of the early converts at Ogbomosho in Nigeria, he attended the centenary celebration and took part in the programme of events.

Onatade Photo.

MISS MAY PERRY

Principal of the Baptist Girls' High School, Idi-Aba, Abeokuta. She was there in 1924, when Governor Clifford opened the building.

Onatade Photo.

18a(3) 1950

# Health Mission to Liberia as Guide for Point-4 Plan

Afro-American

Sat. 5-13-50

Baltimore, Md.

## Surveys Show 600,000 in Republic Have Malaria; Smallpox Already Under Control

WASHINGTON

Pioneer work of the United States public health mission to Liberia will provide a valuable guide in planning health projects to other underdeveloped areas under the proposed Point-Four program, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing has said.

Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter, director of the Liberian mission, who recently returned to the United States to consult with the officials of the Public Health Service, has outlined programs for the control and elimination of the main disease problems faced by Liberians.

18a(3)

He reports that malaria is the principal health hazard. Surveys show that nearly 600,000 Liberians are infected with malaria parasites. The disease has a disastrous effect on the country's economy since the infected persons are either unable to work, or work at a handicap.

An intensive malaria control program, based on an attack on the malaria carrying mosquito with DDT, has been carried out in the Monrovia area. Tests of the effectiveness of chloroquine, an anti-malaria drug, also have been conducted.

The mission operates a model clinic in Monrovia, where 21,000 patients were treated last year. The mission has completed a program of vaccination against smallpox. In 1946-47 the country was attacked by a severe smallpox epidemic. Today it is difficult to find a Liberian who has not been vaccinated.

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# Arbitration Told Workers Regard Burutu As Island Of Regrets

West African Pilot

## Witness Says Employees Labour Without Any Hope Of Ever Leaving The Place

On the portals of the nineteenth century leper colony of Molokai is written the famous inscription—"Let those who enter here leave hope behind." The Bairamian Tribunal yesterday, heard stories along similar lines when Paul Kwaku Phillips, a U.A.C. technician from Burutu, gave evidence.

Sat. 9-2-50

Phillip said Burutu was known as the "Island of Regrets" to those who work there, because no U.A.C. employee at Burutu ever cherised the hope of leaving the place.

Speaking of the misery of U.A.C. Burutu employees, Phillip said that there was nothing like transfer to another station, water was on ration, two kerosene tins a day for each worker.

WORK AND NO HOPE

At Burutu, he said, men worked without any hope of a transfer until old age, when a meagre pension of thirteen or nineteen shillings per month is granted after the simple act of calling up such an employee and looking into his face to arrive at the correct pension payable.

There was no room for argument or reasoning with the management, which was always justified for whatever measure taken against an employee.

Of the floating staff of which the witness is one, it was said that they worked seven days a week—no Sundays, public holidays, overtime pay, or allowance of any kind.

Mr W. H. Porter, he said, visited the market at Burutu from which the workers bought, just before the strike.

Porter went to obtain first hand knowledge of prices of foodstuff.

After he had seen the high prices, Mr Porter was alleged to have said that there was no good in increasing wages as that would cause inflation.

Rather, Mr Porter said the best thing to do was to make an arrangement to provide workers with foodstuff brought from outside Burutu,, but nothing was done.

After speaking of the bad conditions of service and fruitless efforts made by the branch union to remedy the situation, the next line followed was the recent strike.

RUBBER ESTATE

Effiong Eyo, another union witness, also told of the hard conditions at Ikotumbo Rubber Estate, Calabar, where he works.

An overseer, he said that he sometimes acted for the Divisional Manager in his absence but got no extra renumeration, save his salary of fourteen pounds.

Witness claimed that most European Divisional Managers were trained by him.

These men confessed that they had no experience in plantation work, the witness added.

Yet they were paid a starting salary of five hundred pounds per year.

Eyo favoured equal pay for equal work.

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# Founder Of McCord Hospital Dies In United States

Bantu World

18a(3)

Dr. James B. McCord, founder of the wellknown McCord Hospital in Durban, died last week at his home at Oakham, Massachusetts, U. S. A. at the age of 80. Regarded as Natal's greatest medical missionary, Dr. McCord first came to South Africa with his wife 52 years ago. Sat. 10-14-50

Together they laboured among the Zulu people for 41 years, and together must be given most of the credit for breaking down the hold of the witch-doctors and teaching the Zulus the value of Western medicine.

Johannesburg South Africa

The McCord Zulu Hospital, one of the finest in the Union, is a popular training centre for African nurses, it also cares for an average of 280 in-patients a day, and 50,000 out-patients a year.

It has 12 doctors and 150 general nurses, midwives and trainees. So great is its reputation that sick Africans travel hundreds of miles to enter its doors.

Bantu World

Date 11-15-50

Johannesburg

19a(3)

# HEALTH COUNCIL DISCUSSES AFRICAN WELFARE

**During the fourth meeting of the National Health Council, which met in Pietermaritzburg (Oct. 30—November 2), there were frequent references to matters affecting the health of Africans.**

For a whole day the Council discussed a five year programme drawn up by the South African Tuberculosis Association, which included regular increases in hospital accommodation, the establishment of 15 T.B. settlements similar to FOSA near Durban, with full facilities for the training of nurses and nurse-aids. The Council strongly supported the contention that African staff must be trained to nurse African patients, but that service conditions need to be greatly improved. Attention was also given to the duty of providing for the families of T.B. sufferers while they are in hospital, so that they have no cause to worry that during the long hospital period wives and children will lack means of support.

Dr. F. S. Drewe, formerly of the Holy Cross Mission hospital, Pondoland, presented an important memorandum on the healthful effect of school feeding, and secured the support of the Council to a request to the Minister that the scheme should be restored for all school children.

The Rev. A. W. Blaxall had two resolutions, both of which were passed unanimously by the Council.

### Movable Units

The first pointed out that many African villages are so far from any sort of hospital or clinic that disease is making serious inroads into the lives of the people. A table was presented giving figures from villages in Sekukuniland recently examined by two specialists, one for eyes and the other for ears, noses and throats.

The resolution urged that a moveable unit should be organized which could visit a village for several months and then go on to another village. The unit to consist of specially equipped motor vehicles, staffed by a doctor, a nurse and a social worker.

Attached to the unit a panel of specialists to be available for visits of a week or two to deal with cases needing specialised treatment.

The Council was greatly impressed with this suggestion and instructed its Standing Committee to work out details and cost, and then present it to the Minister of Health with an urgent request that an experimental unit be put into the field as soon as possible.

### Mental Defective Problem

Mr. Blaxall's second resolution was concerned with a very urgent matter, namely the need for a State institution where mental defective Africans, and other non-Europeans, can be accommodated. In a memorandum supporting the resolution the difference between those who are mentally disordered (mad) and those who are mentally defective, or feeble-minded was emphasised, and it was maintained that the care of these unfortunate persons places a great burden on overcrowded homes, as well as creating a danger to the public because mentally defective young people often [illegible] evil habits and become criminals.

It was pointed out that South Africa finds it necessary to have two large institutions for mentally defective persons from the European population of 2½ million, so the fact that there are no institutions for similar people from the 9 million non-Europeans must either mean that they are mentally healthier than Europeans, or that the country is grossly neglecting its duty. At the end of a vigorous discussion it was decided to ask the Minister of Health to make provision for such an institution in the next vote for mental Health services.

Other matters discussed included Nursery Schools, training of midwives, the distribution of milk, bread, meat and other foods. The training of dentists, chemists, health inspectors and other essential personnel. In all these matters it was strongly maintained that the needs of all sections of the community must be given equal attention.

18a (3) 1950

Bantu World Sat.

Front row: (seated from left to right) Nurses Angeline Poswa, Rose Ramaeshane, Gertrude Molise and Rachel Rensburg. Back row: (standing from l to r) Nurses Violet Molise, Ada Mbanga and Beauty Selela. Johannesburg South Africa

These nurses have successfully completed their full course of training at the Baragwanath Hospital, Johannesburg, and are at present working there before taking up new appointments.

# FOUR NON-EUROPEAN NURSES WIN HONOURS

18a (3)

Bantu World

Sat. 1-14-50

Johannesburg South Africa

Seven out of the eight candidates presented by the Baragwanath Non-European Hospital, Johannesburg, have passed the final nursing examination written towards the end of last year. The names of the successful candidates are: Violet Molise of Pretoria, Rachel Rensburg of Krugersdorp, Roseline Ramaeshane of Mafeking, Angeline Poswa of Kingwilliamstown, Beauty Selela of Matatiele and Ada Mbanga of Umtata.

When our representative called at the Baragwanath Hospital, there was not much excitement among the nurses in connection with their success at the examination, but they all expressed the hopes of still furthering their studies and to do all that lies within their powers for their people in the new centres of call.

No definite decision, however, has been made between them and the matron as to where they will take up new appointments.

The matron said that the results have shown a good percentage passes. Of the 124 candidates presented for the preliminary nurses' examination, 77 passed. Four scored distinction.

The four nurses who passed with honours are: Natalia Mankai, Pauline Moleko, Joan Mtirara and Cadija Nagdee, an Indian. There were 33 who were unsuccessful.

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# £50 PRIZE WILL HELP EDUCATE ANN AND PAMELA

18a (3)

Bantu World Sat. 4-1-51

In our picture you see Mrs. Lena A. Msimang with Ann and Pamela first prize-winners in the Mother and Child Competition. Ann (right) and Pamela (left) have not yet started school. When they do start, Mrs Msimang says, the fifty pounds will be a big help to give them a good start in life. Mrs. Msimang is very thankful to the donor of the prize, the manufacturers of Bu-tone Cream who sponsored the entire competition.

A special announcement will be made soon of the date when the first three prizes will be presented.

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# Understanding Your People

Mochochonono

(The Comet)

Sat. 4-22-50

Maseru Basutoland

Addressing the Nursing Trainees who had completed their courses at the Maseru Hospital on the 31st March last Dr D. Vollet, Director of Medical Services in Basutoland among other things said: "If any permanent advance in health conditions is to be made, the people themselves, and not only the men, but the women also, must be encouraged to interest themselves and be trained to participate fully in all health services. If the benefits of preventive medicine are to be brought to the mass of the Basuto, the necessary personnel should be drawn from the people themselves. It is only thus that the people can succeed in really gaining the full confidence of the public. It is a matter of understanding your own people and also of being understood by them." To illustrate what he meant the Director of Medical Services went on to state that "last year, the international Noble prize for medicine was awarded to a Portuguese doctor. Now let us suppose'' the Doctor proceeded, "that this Portuguese doctor went to China and opened up a practice in a rural community there. It is most likely that he would turn out to be a failure. Why?'' Asked the Doctor, Because the Chinese people would prefer to have a simple Chinese doctor to treat them, in spite of the fact that the Portuguese doctor possessed more knowledge and skill.

That the Director of Medical Services is making a wise approach to the rapid spread of health education to the Basuto nobody will deny. Many wise men know that and follow the principle because they know that they would be rewarded with good results in their effort. Unfortunately it seems, it is not many people, especially in Basutoland who believe and practice this principle though the Basuto have been asking for it for many years.

When the pioneer missionaries

came into this country they did not understand the language of the country and realized that lack of knowledge of the people's language was a great handicap. So they decided to train and educate a few Africans whom they will use to spread to other Africans their mission and doctrines, and they succeeded. It was by following that principle that Basutoland is today boasting of over seventy five per cent of children of school going age attending school and it is the only territory South of the Zambesi which boasts of such a record.

The same principle had from time to time, been advocated for the Agricultural Department to adopt in order to eccelerate progress in the improvement of agriculture which is so much needed, in a country which is barren of mineral wealth of any kind. We would that this department would take the example set by the Medical Department in order to ensure that desirable progress so needed in their department.

There was a time when the European complained that the Basuto want everything to be done for them instead of making some efforts to do things for themselves. Those days have passed—Today the Basuto are not only willing to do things for themselves, but believe that they will succeed more rapidly and at less expense than a European would. It is not because they under rate the skill of the Europeans, as others will think, but because they have realized the European handicaps in doing so. Handicaps which have come to be realized by the Director of Medical Services and a few others who belong to his school of thought. A large section of the Basuto people will be interested by what the Director has said and he will find them willing to back him up.

18a(3) 1950

# AFRICA'S WOMEN . . . Up AND Coming

1843

Defender
Dat 2-25-50
Chicago, Ill.

**Leah George, senior nurse at Nzega Hospital in Tanganyika.**

### By JOHN CARR-GREGG

**Women are playing a significant part in helping to change the age-old chartcter of British Africa from tribal ritual to a life in which education, science and hygiene have an ever-increasing share. Already many African women have made their way from the bush to become** nurses, lawyers and teachers.

Leah George, an African woman, was in her forties when she decided to become a nurse. After spending many months teaching hygiene, and treating women in isolated villages, she heard there was a course for midwives in Uganda, many miles to the north.

Before she could take the 3-year course, she had to learn Luganda, the language used in the classes. She mastered it, successfully completed the course and came to Nzega as a qualified nurse.

Nzega is a lonely settlement in the flat bushland of Western Tanganyika. Fifty miles from the nearest administrative headquarters, it consists of a few government offices, a school and a maternity hospital.

Defender

It is over ten years since Miss George first came to Nzega and enrolled as a student nurse. It was a good training ground for the wards were always crowded with cases of hookworm and malaria. Women walked 15 and 20 miles to have their confinement at the hospital.

Dat 2-25-50
Chicago Ill

This story of a middle-aged woman who spent three years as a schoolgirl is unusual even by Western standards. But in Africa, where women are only just beginning to emerge from centuries of ignorance and submission, it is a remarkable achievement.

In some areas, it is true, women have clearly defined rights and responsibilities. In Nigeria, the women of the Ibo people, for example, often play an influential part in the economic and political life of the community. But in most territories of British Africa the status of women is subordinate to that of men.

In the past men were largely concerned with the protection of their homes from the attacks of enemies and wild beasts. Women were valued only as workers and bearers of children. They were responsible for growing food for the family and, as mothers, for maintaining the manpower of the tribe.

Times have changed, but the tradition often remains. No respectable girl can remain unmarried and if a woman does not have children she is rejected as an outcast.

Generally speaking, wives are still treated as chattels; married at an early age, they are inherited by the husband's brother when they become widows.

Defying this tradition of silent docility and obedience, a number of courageous African women have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles of custom and environment, **especially in the 14 African territories administered by Britain.**

**One outstanding example may be found in the career of Dr. Susan Ofori-Atta**, who studied medicine in Britain at Edinburgh university, Scotland. After completing the 6-year course she became a hospital surgeon and later returned to become the Gold Coast's first woman doctor.

Another brilliant African, and one of the foremost women of her race is Miss Stella Thomas. After taking her bar examination in London, England, she went back to start a law practice in Nigeria. **In 1935, she was Africa's first woman lawyer.**

Today — still in her early thirties — Stella Thomas (Mrs. R. B. Marke) is a commissioner of the Supreme Court. As magistrate of the municipal area of Lagos, capital city of Nigeria, she has powers of jurisdiction over 70,000 Africans and Europeans.

At present the number of such women with distinguished professional careers remains small. As in England until recent decades, education for girls has lagged behind education of boys, and the scarcity of women students reflects the lack of educated women.

The custom of early marriage is one of the chief factors which has retarded co-educational progress in Africa. Because of traditional prejudice, there are few unmarried women. Thus there is a corresponding shortage of teachers, nurses and welfare workers.

There are also difficulties of climate and geography. With populations often sparsely scattered over vast territories where roads are rendered impassable by seasonal rains, regular school attendance is sometimes impossible. At the Tabora Girls' Boarding school in Tanganyika, students come from as far afield as the Rhodesian border, 300 miles away. There is no railroad and in bad weather they may have to walk over a hundred miles, carrying their possessions.

Despite this, emancipation from age-old traditions of inferiority is making steady progress. In the Sudan, for example, an encouraging rate of progress may be seen. Free schools for girls started 29 years ago. In 1921 there were only five schools. Just before World War II there were 43. Today, there are 80 with 10 more planned for next year.

Education for women is now recognized as essential for the social and political advancement of all British-administered territories in Africa. Women students may now enter Uganda's Makerere college in competitive examination with men and in all African dependencies government - salaried women education officers have been appointed. Those women, some of them Africans, are responsible for establishing new girls' schools, maternity clinics and welfare centers.

Typical of many projects aimed at helping the women in isolated rural districts is the Women's center at Riyom in northern Nigeria.

Here daily cooking classes are held at which special emphasis is placed on the use of nutritional foodstuffs. Every day groups of 30 to 50 women walk to Riyom from distant farms to learn spinning and weaving, hygiene and child welfare.

Many influences are at work in loosening the fetters of ignorance which have held African women in subjection for centuries. In the towns the establishment of a cash economy tends to weaken the dependence of women on their husbands and increased industrialization is hastening the process.

There are indications that the African people themselves are beginning to break with the tradition of female inferiority.

In the Nyeri District of Kanya, the Native council of the Kikuvus recently appointed a woman, Cecilia Mukaki, to the Welfare committee. She was the first woman to be given a position of responsibility in this area.

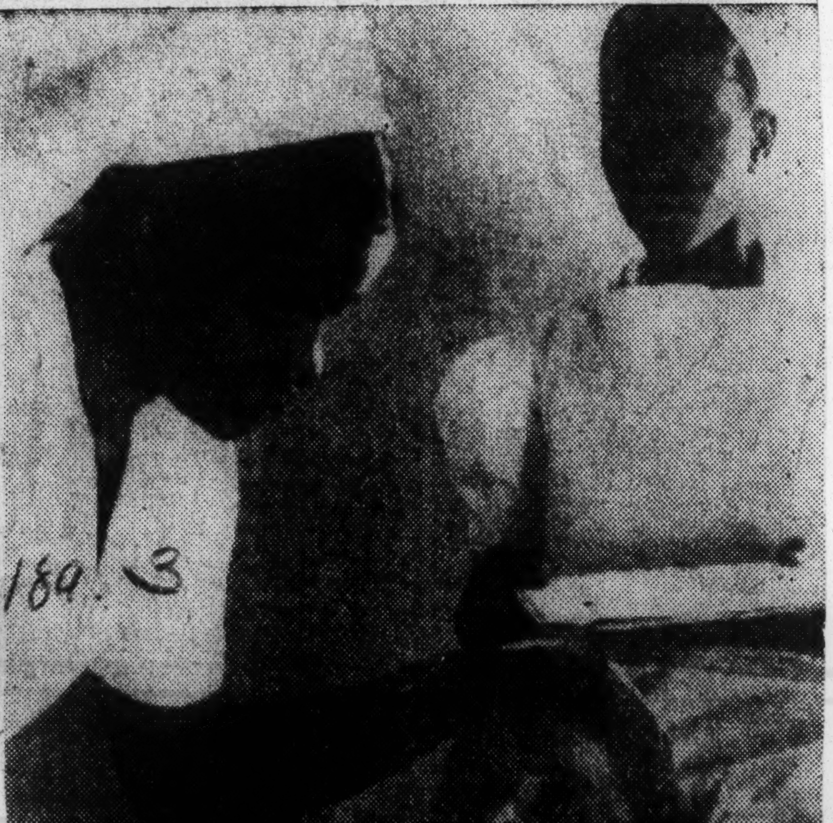
Even more significant was the decision of the Basutoland council to elect Regent Mantsebo Seeiso as paramount chief. This is the first time a woman has been entrusted with the government of the Basuto people. Mantsebo Seeiso today rules a country of 11,700 square miles.

Meanwhile, many thousands of women are training as nurses and midwives. With their trained minds and skilled hands, they are a living proof of the benefits brought by modern education.

As women like Leah George win the confidence and respect of their own people, freedom from ancient prejudice is slowly being won in countless villages throughout the continent.

A local chief brings his family for medical attention—proof of the fine reputation of the hospital and of the medical care given there.

A familiar sight is Leah leading a group of student nurses to morning classes.



184. 3

Patients on the danger list are frequently left in the care of Leah George, who is a fully qualified nurse.

18a(4) 1950 Bantu World

# How World News Comes To The Bantu World Offices

18 a (4)

Bantu World
Oct 11-1950
Johannesburg
weekly

The Bantu World, in keeping with the growing demands for greater coverage of local and overseas news has become a member of the South African Press Association, thus ensuring our readers of the best possible service available in the country. Shown is a Bantu World sub-editor examining a message which had just been transmitted from the S.A.P.A. office in Johannesburg. A local news item sent from, say Cape Town, can be received in the Bantu World offices in a matter of a few minutes after transmission from Cape Town, as can all foreign news which is first flashed by radio to Reuters in London and then immediately radioed to S.A.PA. in Johannesburg. The telex-machine in the picture receives messages purely by the impulse of electricity. An operator can make contact with the S.A P.A. office by use of the keyboard which is modelled on similar lines to a typewriter.

## Four Gold Coast Journalists Leave For The United Kingdom

8-22-50

ACCRA, Aug. 21.—Four Gold Coast newspapermen left yesterday by air for the United Kingdom as part of the Colonial Office scheme to enable colonial journalists to have sight seeing in the United Kingdom.

One of them is an editor, Mr Samuel Arthur of the Ashanti Pioneer, one is a reporter of the Daily Echo, Mr Thompson, a freelance, Mr Moses Danquah and one Boi-Doku, the Acting Manager of the Statesman's Press and Publishing Company.

Only last week, Mr H. K. Mould, Assistant Editor of the Spectator Daily and Mr Joe Welson, Sub-Editor of the West African Monitor, arrived from the United Kingdom on Government scholarship where they attended the Polytechnic Institute in London and completed a year's course in journalism.

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## Gold Coast African Press Representatives Ask For The Help Of Their Government

ACCRA, Oct. 25.—Representatives of the entire country's press met the PRO recently to discuss what assistance Government could give to the African press including jobbing establishments, according to the Spectator Daily.

The Public Relations Officer, who was assisted by the Government Printer, Mr G. Worthington, and the Director of Supplies, Colonel Vidal, explained to the meeting what Government was prepared to do in principle, subject to the approval of the Finance Committee and the Industrial Development Corporation.

18a (4)

Government, it was disclosed, was having the matter of newsprint supply well in hand.

10-2

Apart from the usual quota for the country, importers might be able to get over and above what supplies could be needed, from soft currency areas.

Even, as regards machinery, the Government had agreed in principle to allocate dollars to importers for what might be needed from the United States, if it was found necessary.

With regard to loans to the press, Colonel Vidal explained how the system worked, and assured the meeting that assistance in this respect would be obtained from the Industrial Development Corporation upon security.

It was suggested that the five percentum interest on such loans was too high and should be fixed at three per cent.

Representations would be made to Government accordingly, the Public Relations Officer said.

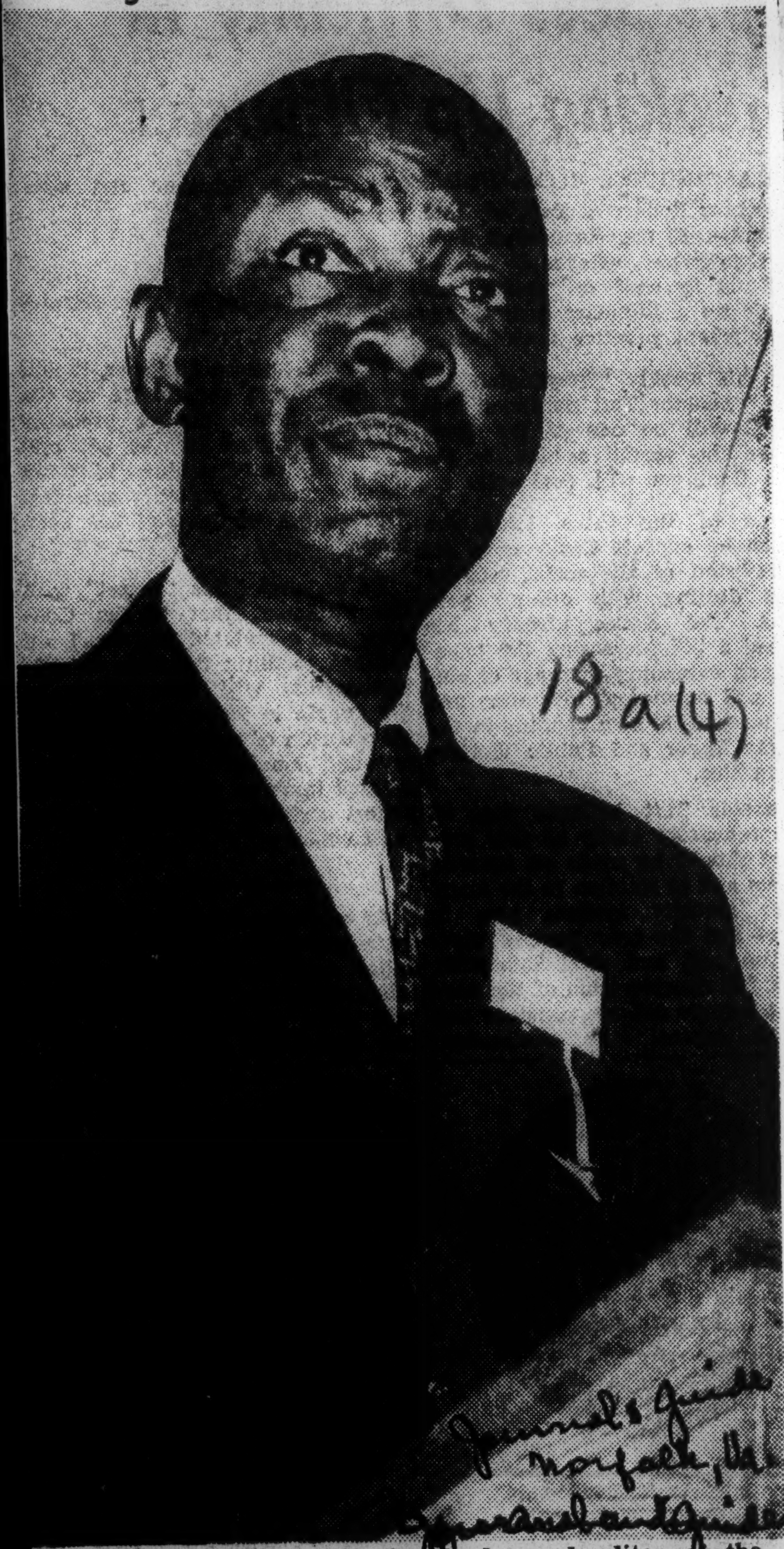
Repayment of loans, it was also agreed, in principle, should not start until the machinery for which the loan was obtained had been installed.

According to the present arrangement, repayment should start six months after the installation of machinery.

These were the main points agreed upon in principle yesterday, until further communication had been received from Government.

18a (4) 1950 West African Pilot - Nigerian Eastern Mail

## "Nigerian Ghandi" Pleads For Africa



18 a (4)

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va
Journal and Guide

Nmandi Azikiwe, Nigerian leader and editor of the West African Pilot told a packed audience of Washington teachers and civic leaders, and out-of-town delegates to the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Conclaves, that "imperialism must be destroyed wherever it rears its head in Africa" where natives, he charges, "are held in a wilderness of European bondage."

[illegible]

Phi Delta Kappa sorors passed a resolution to work with Africans toward total freedom for all.

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## Wanted To Buy

Copies of the *NIGERIAN EASTERN MAIL*, issues of September 13, 1947; January 3 and September 25, 1948; August 6, November 26 and December 17, 1949. Reasonable offers. 10-14-50

Send these copies to the Editor, ***N. E. Mail, Box 57, Calabar.***

18a (5) 1950

# Attempt Is Made On Mrs Olabisi Awoonor Renner's Life For Taking Part In Politics

ACCRA, Dec. 17.—A series of threatening letters being received by her as a result of the lady's selection as one of the CPP candidates culminated in the attempted assassination of Mrs Olabisi Awoonor Renner, Barrister-at-Law and wife of Dr Bankole Awoonor Renner, the much travelled Socialist intellectual and political leader.

According to the Daily Graphic, the attempt was made on a Sunday.

Just before midnight that day, Mrs Renner heard somebody banging on the front door.

She went to answer herself, and came upon a man desiring to see her. Mon. 12-18-50

Because he refused to entreaties to call in the morning, she asked him to enter.

When they got inside, the stranger asked Mrs Renner why she wanted to interfere in Gold Coast politics, a mere woman and a foreigner instead of giving top-ranking native-born politicians a chance. 18a(5)

He grabbed her by the throat and knocked her down, kicking her as well.

If she did not withdraw her name from the list, he told Mrs Renner, he would return next day to kill her.

While returning from her sister-in-law's house, Mrs Renner was told next morning by her lady clerk, who had enquired of Mrs Renner at home, that she saw a man coming down the stairway and asking for her, pointing out that he had come to keep a promise.

The police are on the job.

Mon. 12-18-50

18a(5)

West African Pilot

MRS BISI RENNER

Barrister-at-Law. An unknown man has tried to assassinate her over Gold Coast politics.

# Ijaw Women Form Tribal Association

18a(5)

The Ijaw Women's Association has recently been formed in Lagos. West African

Over 100 women were present at the inaugural meeting when a resolution was adopted to the effect that the newly formed association should seek to champion the cause of mutual understanding amongst women.

The association has therefore pledged to promote the welfare of all women of the Ijaw tribe and to fight for all such women who may be deprived of their rights. 12-9-50

Mrs Ifi Wachi was elected first president, with Madam Feidei Oputa as Vice President.

Other officers are Mr A. F. M. Okosi, Secretary; Mesdames Clarice Zikeye, Assistant Secretary, and Kparematei Agbonfu, Treasurer.

Unofficial members of the executive committee include Mesdames Wurubo Uzeke, Ogboyanu Egberi, Duninigha Kurogadagha, Tolikiya Nesika, Oyamokumo Torubiri, Ukuali Okitikori, Toli Eke, Profit Amainderi, Iwale, Siloko, Animefa Igbin, Velia Okorowanta, and Sambe Agida.

18a(5)

West African Pilot

Thurs. 12-7-50

COUNCILLOR H. LAWSON

According to schedule approved on the rotational scheme of municipal councillorship, she retires on October 15, 1952.

# Period Of Retirement For Councillors Are Now Fixed

The period of service and retirement of Councillors of the new LTC has been fixed and approved by the general meeting of the LTC. West African

Councillors due to retire on October 15, 1951, are Alhaj Issa Williams "A" Ward; A O Lawson, "B" Ward; Nduka Eze "C" Ward; J I Talabi "D" Ward; L U Agonsi "E" Ward; G C Nzeribe "F" Ward; D Awode "G" Ward; and L Moore "H" Ward.

The following Councillors will retire on October 15, 1952: 12-7-50

A Y Ojikutu "A" Ward; F R A Williams "B" Ward; A Ajala "C" Ward; M Martins "D" Ward; A J Marinho "E" Ward; F U Anyiam "F" Ward; G Awobiyi "G" Ward; Mrs H Lawson "H" Ward. Lagos Nigeria

Due to retire after three years, October 15, 1953, which is the normal span of life of the present council are: 18a(5)

J A Ogunbiyi "A" Ward; Oba Adeniji Adele "B" Ward; I Olorun-Nimbe (Mayor) "C" Ward; M Ojike "D" E A O Bright "E" Ward; T O S Benson "F" Ward; S Maduike "G" Ward and A Adedoyin "H" Ward.

18a (5) 1950

# African League Tells Off Daily Mirror On Reds In Nigeria

West African Pilot

wed. 11-1-50

## Letter Says Africans Have Right To Accept Or Reject Whatever Ideology They Choose

**LONDON, Oct. 31.—Because the "Daily Mirror" is getting panicky about the circulation of Communist literature in Nigeria, the African League has told that paper to mind its own business.**

18a(5)

A letter written by Publicity Officer W. D. Colley to the Editor of the "Mirror" reads:

"We have been reading with interest your reports on the publication of 'Soviet News' which is being circulated in Nigeria.

### GETTING PANICKY

"The acceptance of this pamphlet by the African people in Nigeria seems to cause you some uneasiness instead of the people who read it in Nigeria.

"This uneasiness which seems to drive you to whip up hysteria is indeed unnecessary.

"For there is no good whatsoever for you to get panicky over the whole affair.

"Nigeria is a country which happens to belong to the African people and therefore reserve the right to accept or reject whatever paper — Right or Left, Conservative or Communist — its people shall read.

"It is not a matter for the British Government, neither is it for the 'Daily Mirror' to decide what kind of paper the Africans in Nigeria or Africa as a whole should read,

"If the 'Daily Mirror' can be imported into Nigeria or any other African territory although its views are not acceptable, why then should not the 'Soviet News' or 'African Arrow' (African League) be read especially when the views expressed in these papers are similar to the African point of view.

"What you seem to advocate is that no paper which does not carry pro-British propaganda should be read by Africans.

"This makes a mockery of democracy.

"Democracy teaches that people have the right to choose the kind of literature that they shall read and more important, the form of Government that shall rule over them.

West African Pilot

"This kind of hysteria which dominates the lives of the American peoples must not find place anywhere in 'British occupied territories.' 11-1-50

"If the attempt is made, there is no doubt that repulsive action will be the answer.

### ONLY WAY

"The only and best way to counter-attack the 'Soviet propaganda' is to produce a pamphlet showing the inaccuracies of its contents and to prove to the Africans that their participation in the next war really concerns them.

"Africans believe that the 'war' in Korea is more of intervention by imperialist powers rather than war as such, and for that matter they oppose the use of African soldiers in such a war.

"Intervention of any kind particularly in a people's way of life with a view to replacing it with an alien way of life is absurd.

"The 'Daily Mirror' should mind its own business.

"It was probably this interference into other people's business which cost its editor a heavy penalty.

### ENGLISH PROBLEMS

"There are many problems in England which should engage its attention.

"For instance, the fight to establish real democracy in England which is at stake by the application of witch-hunting should be its campaign in order to interpret its true meaning to Africans.

"The British people would oppose any orders from abroad; why then should their Government impose their will on the Africans very soon?

"Stop this interference in Africa!"

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# Council Okays Formation Of Gold Coast National Congress

West African

18a(5)

KUMASI, Nov. 6. — The second session of the Joint Territorial Council meeting has issued a statement declaring its decision that a Gold Coast National Congress should be formed.

This decision was unanimously arrived at, after the views of political parties and other organisations which assembled for the first session in August last, together with the views of other bodies not represented at the first conference, had been ascertained.

On the subject of representations made to conference for the release of certain prisoners, the statement says that the Joint Territorial Council has decided to submit to Government for its consideration any appropriate petition from the said bodies, praying for and not demanding, the excercise of Governor's power of clemency in respect of such prisoners. Tues. 11-7-50

After commenting on the attitude of certain political representatives during the conference, the statement continues that in order to organise the country on an orderly and nation-wide basis for the forthcoming elections and for the introduction of the new constitution, the Joint Territorial Council in conference with other bodies, has approved the appointment of a "protem" Executive and Steering Committee of the National Congress.

The committee is empowered to co-operate with every organisation which is willing to join the Gold Coast National Congress, in order to quicken the pace for the attainment of full self-government in the Gold Coast.

Appropriate arrangements for finance, says the statement, have been made. and power has been given to the Executive and Steering Committee to raise the necessary funds by public subscription and other means.

18a
(5)

West African Pilot

DR BANKOLE AWOONOR RENNER

Thurs. 12-21-50

Seen on the left shaking hands with a British friend, he has appealed to his CPP comrades from prison for protection for his wife, Mrs Olabisi Renner, who was recently attacked physically for political reasons.

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# Nkrumah Wants CPP Co-Operation And Renner Seeks Protection For His Wife

West African Pilot

Thurs. 12-21-50

ACCRA (Gold Coast), Dec 20.—In a nation-wide appeal issued from prison, Doctor Kwame Nkrumah, Chairman and Founder of the Convention People's Party, has asked all party members to avoid quarrels and to achieve unity within the ranks of the party.

Lagos Nigeria

This message was delivered by Mr Paul Tagoe who has just been released from prison where he was also serving sentence with Dr Nkrumah.

18a (5)

"No CPP member is going to the Assembly to make money, but for the liberation of the Gold Coast from foreign rule," he said.

He therefore advised that any candidate selected to stand for election should receive the support of all party members.

He vowed to fight for a united front.

Mr Tagoe also brought a message from Mr Bankole Awoonor Renner, who is also a political prisoner.

Mr Renner, he said, asked him to appeal to all party members to protect the life of his wife, Mrs Olabisi Renner and children so that no further attempt is made to assassinate them.

Meanwhile, an allegation that there is a split in the Convention People's Party has been denied by the chairman of the party's advisory committee, Mr T. Hutton Mills.

For sometime now desperate efforts have been made by opponents of the CPP to create the impression that there is disunity in the camp.

The Honourable Mr Kwesi Plange, a member of the party and also the youngest member of the Legislative Council, has denounced this propaganda of "evil-doers."

Another member, Councillor N. Yankah, also warned party members to beware of reading newspapers which had sinister motives, and absorbing their contents blindly.

Speaking on the assassination threat to Mrs Olabisi Renner, Mr N. A. Welbeck said that the CPP would take all possible measures to safeguard her wellbeing.

"If necessary," he said, "the CPP will provide a strong police force to guard her."

18a(5) 1950

# Africans Respond To Freedom Pleas

New York, N.Y. Age

18a(5)

Sat. 1-7-50 **By DAN BURLEY**

There is a tremendous enthusiasm in Nigeria, British West Africa, for the American Negro, in spite of the fact that there are some elements who, because of ignorance object to intervention by Americans, whom they group, not according to race and color but on considerations of nationality, Dr. Nnamdi (Zik) Azikiwe, spiritual leader of millions of native Africans, told the writer Friday in a visit to the New York Age. Editor and publisher, Dr. Azikiwe was tremendously impressed with the Free Africa, The Negro's Zion campaign of this paper, saying that it serves to awaken black people all over Africa as to the promise of greater unity and liberation through the efforts of Negroes in the U. S. A.

**Feeling of Oneness**

"What the New York Age is doing in reviving interest in freedom for Africa among American Negro is one of the most important programs of the age," he declared, adding that "I have been a bridge-span to bring about a feeling of one-ness between the American Negro and the Nigerians. The great majority of Nigerians," he said, "would welcome business and social contacts with American Negroes and they are very much impressed in my country by your voting power here."

Asked if any development of relations between American Negroes and Nigerians would foster the building of business in his land, Dr. Azikiwe declared, "it is very possible. America has a weapon: the kinship between the American Negro and the African. The British could not do anything about it. One reason for my being here is to get American Negroes interested in business in Nigeria.

**We Can Visit There**

"I would like to transport some Negroes to Nigeria because they have acquired the know-how in technical knowledge and skill. They have a knowledge of banking, some are agrarian experts, while others are highly trained engineers, draftsmen, etc. There is no immigration restrictions policy in Nigeria," he stated, "and therefore there is no objection to American Negroes going there. I have found it is not prohibited for Nigerians to come here in small numbers."

Dr. Azikiwe, who flew to the United States to be a guest speaker at the 35th anniversary celebration of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity at Washington last week, is also to be honored at a mass meeting at Abysinian Baptist Church. Dr. Azikiwe was educated in this country before returning to Africa to dedicate his life in the interest of freeing his people from foreign domination.

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# Sees Armed Rebellion By Natives

18a(5)

WASHINGTON — West Africa's millions are tired of wearing the yoke of British imperialism and are ready to get their independence by armed rebellion, if necessary, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigerian political leader, told members of the press here.

Journal and Guide

Not much longer will such places as Nigeria and the Gold Coast permit the British to "fatten on the backs of the colonists," he said, revealing that already "lootings" and "shootings" are on the upsurge.

Sat. 1-7-50

Here to attend the 35th Annual Conclave of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and talk with the State Department, Dr. Azikiwe discussed the explosive situation brewing in Nigeria at a press conference in his room in the Statler hotel shortly before he addressed a public meeting sponsored jointly by the Sigmas and Phi Delta Kappa sorority, also holding its annual national convention here.

Norfolk, Va.

**Seeks Direct Aid**

Dr. Azikiwe told newsmen he will propose to the State Department that any Point Four money for the economic development of Nigeria go direct and not through the British. "Out of a million dollars given to Nigeria," he declared, "the British would spend $800,000 in salaries for unemployed Britons."

Continuing on the same theme at the public meetings where he shared the program with Dr. W. Stuart Nelson, dean and acting president of Howard university, Dr. Azikiwe bitterly denounced European maltreatment of African natives.

He told how some 200 native miners had been fired upon because they asked for a wage increase to 80 cents a day. He expressed surprise that the shooting of 26 Nigerian coal miners caused such little concern here.

Discussing the liberation movement now underway in Nigeria, Dr. Azikiwe said the African method may become that of "guerilla warfare after the fashion of Palestine." He told how the nationalists leaders had favored a program of 15 years of dominion status for Nigeria, then independence.

He said the British rejected this plan in 1947. Now the nationalists are advocating immediate independence, he disclosed, and said that if Britain did not come forth soon with an offer of independence, the Nigerians would demand it — in arms eventually, if need be.

The "spirit of restiveness and discontent" is brewing throughout the colonial areas of the Dark Continent, Dr. Azikiwe said. "Nobody wants to be in bondage. Nobody likes to be wearing chains," he caustically asserted.

Twenty-five years ago, Dr. Azikiwe was a choir boy in the Methodist church in Lago, chief port of Nigeria. He came to the United States for his education at the suggestion of an African minister. He attended Storer college, Lincoln, Howard, Columbia and Pennsylvania universities.

**A Legislator**

He is now the publisher of five newspapers in Nigeria and is one of the four elected members of the 44-man Nigerian legislature. He is author of several books on Nigeria and some time ago was prosecuted by the British for seditious libel, but beat the case.

The Sigma's four-day convention under the leadership of national president R. O. Johnson was geared to the theme of "Achieving Civil Rights and Economic Security." The Phi Delta Kappa's, a teacher's sorority, conducted their 25th annual meeting in a series of workshops on human relations and remedial reading. The sorority's business meetings were presided over by Mrs. Olivia S. Henry, supreme basileus. Mrs. Henry outlined the objectives of her organization in a broadcasted interview over station WWDC here.

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# Africans Will Fight For Freedom--Azikiwe

18a(5)

WASHINGTON—The struggle for freedom and independence in Africa may break out into "guerilla warfare after the fashion of Palestine and Malaya," declared Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe before a crowd that packed and jammed the Banneker High School Auditorium in Washington, D. C., at the 35th Annual Conclave of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

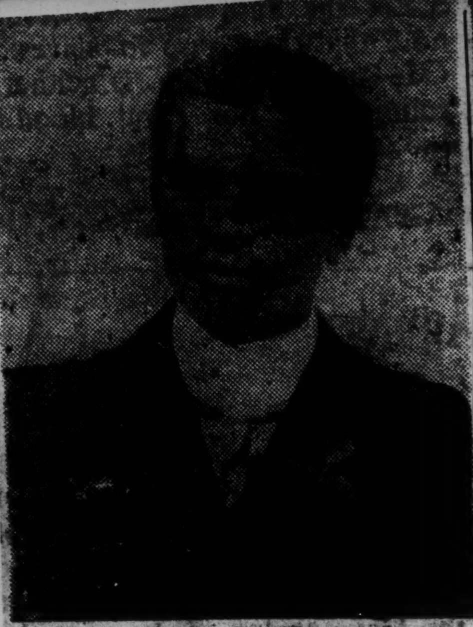
Dr. Azikiwe is the leader of the liberation movement in West Africa and is considered to be such a symbol of freedom that the colonial authorities were afraid to permit him to land in Accra, for his presence there, they felt, might ignite the powder keg of revolution. He was presented to the audience by Dr. L. D. Reddick as "the Nehru of Africa." Nevertheless, he travelled some 8,500 miles, mostly by plane in order to bring the message to the American people on what Africans, themselves, want. Dr Azikiwe pointed out the unwillingness or the inability of European powers to furnish the colonial peoples with the necessities of modern life. He said that, up until 1947 Nigeria was willing to have dominion status within the British Empire but after their proposal was turned down at that time so contemptuously, these West Africans now insist upon complete independence.

Riots and strikes have been going on during the past two years. The unpopular government has shot down workers when they requested 80 cents per day for their work in the coal mines. Dr. Azikiwe called upon Americans to support the African drive for independence. He praised President Truman's Four-Point program. However, he made it clear that the American people and government must deal directly with the African people and not through the European powers that claim the territory. Otherwise, the benefits will never get to Africa but will be siphoned off into the pocket books of the Europeans.

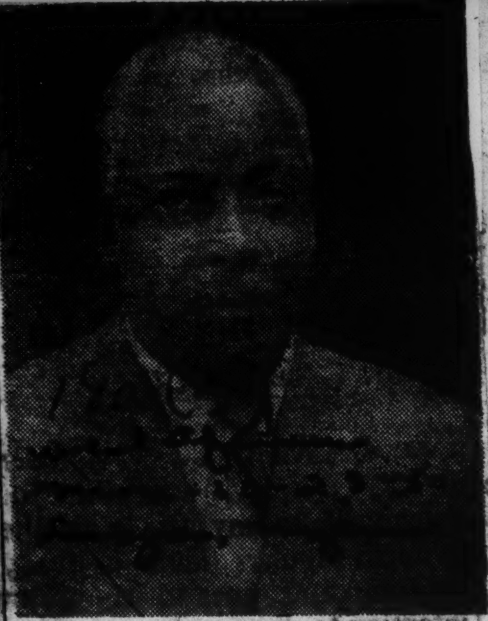
At the conclusion of this stirring address, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) told the audience of the great popularity of Azikiwe among his pepole. Dr. Bond has recently returned from West Africa where he is making a survey of educational needs. He is the only such surveyor who has been invited in by the African people themselves.

After Dr. Bond finished speaking, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the founder of the Pan-African Congress, struck a note of caution. He said that the Africans, in their struggle for independence, should not "ape" the exploiting class-conscious capitalism of their masters; that there would be little gain for the masses of African people if the freedom movement only meant the substitution of black masters for white masters.

Dr. Azikiwe is planning to speak in New York and several other places before he returns to his native land. The program was broadcast over radio station WOOK. The Phi Deta Kappa Sorority joined in support of this public meeting.



**MR GLOVER WILLOUGHBY**
Staunch member of Democratic Party.



**MR WYNTER SHACKLEFORD**
President of the Democratic Party.

## Proposals For Increase Of Polling Stations And Extension Of Voting Hours Being Hinted

18a(5)

Certain proposals for the LTC, including an increase in the number of polling stations and a revision of the voting hours are being made, it is reliably learnt.

In his broadcast during the LTC election, His Excellency the Acting Governor acknowledged that the law under which the election was carried out had been shown, in the light of experience, to be deficient in certain respects.

It was the Legislative Council which had passed this law and which alone could vary it.

"The Government will urgently consider what changes in the law are justified by the experience gained. Mon. 10-23-50

"Any proposals for legislative changes will be made public for general discussion and criticism before they are referred to the legislature," His Excellency assured.

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# Zik Was Not Present During The Isale Eko Clash Of Saturday

West African Pilot
Tue. 10-31-50

## False Publication Of The Daily Service Is Corrected: Editor Advised To Check Reports

Lagos Nigeria

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe yesterday refuted, in a letter to the Daily Service Editor, that paper's publication that he was among the mob during the Isale Eko clash between followers of the Demo Alliance and the Area Council.

The letter reads: 18a(51)

"It is most unfair for your Monday's issue to connect me with your version of the report on the clash last Saturday between the supporters of Oba Adele II and Prince Oyekan.

### FALSE PUBLICATION

"You published that 'in the crowd were prominent leaders of the Democratic Party including . . . . .Dr Azikiwe . . . . . . .and it is understood that they did not make any attempt to call their men to order.'

"Pemit me to say that your publication is false and without foundation, because I did not participate in any procession or parade after the mass meeting.

"The Police are in position to correct me.

"The truth is that before the close of the meeting, the Chairman, Mr J. Glover Willoughby, announced that since the Police had not granted permit, the procession had been cancelled.

"At the close of the meeting, I entered my car and in company with Councillor J. I. Talabi and other friends, we motored direct to Yaba Estate, dropping Mr Talabi at the Taxi Stand by the entrance into Apapa Road.

"In order to avoid unnecessary suspicion, it is advisable that Editors should check the accuracy of reports submitted by their correspondents."

18a (5) 1950

*MAY DAY "CELEBRATIONS"*

# CONVENTION CAMPAIGN CONDEMNED BY AFRICAN LEADERS: ADVISE FOLLOWERS TO IGNORE IT

***Bewildered and confused, thousands of Africans along the Reef are in the grip of fear over what has come to be called "May Day Celebrations" due next Monday. Many talk of wide-spread strikes in which they are all expected to participate, even against their wish; others have been told not to report for duty next Monday, but to stay home and participate in demonstration against Pass Laws, while again the day has been declared a "Freedom Day" by organisers of the "May Day" campaign.***

18A (5)
Bantu World
Date 4-29-50
Johannesburg, South Africa

It is rumoured that threats of violence are contemplated against those who ignore May Day activities, there is also talk of preventing people so desiring, from going to work. All these worry the law-abiding Reef African community.

An organisation which came into being last month, and calling itself "The Defend Free Speech Convention," has since its inception called upon all Africans to observe Monday, May 1 this year as "freedom day." Meetings have been held in various centres and pamphlets widely distributed.

### A.N.C. STRONGLY OPPOSED

Sponsors of the Convention are the Communist Party, Johannesburg; The Transvaal Indian Congress, African People's Organisation (Coloured) and the Transvaal Congress Provincial branch.

The last named organisation has, however, now dissociated itself from the "May Day" campaign. In an interview with a representative of the "Bantu World" on Monday, the Transvaal Provincial President of the Congress said that the Executive Committee adopted the following resolution at its meeting on Sunday, April 23:

**"That the Committee having fully considered the position arising from the Free Speech Convention, resolves to withdraw from the Convention, and advises all members of Congress in the Transvaal and the African people to do likewise."**

**The "May Day" celebrations campaign is being strongly opposed by Congress and other persons. In a statement of the Working Committee of the African National Congress, Mr. W. M. Sisulu, Secretary-General of Congress, disclaims on behalf of the movement any connection with the "Defend Free Speech Convention."**

He points out that the African National Congress adopted at its last Bloemfontein annual Conference a programme of action to be carried out by all Congress branches throughout South Africa. The recently-inauguarated "Defend Free Speech Convention" also had its own version of an action programme which it has now carried out.

"The Working Committee of the African National Congress wishes to make it clear to all Congress members, and to all Africans, that although Dr. Moroka, President General of Congress, presided over the "Defend Free Speech Convention" on March 26, he did not thereby commit the African National Congress to any decisions which the Convention might take, and certainly did not thereby sanction the use of the name of Congress for the purpose of carrying out activities calculated to undermine Congress itself and defeat its own Programme of Action," reads the statement.

18a (5)

### YOUTH LEAGUE APPEAL

In a statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Transvaal African National Congress Youth League through its secretary, Mr. T. M. Nkamana, an appeal is made for support for the statement issued previously by Mr. C. S. Ramohanoe, President of the Transvaal Provincial Congress branch.

"The Executive Committee of the African National Congress Youth League, Transvaal, instructs its members to fall in line with the directive issued by the President, until the Council of Action gives its ruling on this matter," reads the statement.

"The League further appeals to the African people in general to heed the President's instructions to Congressites, and not to act precipitately in matters of national importance. Failure in such matters due to misguided leadership will be very expensive to Africa's cause, and will postpone our freedom by another two or three decades."

### TRADE UNION COUNCIL DISCLAIMS CAMPAIGN

Mr. Gana Makabeni, President of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, said in a statement to the "Bantu World" that resulting from a campaign conducted by the "Defend Free Speech Convention" rumours were going about that next Monday, May 1, there would be a general stoppage of work throughout the Transvaal.

Groups of workers, representatives of affiliated Trade Unions as well as non-European National Organisations had flocked to his office enquiring about these rumours.

"In my capacity as President of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, I am compelled to make the position of the Council quite clear; the Council is not aware of any general stoppage of work and is in no way connected with these rumours about which it knows nothing," he states.

"If these rumours bear any truth, then I feel that the people and all non-European workers should not be left guessing by those responsible for this kind of propaganda."

Outlining the stand of his Council on the "May Day Celebrations," Mr. Makabeni stated that if the council had taken any decision on the matter, it would have gone to the masses and would have told them in clear language what that decision was, also to see to it that the people were properly and well-prepared for such a campaign. Without this, nothing but disaster would result to the workers' disadvantage.

**"As in the past, the Council is identifying itself with 'May Day' as an international labour day. The Council of Trade Unions has arranged its own celebrations on May 1 thus: a meeting at the New Town Market Square, Johannesburg, at 1 p.m. and at 5.30 p.m. a meeting at No. 3, Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street, Johannesburg," Mr. Makabeni added.**

### POSITION IN VARIOUS REEF CENTRES

Campaigners for the "May Day" celebrations have been vigorously opposed in those Reef centres where the African National Congress has a strong following as well as discerning leadership.

**At Alexandra Township, for instance, Congress speakers routed the "May Day" propagandists, the meeting breaking up in disorder. A similar thing happened at Evaton.**

At Newclare, last Sunday morning, a meeting ended in disorder. The "Free Speech Conventionists," not withstanding the use of epithets such as "traitors," "informers" in reference to their Congress opponents, did not have their own way of things. Their aims and designs were clearly outlined to the gathering and the meeting, like that at Alexandra Township the previous week, ended in disorder.

At a meeting held in Stirtonville Location last Sunday morning, a resolution was taken, calling on all residents of the township to remain at home in sympathy with the "May Day" celebrations appeal. Indications are, however, that this appeal receives little sympathy from among African communities on the East Rand.

Bantu World

On the West Rand, the appeal finds favour at Venterspost Location mainly, and reports from Vereeniging indicate that the residents have not taken to the appeal. Germiston had its first taste of "May Day" celebrations when, following a meeting last week-end a clash ensued between residents and the police.

Date 4-29-50

18a (5)

### POLICE WARNING

Resulting from this clash is a warning issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, Colonel J. P. Coetzee, D.S.O., who on Monday, stated that it had come to his notice that meetings have been addressed and pamphlets distributed in connection with the so-called "Freedom Day" on May 1.

Stating that people had been incited and advised to refuse to go to work and to prevent others from so doing, Colonel Coetzee assured all those who wish to work that the police would afford them protection from violence and intimidation.

"Any threat or suggestion of the use of violence or restraint upon any person who wishes to work or proceed to work will be most severely dealt with. I will meet force with force where necessary," he said.

### DR MOROKA'S VIEW

Dr. Moroka, endorsing the statement issued by the Working Committee of the African National Congress, added that they were not opposed to working with other groups, but took exception to to methods used. Dr. Moroka told a "Bantu World" representative that in presiding at the inauguration of the "Defend Free Speech Convention" on March 26, he did not, by that act, 'sell' Congress to the Convention; nor was the action being taken by the Convention binding on Congress. He deprecated precipitate action, pointing out, also, that so far as May Day celebrations we 'concerned, he could not identify himself with them as he would have to secure first, the concent of the entire Congress movement in the Union.

### REQUEST TO READERS

In their own interests we ask our readers to pass on information contained in this report to all those other Africans who are unable to read, or who might not have been able to secure a copy of the "Bantu World" this week.

Ukubasiza abafundi bethu bayacelwa, ukuba badlulise inkulumo yalombiko batshele nabanye abangakwaziyo ukufunda noma abanye abangabanganako ukuthola ikopi ye phephandaba i"Bantu World" yaleliviki.

Ho ba thusa babali ba ea kopuoa ka mona ho fetisa sohle se raporotong ena ho Ma-Afrika oohle a sa tsebeng ho bala, kapa a sa kang a ba le hona ho fumana kopi ea veke ena ea "Bantu World."

### STATEMENT BY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

A statement issued on behalf of the Defend Free Speech Convention Committee and signed by Messrs D. W. Bopape, Y. A. Cachalia and D. Tloome. denies that there has been any threat of violence and intimidation in connection with the celebration of May 1. The statement goes on to say that plans for the observance of May 1 are concentrated entirely on the holding of peaceful and orderly meetings in various areas during the morning and centrally at the Newtown Market Square in the afternoon.

### OUR CONCLUSION

**We have no reason to doubt the peaceful intentions of the Defend Speech Convention Committee but experience shows that at meetings of this type, the hooligan element in crowds often gains control with resultant clashes in which the innocent suffer.**

In their own interests we strongly advise our readers not to attend meetings on demonstrations. This is the best way to avoid trouble.

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## Aba Women Vote No Faith In The Eastern Assemblymen

West African Pilot

ABA, Aug. 24.— The Nigerian Women's Union, Aba branch, recently passed a vote of no confidence in the Eastern House of Assemblymen who upheld faith in the Governor of Nigeria's regime and in Commander J. G. Pyke-Nott.

Held in the city's Emy Cinema, a popular rendezvous for national affairs, the meeting's resolution, moved by Mrs Mercy Oke and seconded by Mrs Ikwemesi, was unanimously carried.

In the preamble to their decision, the women pointed out that they were fully awake to the problems facing their beloved country.

"We are one with our menfolk who are struggling for the freedom of this country from foreign domination," they also asserted.

Branding the present regime as unsatisfactory, they explained that the Eastern "parliamentarians" had passed their confidence vote on the regime without consulting anybody.

The President of the union is Mrs Margaret Ekpo.

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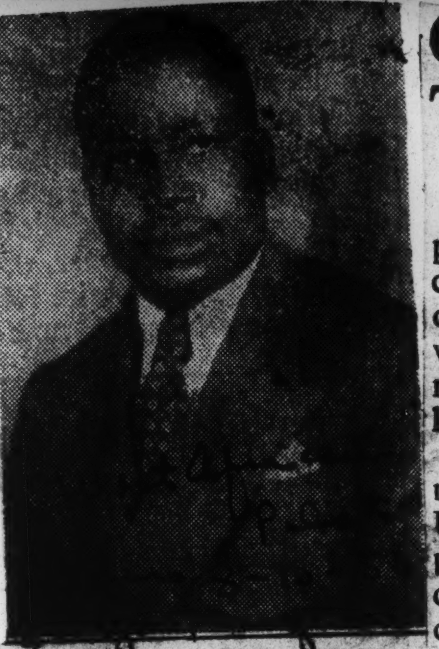

**HON. CHARLES DADI ONYEAMA**

Member of the Legislative Council, who recently attempted to persuade the Udi Divisional Council to support the vote of confidence passed on the Macpherson regime by the Eastern House of Assembly. Udi people in Lagos have denounced him and the rest of the assemblymen.

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## Government Installs Chief Said To Be Rejected By Ifa Oracle

AGEGE, Oct. 25.—Despite petitions pointing out that the candidacy of one man to the stool of the Ogoga of Ikere was ultra vires since the Ifa oracle had rejected him, he has been installed by Government.

This was revealed at a recent meeting of the Ikere District Union, which again wrote a third petition pointing out officialdom's error of commission in discountenancing the selection of Peters, favourably approved by the Ifa as against the oracle's rejection of the chosen man, S. A. Fabikun.

The petition to the Chief Commissioner, Western Provinces, through the Resident, Ondo Province and the District Officer, Ado Ekiti, enumerates several points.

It said that Peters was the only one chosen by the Agabaola family and that Fabikun had been denounced in several letters to Government.

10-26-50

Two members of the family, Daramola and Ajayi, it pointed out, never at any time favoured Fabikun, as alleged by certain supporters of Fabikun.

Peters had even been presented in 1937, but due to a voting system by the raising of hands introduced by Bovell Jones, then District Officer, he lost to Adewumi, the ex-Ogoga of Ikere.

This year, the same system was introduced by the same man and Peters won by over ninety per cent, yet Fabikun was put on the throne.

The Resident was therefore wrong in recommending Fabikun despite letters of protest including that of the kingmakers, is the petition's contention.

Since the attitude of Resident Bovell Jones is not clearly understood and the installation of Fabikun is unconstitutional, the union craved redress for the sake of progress and recognised law.

18a(5) 1950

# 18 Dead, 30 Injured In Africa May Day Rioting

Daily World

18a(5)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — South Africa's celebration of May Day, though banned by Minister of Justice C. R. Swartz, caused an outbreak of a night of violence and terror here last week which resulted in the death of 18 and injuries to more than 30 before some semblance of order could be restored.

The wave of violence with crowds shouting threats all day long of "wait until dark." They were expressing resentment because of the banning of the projected celebration of the first of May as "Freedom Day."

Early in the morning, Communist leaders proposed a strike in the city and the surrounding Witwatersrand gold-mining region. Strikers sought to dissuade other workers from reporting to their jobs. More than 2,000 police were on hand during the day to protect those workers defying the strike call. However, two engineering plants were forced to close.

**CROWD DISPERSED**

Police dispersed a crowd outside the local headquarters of the Transvaal Indian Congress party, and arrested seven African women on charges of agitating and attempting to coerce others to strike.

When night fell, the threats of violence were put into action. Rioting broke out in the all native quarters of the city, at Vereeniging, 36 miles away, and other nearby towns. Six natives were killed at Alexandria, three at Benoni, and four at Newclare. Rioters stoned street lights in Sophiatown, looted stores in all native suburbs and nearby towns. Two natives suffocated in a burning movie theatre set afire by rioters.

According to Swartz, "there would have been a blood bath" if the strikers had reach write areas. The situation was quiet the next morning.

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# Location Riots

Gold Coast

18a(5)

Sat. 4-1-50

Blood-shed and damage to property which took place in the Locations on the Rand recently has caused much disquiet among both the European and African communities. A commission to enquire into the causes leading to this disturbances, has already been appointed and is taking evidence. But before the commission has completed its investigations and submitted its report and recommendations the Union Government has publicly declared its intention of removing the Western Native Township, Newclare and Sophiatown owing to their proximity to European residential areas to a site a good distance away.

That the relation between European and African have worsened within recent years there can be no doubt, Some of the published evidence which was submitted to the commission criticise rather strongly the police methods of raiding the locations for beer and passes as also their general attitude towards the Africans.

The Union Government view of the disturbances does not, however, appear to be changing from what it has been before. They blame the United Party Government for the present attitude of the Africans. That government allowed them to take part in a war between white and white in Europe and because they helped to settle the quarrel the African think they can claim in South Africa, the same rights as the Europeans. There were the Communists who were preaching their dangerous propaganda among the Africans In their opinion the position required a firmer handling. The Africans must be repartriated to the Reserves, the police must be instructed to shoot when they think necessary. African movements must be introduced. Apartheid as a policy must be introduced at the railway stations where it had not been known before. The policy as well as the general views of the Nationalist Party Government towards the Africans seems to have encouraged among the officials spirit of discourtesy towards the Africans. Finding no protection from this harsh treatment the Africans become desperate and the spirit of resistance is naturally aroused, which, unless something is done to improve relations, we fear, it may become unbridled and cause much more unnecessary blood-shed and damage to property.

Dealing with this matter the "Ilanga lase Natal" in its leader of the 4th March after pointing out the causes that led to the present strained relations between white and black in South Africa, states:

"The remedies proposed from the higher levels are stopping the influx into towns; intensifying pass, liquor and criminal raids; the revival of tribalism; arming and increasing the police and allowing them to shoot with effect; removing African townships and applying more measures of separation. As concomitants to these remedies other measures have been announced. These include tightening the Urban Areas laws; the registration and compulsory medical examination of African women; the banning of skilled and established African painters, builders, signwriters, carpenters, etc. from the cities, abolition of the N.R.C.; the introduction of separate systems of education.

"How in the name of reason these measures which curtail the rights of people and humiliate them, will appease and "control" them when the same people are stung into wild actions by the least semblance of discrimination and humiliation, is beyond us. In our opinion there can be no greater contradictions, no greater and more tragic fallacy! These remedies and "control" it must b obvious to all unprejudiced, peace-loving and far-righted men, can only lead to more strained race relations.

"Whether South Africa likes it or not, the only path lies in recognising the dignity of the individual human Soul and personality. It is not a question of race, colour and economical group interests. It is one of individual worth.

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# WHERE THERE IS SMOKE THERE IS ALSO FIRE

(By "Nomacebo")

Bantu World

18a(5)

4-29-50

Johannesburg

**"Strong disapproval of the insult and lack of respect towards African women by their menfolk was voiced at this meeting. It was pointed out that a race that subjected its womenfolk to indignities such as the African woman suffers to-day, could not achieve solid progress and the respect of other races. Members were admonished to eradicate this habit by words and deeds."**

This paragraph is a quotation taken from a news item published in a Rhodesian contemporary reporting proceedings at a meeting which, reading between the lines and also bearing in mind that it was the type of meeting which African women never attend, or if they do, seldomly and in small numbers, only men alone could have been present.

It is, of course, a most disturbing feature of our national life that our menfolk hold in contempt the African women. At the back of their minds, also, lingers the impression that a woman is of value only as someone to bear and nurse children, to do housework and to be treated throughout her life as a mere servant and underling.

Perhaps even the much-discussed lobolo plays its part to form such a distorted mentality about women in the minds of our menfolk women are regarded as slaves or servants because "they have been bought" and must, therefore, be treated as chattels or pieces of house furniture.

**Wrong Attitudes**

No great effort is required to show just how many among men entertain wrong attitudes towards our womenfolk. In fact, everyday one hears vile talk about women and girls, the latter in particular, from the mouths of men, be it on the trams, trains or in private dwellings.

You might be travelling in a public transport vehicle such as a train; but as the train halts to a grind at a station, some stupid man whistles to draw the attention of a girl or woman on the platform, winks an eye at her and waves a hand. He may not even know her for that matter.

Should she take offence, she might turn her eyes in another direction or walk a few paces away. This, of course, brings a spate of insults from the man "Look at her, she's trying to be funny; what's she but a mere woman!"

**Women Also At Fault**

But, of course, one would like that every woman and girl ignored the senseless and barbaric gestures of such men. It is a pity that far too many women and girls respond all too readily and favourably to this type of thing; the result is that other men watching are either tempted to do likewise (that is if they are foolish enough to copy bad habits) or, if more sensible interpret this as a great insult to African womanhood, indeed, to the very African nation itself.

In many cases, however, response given to such gestures by women and girls leads to ill-gossip about women by men who roundly-rate them as senseless, foolish and idotic; in fact, mere children.

Thus, we come to establish the point that because of their own stupidity in the face of such gestures and behaviour of foolish nen, and many women have opened the way for men with perverted minds to lower by insults, the standing of the African woman.

The woman or girl who reely gives her her address to strangers, only because she believes that every man who talks to her shows that she s a "Miss Wonderful'; the women or girl who smiles back at men—be they strangers or social outcasts—is not doing any credit to herself, sex, society or race.

"Hallo, baby, what's cooking; I love your legs" might sound flattering, but it is not the part of a lady to grin or smile back another "Hallo' to a rude and ill-mannered man—in many cases a stranger she meets on the streets.

Yet many fall for this type of thing which leads us nowhere. To reform our menfolk, women themselves must stop falling for cheap flattery which is often false and degrading. An indecent womanhood can only result in an indecent society; indeed, an indecent race.

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# *Free African Who Took "Dig" At His Government*

18a(5)

LAGOS, Nigeria — (ANP) — Dr. Akintola Maja, chairman of the Service Press, Ltd., a publishing house, was acquitted by the Nigerian Supreme court here Friday of a charge of publishing a seditious article against the government.

Dr. Maja and the publishing firm were accused of publishing an article in the organ of the Nigerian youth movement entitled "We Want To Remove This Government."

The acquittal came after Atty. Gen. Arthur Ridehalph told the court there had been a "conspiracy of silence" by witnesses. The witnesses had denied knowledge of the editorial board of the youth group. The court ruled that evidence against Dr. Maja was insufficient to substantiate the charge.

Earlier, the defendant had been ordered to produce the original manuscript of the article in court. He replied that its production would tend to incriminate him and the Service Press, and added that it could not be found.

The court, however, continued a similar charge against the Service Press.

Following the aquittal, Dr. Maja's attorneys asked that bench warrant be issued against Hugh McIntosh Foot, Nigerian acting secretary, for failure to answer a subpoena to appear in court. Foot, at the time, was in the United States. The defense is expected to continue to press for his appearance in court when the case against the Service Press is heard.

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# Resident Says Govt. May Resort To Arms Against Ex-Soldiers

## Umuahia's Rioting Ex-Servicemen Described As Disciplined Body With Definite Plans

West African Pilot

PORT HARCOURT, Oct. 25.—At a meeting held with representatives of the local press in his office recently in connection with the police—ex-servicemen riot which broke out at Umuahia recently, Mr L. T. Chubb stressed that it was absolutely necessary for the press to be as objective as possible in their reports and comments to avoid whipping up public feelings.

The meeting started by 10.25, and Messrs J. K. Cookey, Examiner; M. C. K. Ajuluchuku, People; C. A. Ijegbula and A. A. Njoagwuani, Guardian, were the pressmen present.

18a(5)

RIOT BACKGROUND

Explaining the background of the riot, Mr Chubb revealed that about five or seven ex-servicemen had been arrested on charges of conducting an illegal procession.

Their case came up on October 21. 10-26-50

As a reaction, the demobs are alleged to have collected arms, taken possession of the post office and driven out the staff.

They also took control of the railway.

Further, they are reported to have blocked the Ikot Ekpene and Aba roads by felling trees.

MAN ARRESTED

The police, said the Resident, had to intervene and a man was arrested.

Following this arrest, the Ex-servicemen's Union sent out telegrams to their comrades at Onitsha, Enugu and Owerri asking them to come to their aid.

It must be noted, remarked Mr Chubb, that the ex-soldiers are far from being a mob.

They are, in his opinion, a strictly disciplined body and have a clear-cut, determined plan.

OPEN FIRE

It would therefore be appreciated, he said, if Government is compelled to open fire to save life and property.

The war men have been worked up to an angry, dangerous mood obviously by those who ought to know that they had been denied some imaginary rights by officialdom.

There were also other matters such as the two-shillings arrears story and the payment of tax which had been agitating the minds of the ex-soldiers.

Mr Chubb did not know the numerical strength of the ex-servicemen; but he was perfectly certain that if Aba ex-soldiers threw in their weight the situation would be very dangerous indeed.

In answer to a question, Mr Chubb disclosed that a white nursing sister was wounded with an arrow while in train and that an A S P. was lightly injured and his car damaged.

WHITE NURSES

The Lagos train may not operate that day as a result of this crisis. 10-26-50

Government would not meet the leaders of the ex-servicemen because the men had worked up themselves to a degree that refuses compromise with a white man.

Winding up His Honour assured that everything would be done to prevent another Iva Valley disaster.

18a(5) 1950

# Dramatic Story Of Heroic Couple Found In African Prison Letter

Defender Sat. 4-8-50

A letter written behind the bars of a West African prison has underscored the tense colonial struggle and revealed the story of a heroic couple who are fighting valiantly for freedom from bondage.

In words gentle with compassion yet deadly with impact, Akua Asaabea, secretary of the Accra Evening News, tells how she and the publisher of the newspaper were thrown into prison following the banning of the tabloid.

"It is a rainy day," she wrote to a friend in Wisconsin. "The small cell which is my lot today leaks; my few belongings are wet."

**Publisher Jailed**

The letter, written in the mood of a dark, dark day, explains that on January 21, Kwame Nkrumah, publisher and leader of the fighting Convention Peoples Party, was also arrested and jailed. Authorities banned the publication of his newspaper which has been the organ of outraged African natives, whose struggle to achieve freedom has developed into a major international crisis.

18a(5)

Miss Asaabea pledged her very soul in the battle against the iron hand of Britain.

"I am prepared to lay down my life at any time for the cause of freedom, if need be. I will be standing trial soon and Colonialism being what it is, if you don't hear from me, keep a good spirit and heart."

The Accra Evening News is a small five column newspaper which boldly displays its fighting motto: "We prefer self government with danger to servitude in tranquility." Nkrumah, publisher, has long led the gallant band of natives who rebel against their enslavement.

**'Live As Men'**

He preaches to his readers their right to "live as men and to govern ourselves." They are reminded that "unless there can be created a compelling desire to action among them (colonial people) little substantial progress can be made."

It was Nkrumah's fervent pleas for action which caused authorities to fear his hold upon the native population. It was this little newspaper, a dynamic and powerful voice, which brought action shockingly similar to that taken in the early Colonial days in America.

The town of Accra, on West Africa's Gold Coast, is a hotbed of native resentment. Just a few weeks ago, two constables were killed when they attempted to disperse a group of townsmen who were engaged in a discussion.

The fate of this city's battling newspaper editor and his secretary are not immediately known. It can only be expected that they will never relent in their fight. Even rainy days in Accra must be followed by a rainbow.

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# Chiefs May Sit On Ibadan Decisions

West African Pilot

KADUNA, Feb. 21.—Under the chairmanship of His Honour the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, the fourth session of the Northern House of Chiefs began here this morning at 10 a.m. Wed. 2-22-50

Oaths were administered to Messrs A. W. Knott, Acting Secretary, Northern Provinces; J H. D Stapleton, Acting Secretary for Finance; L Brett, Acting Senior Crown Counsel, who attended the meeting for the first time. Lagos, Nigeria

The house adopted a motion put up by the Sultan of Sokoto to the effect that the meeting should express condolence to the house of El Kanemi over the death of the Emir of Dikwa.

Fifteen papers were laid on the table of the house for discussion.

It was suggested that members of the House of Chiefs to sit with those from the Northern House of Assembly in the joint committee to consider the recommendations of the Ibadan Conference should be appointed by the President of the House of Chiefs

Among the bills passed by the chiefs was the one on the establishment of an electricity corporation.

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West African Pilot
Tues. 2-14-50

MR F. O. MBADIWE

Prominent contractor and businessman of Enugu. He has been in town for some days now to attend the conference of the National Emergency Committee.

Lagos, Nigeria

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# NEC Recommends That New Party Be Formed

West African Pilot

## Urges N.C.N.C And N.Y.M To Seek Self-Government Now

18a(5)

A recommendation for the formation of a "new political body" to comprise representatives of two Nigerian organisations, and a repudiation of the proposal to purchase reversion of U.A.C. mining rights for £1,000,000, were among the decisions embodied in a resolution passed at a public meeting held in the Glover Memorial Hall last Sunday evening, under the auspices of the National Emergency Committee.

The meeting was the final stage of the first conference of the N.E.C. which had been sitting at Victoria Beach two days preceding. Tues. 2-14-50

Text of the resolution is as below: Lagos, Nigeria

Be it resolved and it is hereby resolved by this mass meeting of the N.E.C. in its national Conference at Glover Memorial Hall on February 12, 1950, that the N.E.C. recommends the formation of a new political body which will comprise in its membership the representatives of the N.C.N.C. and the N.Y.M. in equal number and the representatives of the Regional working or executive committees of ethnic organisations for the purpose of fighting for self-government for Nigeria and the Cameroons now.

That the N.C.N.C. and the N.Y.M. (whose federal presidents and secretaries are here with us) are hereby called upon to carry out the details of setting up this new political body.

MINERAL ROYALTIES

That (i) N.E.C. condemns the decision of the Government to pay the U.A.C. one million pounds (£1,000,000) for returning our mineral right, (ii) the N.E.C. urges the government through the Legislative Council to demand a refund of all royalty payments made to U.A.C. hitherto and to pay all future royalty earnings into the revenue for educational and economic development of particularly the Northern Region.

That individuals and organisations who registered as N.E.C. members before February 10, 1950, be classified as foundation members while others registering from February 10, 1950 upwards should pay membership fees of 5/- per person or 42/- per organisation:

(i) N.B.C. membership is open to all persons and organisations whether national or ethnic so long as they are in sympathy with our present objectives of fighting Enugu Massacre to the fullest degree of justice and uniting our existing political, labour and ethnic organisations in order to fight for S.G.N.N.

(ii) Efforts be made by all citizens to join the N.B.C. individually or organisationally and form branches in order to foster most rapidly in money, men and spirit the present national programme of S.G N.N.

That the N.E.C. Secretariat, Lagos, should collect and edit reports and other data and publish these as a book to be called "The Enugu Massacre of November 18, 1949," to be dedicated to the memory of those miners who fell in cold blood under the iron hand of imperialism.

West African Pilot

That what we shall do if the Fitzgerald Commission findings and recommendations prove unacceptable to us remains a top secret to be released if and when exigent.

May 2-14-50

That the N.E.C. will continue to function so as to watch the development of the proposed new political body and will only dissolve itself when the new body is in full swing.

Lagos Nigeria

Finally, that the slogan S.G.N.N. having been re-affirmed, the nation is requested to display it as prominently as possible so as to keep before us in no mistakable identity our present political determination.

The resolution was moved by Mr D. A. Sbasegbon seconded by Mr J. G. Da Silva and it was unanimously carried by the house.

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# TWO INJURED ONE DEAD IN WEEKEND RIOT

1Xa(5)

## EYEWITNESS STORY OF SCENE AT KWAMAGABA NGEJUBANE

**An open piece of ground, on the north-eastern end of the Bantu Sports Club was the scene of rioting on Sunday afternoon April 23. The rioting started when, about 20 minutes after the match between a visiting Coloured team from Bloemfontein and Johannesburg Africans had commenced, the Policemen arrived on a big illicit liquor raid. Earlier in the day, the Police are reported to have raided the spot in search of illicit liquor. But it is thought that the intensified afternoon raid was a result of the stabbing to death of spectator Joseph Cebekulu, following a match between Bergville Lions and Garden Grasshoppers. A linesman also suffered a stab wound.**

When the Police arrived, they approached from two ends, from the direction of the main entrance leading into Von Weilligh street and others from Polly street on the north end, closing on the several hundred skokiaan 'worshippers' and a handful of 'queens'. As the Police squads advanced, those drinking took to their heels, only to meet the policemen at both ends. By jumping over the fence into the sports ground where a match was in progress, many escaped. Two wide gaps were broken in the hedge allowing yet many more to find refuge among the orderly spectators of the match. There were shouts from the crowd asking the police to arrest the tresspassers who had caused the match to stop twice before the rioting was over.

Bantu World

Sat. 4-29-50

Johannesburg South Africa

It is these very skokiaan men who turned on the policemen and stoned them as soon as they escaped and entered the sports area. They threw stones indiscriminately even hitting the arrested men.

1Xa(5)

Hundreds gathered near the fence shouting at the police and urging the arrested men to run away. Most of the unruly element looked drunk. While all this was going on, liquor was still sold freely at the other end directly opposite the police squad. Among this crowd were women, the illicit liquor brewers who urged on the men to 'hit' the police and chase them away. Stones then continued to fly over the fence when the Police opened fire.

### Names Of Injured

The shots were fired into the air in the direction of the sports ground. One man was carried away into the office shortly after with a bullet wound in the chest. His name is Kaifus Nzimande. It is this man who is thought to have died. Two other men who reported at the Sports Club's office with injuries are Samuel Nsele who was wounded on the left leg and H. Zwane slightly injured by a bullet in the neck. During the stone-throwing incident and when the Police replied by opening fire, and as the shots rang in the air, the players went flat on their stomachs in the field.

It was an unhappy occasion particularly for the visitors who were more shocked than anybody else.

This skokiaan hide-out has seen many people lose their lives after week-end indulgence in the strong concoctions brewed here. The officials of the Sports Club are disturbed with the practice of the shebeen as they state that things are now worse than before. Holes where the liquor is hidden can be seen bordering the grounds. Each week-end certain parts of the Sports ground are heavily dumped by drunken men.

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# Basutoland Report 1948

(Mochochonono) The Comet

**The Annual Report on Basutoland for the year 1948, belated though it is, contains mostly very useful information and we recommend it to those interested in the affairs of Basutoland and the progress of the Basuto to purchase for themselves a copy and study it.**

1Xa(5)

The report begins with a short account of the crime of medicine murders commonly referred to, perhaps incorrectly as, ritual murders, of which, we are happy to say, recent reports show that they are coming to an end. In fact there has been only one case of this nature which came before the Basutoland High Court during its autumn session.

Sat. 6-3-50

It is a pity that there seems to be a reluctance by some departments to give credit where credit is due in order to encourage that desirable progress which would not only be to the credit of the people affected but be to the credit of the department itself. There are instances where this reluctance is noticeable in the report. Under head Agriculture on page 4 it is stated "It was interesting to see the traditional storage bius being made again in those villages which could not get rid of their surplus. Government, too, has been busy building brick storage tanks. In future years a large reserve of grain will always be kept in these tanks until it is known that the following season's harvest has been secured." This does not give a true picture of which has taken place and is likely to create the wrong impression to outsiders that the storage tanks are an idea and work of the Government, and yet it is not so. There is a common saying usually by many Government officials that the Basuto do not help themselves but expect the Government to do everything for them. The storage tanks referred to above are built by the Government with the money left over from the Gift and Comforts Fund collected from the Basuto during the war, and when the Basutoland Council was asked how they proposed to spend the fund they proposed the building of storage tanks which could be used to store sufficient grain during years of good harvest as a reserve for bad years. How it becomes the Government scheme we do not know. What we know is that the Government is only performing the work that in reality is the people's work financed with the peoples funds. It was entrusted with the work in order to employ the best contractors and to supervise works and ensure that it is properly done. If it was the Government undertaking it should have been carried out from the Government funds. Thus it will be realised from what has been stated above why we say that the Government according to the report has taken into itself the credit which by right belongs to Basuto people. This is not a fair deal.

Maseru

Basutoland

Destructive criticism is undesirable. The kind of criticism that is constructive criticism. The report should have given credit to the Basuto people for what they have done to encourage them in works of self-help and in co-operating with the Government in their schemes for this is one way of assisting the Government in its agricultural plans. Complaints have appeared in this paper in the past about the staff of the Agricultural Department frequently blaming the people for the failure of their schemes by not cooperating with them while the people held that the schemes failed because they were forced down their throats instead of their the staff taking pains to explain them sufficiently for the people to understand what is required of them.

As has been stated above, give credit where credit is due in order to inspire the people to progress and to co-operate in the Government schemes.

18a (5) 1950

# REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, WHO IS WHITE, FOR AFRICANS, PUT UP A GREAT FIGHT.

18a-(5)

Council on African Affairs, N. Y.

What a New York newspaper described as "a miracle" took place at Lake Success on November 26 when Reverend Michael Scott, after three years of persistent efforts, was finally permitted to come before a U. N. committee, bringing the requests of the Herero and other African peoples of South West Africa that their chiefs be granted a hearing before the U. N., that the lands taken away from them be returned, and the Southwest Africa be brought under the U. N. trusteeship system.

Union

[illegible]

1-5-50

Cincinnati

Ohio

Mr. Scott reviewed the long history of suffering xperienced by these Africans from the time when their population was all but exterminated under German rule, prior to World War I, down to the present period of oppression under South African administration. He pointed out that the South African government had been guilty of sending bombing planes against these defenseless pastoral people in orded to deprive them of their lands.

He quoted Africans as saying, "We are really living under slave conditions in this country. We detest the pass Law and also the Masters and Servants Act, because such laws are only intended to keep the Africans in permanent slavery."

He emphasized the urgency for U.N. action in defense of these oppressed people to prevent racial conflicts from growing and spreading to other sections of Africa and to prevent the South African government from accomplishing he annexation of Southwest Africa as provided for in the Southwest Africa Act adopted this year.

When Rev. Scott ended his hour and a half statement, no one asked questions. There was an embarrassed silence until the Haitian delegate, Stephen Alexis, spoke out: "Now I understand why they did not want to allow that man to speak . . . These South African whites still believe in maintaining a race of masters and a race of slaves . . . Are they human? . . . Their behavior reminds me of the slave dealers who oppressed my people in the 18th century . . . but my ancestors awoke and swept them away, and I realize that our race is eternal!"

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# Danger Seen In Freedom For Nigeria & G. Coast

West African Pilot

Dat. ~~1-14-50~~

## Lords Warn U. K.: Milverton Abuses African Nationalists

~~Lagos, Nigeria~~

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.--Alarmed by the widespread agitation for immediate self-government in West Africa, large numbers of peers attended the recent debate in the House of Lords to hear the expert opinions of a former Secretary of State for Colonies, Lord Swinton, an ex-West African Governor, Lord Milverton; a retired District Commissioner of Uganda, Lord Tweedsmuir, and one who until six months ago worked for fifteen years in the Native Affairs Department in Southern Rhodesia.

They spoke on the danger of granting self-government to Africans on the one hand, and allowing the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations to investigate what is going on behind the "African Iron Curtain."

Opening the attack, Lord Milverton, the former Governor of Nigeria, described the United Nations Trusteeship Council as "a farce on a big scale."

He went on to say that "if one studies its recent resolutions, one must be impressed not only by their futility but even by their impertinence; the flying of the United Nations flags, the insistence upon a separate administration with a capital in the territory, and the steady encroachment of entirely ignorant critics in a sphere where they make no contribution of any real value.

"These men and nations take no responsibility; they make no financial contribution; and too often their intention is only to harass the mandatory power."

### AFRICAN NATIONALISTS

After abusing the United Nations for demanding information regarding the progress of preparing the Africans for self-government, Lord Milverton poured scorn upon the native intellectuals of Nigeria and Gold Coast.

"The pace of constitutional reform is being forced on, with the open support of the Secretary of State for Colonies, far beyond the personal and economic capacity of the people to make it a success.

"Lip service is paid to the necessity of sound economic foundations, without which political advancement and self-government must be a hollow mockery.

18a(5)

"Nationalism," asserted the ex-Governor of Nigeria, "is often merely evidence of detribalized discontent and of the failure of the government to create the instrument whereby man can master his environment — in other words, the absence of an economic and social policy.

"If Whitehall is to be dazzled into inaction or surrender by every prophet of a pseudo-nationalism, it is but opening the door to the hooligan and the political trafficker in unhappiness.

West African Pilot

"The hoisting of the popular flag does not change the pirate into an innocent merchantman."

### EDUCATED AFRICANS

1-14-50

Commenting upon the danger of educating Africans, Lord Milverton remarked that "in our universities, and in places like London School of Economics, we can to some extent neutralize our own detribalized intellectuals.

18a(5)

'They have done a great deal of damage to us owing to their craving to manage everybody's business except their own, and they may yet wreck the Colonial Empire if they are allowed a free hand in these matters."

Endorsing the warning of Lord Milverton on the danger of giving the black man too much education, Lord Baden-Powell, son of the founder of the Boy Scouts Movement, said that "the average native is very immature mentally.

"He cannot be expected to pass in a single generation from a state of primitive savagery to that of a highly civilized being.

"This process takes time, and it is amazing how many Africans have advanced individually."

# Lieutenant Governors Are Planned For All Regions

West African Pilot

## Question Of Federal Executive Council To Be Left Postponed

Jan. 13-50

IBADAN, Jan. 12 (R).– At the first public debate of the conference being held here on Nigeria's constitution, fifty delegates from all parts of Nigeria took part in the debate on a draft of the constitutional review, which postponed the creation of a Federal Executive Council of State with twelve African ministers and an eighty-member House of Representatives.

The conference agreed to make public to the country's 25,000,000 people the report of the special drafting committee on regional recommendations for Nigeria's constitutional advancement.

The report recommended that powers of the Central Government should be decentralised and that the regional executives and legislatures should, within their boundaries, have power to decide on their own policy and to carry it out by legislation and executive action.

Lagos, Nigeria

The senior British administrative officer in each region should be designated as Lieutenant-Governor.

18a(5)

Regional legislation in a number of fields would be subject to review by the central legislature.

Fifty members of the House of Assembly in the Northern Region and sixty members of houses in the East and West are to be returned by an indirect electoral college system, it was proposed.

A British Chief Secretary would deal with external relations, defence and civil service matters.

The Privy Council would advise the Governor on exercise of clemency in cases of capital punishment and matters relating to discipline and pensions of the civil service.

West African Pilot

An elderly African missionary, Reverend T. A. J. Ogunbiyi of Lagos, opening the debate appealed to Great Britain to keep green the memory of the British officials who had shed their blood to make Lagos what it is today by resisting the proposal to incorporate the city and the adjoining colony in Nigeria's Western Province.

Mr Eyo Ita "Zikist" and a nationalist leader from the Eastern Region, urged that equality of opportunity in political social and economic fields should be guaranteed for all, without discrimination, under the new constitution

The conference voted against hearing the rest of his speech after he had spoken for half an hour.

18a(5)

Mr S. O. Awokoya, Western delegate, said that incipient separatist tendencies were working towards jeopardising Nigerian solidarity.

Schools and hospitals in the South would have to close and roads would not even be maintained if the Northern Region's recommendation to take its full shape of the country's revenue were adopted.

The Northern region feared that it would be dominated by the Southern region if it did not have fifty per cent of representatives in the house, the Northern delegate said.

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# Speaker At Ibadan Conference Wants Chieftaincy Retained

West African Pilot

IBADAN, Jan. 12.—The Walil of Bornu, Mallam Muhammadu agreed with the Honourable T. A. J Ogunbiyi that all Nigeria's money is being spent to revise the constitution which some of them still hold dear to their heart.

18a(5)

He emphasised that the various regions should compromise except on matters affecting regional destiny.

Date 1-14-50

He upheld the stand of the North over the fifty per cent representation issue and sanctioned the Drafting Committee's proposal to recommend the appointment of a commission to investigate finance allocation.

Lagos, Nigeria

Chiefs in the North and West should be eligible for appointment into the various assemblies — legislative and executive.

Defence of our future independence in Nigeria should still be in the hands of the British.

Rev. Okon Efiong of Calabar wanted the house not to choose too ambitious a form of government that will lead to chaos and produce political indigestion.

He agreed with the appointment of a commission to study revenue allocation.

In his view the North's request for a fifty per cent representation had only a theoretical justification and should be discarded in the interest of unity.

The principle of regional autonomy met his approval but he frowned on the ministerial system as being extensive and impracticable in view of our present dearth of personnel.

Mr Bode Thomas pleaded for unity and the retention of chieftaincy.

A ministerial form of government was what he considered best for Nigeria.

Lagos, he said, is principally a Yoruba town and should therefore merge with the Western Region.

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# Northern Conspiracy To Split Nigeria Alleged

West African Pilot

## N.C.N.C. Secretary Tours Cities To Campaign For One Nigeria

Thurs 2-2-50

18a(5)

Lagos, Nigeria

KADUNA —After six weeks of intense and unceasing political propaganda and education highly appreciated by all sections of the northern communities in Kano, Zaria, Kaduna and other centres, particularly by educated northern elements, Mallam Sa'ad Zungur, Federal Secretary of the N.C.N.C., left here yesterday for Lagos.

During his tour, the Mallam delivered ten highly educative and thought-provoking lectures and held a series of meetings with many organisations, particularly of Northern origin.

Northern genuine leaders and educated elements flocked in large numbers to his lectures in all places visited.

Audiences in Kano, Zaria and Kaduna strongly demanded publication of his lectures entitled "National Solidarity Versus Power Politics and Opportunism" into pamphlets to be distributed all over Nigeria.

Northern elements demanded repetition of his tours in all northern towns and centres.

The lecture was a critical analysis of Nigeria's immediate political problems and the dangers confronting the nation in 1950, especially those being fostered by certain highly irresponsible utterances by officially-inspired northern delegates to the Ibadan General Conference.

Mallam Zungur revealed certain political intrigues and conspiracies agreed upon recently by certain autocratic chiefs and political stooges with a view to foiling all attempts to effect political advance both in the Northern Region and at the centre.

The Federal Secretary proved to the northern elements how autocrats and stooges conspired together to maintain the status quo and carry out separatist campaigns.

He revealed what had transpired at recent meetings of chiefs, the financial committee, and the Northern House of Assembly prior to the General Conference.

Continuing, the Mallam proved to northern elements how such conspiracies would have catastrophic effects upon the northern workers, masses and oppressed pagan communities who constitute half the northern population.

18a(5) 1950

African National Congress

# CONFUSION REIGNS IN TRANSVAAL CONGRESS AFFAIRS

18a (5)

**Great confusion in the Transvaal Provincial African National Congress affairs has resulted from an election meeting held last Sunday in the Western Native Township Communal Hall. The meeting purpotted to be the continuation of an adjourned conference which, at Springs, failed to make headway with election of President. This failure resulted from disagreement between factions supporting two candidates seeking office.**

At Sunday's meeting, an all-day wrangle dragged on from early morning till late afternoon while delegates argued over the chairman, delegation and candidates for the presidency. The chairman at the Springs conference was replaced by another; new delegates sought recognition at this meeting.

Mr. J. B. Marks claimed in the end to have been elected President while on the other hand, Mr. C. S. Ramohanoe's group holds that no election took place and that the claim by Mr. Marks is invalid. Confusion on this point came about after the chairman Mr. J.M.S. Lekgetho, had warned the house against disorderliness and made a statement interpreted to mean that he had adjourned conference.

At this point, a supporter of Mr. Marks approached the chairman who in turn called for a division. Supporters of Mr. Ramohanoe declared then that they would not take part in the election and in fact, did not do so.

Explaining his standpoint to a "Bantu World" representative, Mr. Lekgetho said that when disorderliness showed itself, he merely warned delegates that he would close the meeting and hand over to the President General. Following this, Mr. Lekgetho explained, he divided the house and Mr Marks, mustering more votes than his rival, was declared President by Mr. Lekgetho himself.

## THE OTHER VIEW

This is denied by Mr. Ramohanoe's supporters who claim that no election took place. They also deny that Mr. Lekgetho announced Mr. Marks' election as President. All they saw, they declare, was Mr. Marks in the chair declaring himself elected, and going ahead with the election of his executive.

In a statement to the "Bantu World," Mr. Ramohanoe's group points out that no sooner was the conference opened than it was clear that there were irreconcilable opposing forces. There were the African nationalists supporting Mr. Ramohanoe and the other group for Mr. Marks. The conference became so rowdy that it was clear that nothing would be accomplished.

At this stage, adds the statement, Mr. Lekgetho declared conference adjourned until such time as it could be presided over by Dr. J. S. Moroka, National President of Congress. The chairman, goes on the statement, vacated his seat and supporters of Mr. Marks carried their candidate shoulder-high.

In the opinion of Mr. Ramohanoe's group, the matter now rests with Dr. Moroka and his national executive.

## OFFICE DECLINED

Dr. W. F. Nkomo favoured by a section for the presidency, took no part in the election. Mr. S. W. B. Kakumbi, Chairman of the West Rand Regional Committee of Congress which, as with others, had pledged support for Dr. Nkomo, told a "Bantu World" representative that at the last minute, their candidate changed his mind.

Mr. Kakumbi said that as soon as Dr. Nkomo arrived at the hall, he summoned all who had pledged him their support and, to their disappointment, declined office because of the division at conference.

## SECRETARY GENERAL'S PLEA

Speaking earlier, Mr. W. M. Sisulu, Congress Secretary General and member of the National Executive of the organisation, pleaded with the delegates for levelheadedness and harmony. The public looked to the conference for fruitful results, adding that it would be a shame to the Africans if no progress was made at that meeting.

Warning against the idolising of leaders, Mr. Sisulu said also that the nation was greater than the individual.

Bantu World 11.3.50 [illegible]

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# READERS' FORUM

## Congress Advised To Revise Constitution And Adopt New Scheme

18a (5)

**Bennet S.M. Ncwana, Kliptown, writes:** Many among us strongly believe that the African National Congress has been called upon to organise Africans along the lines which the spirit of truth will direct, also in a way which will command respect of those in authority. In the course of its development, Congress has made mistakes, but it need not resign itself to despair.

For those who trust in God, there are no insurmountable difficulties in the path to freedom and liberty; no dangers which they cannot face. Congress leaders must look away from the dark picture of the past which is imaginary, and look to the benefits which God has strewn in their path to lead African communities of this land to economic freedom.

The remedy for the sad plight in which Africans find themselves lies in the immediate adoption by the African National Congress, of a seven-year plan. In that period Congress should, with determined persistency, set itself to the task of raising 3,000,000 crowns from among the African male population and from the female section 2,000,000 half-crowns.

The speedy success of the pla would necessitate provision being made in a new constitution, now badly wanted by Congress, to employ wholetime officers or directors of finance, justice, health and social welfare, education, commerce and industries and so forth.

Under this new scheme of national development, the Africans natural leaders must be given a major part in the proposed plan for general self-upliftment.

Congress will therefore have to consider the establishment of a national council of chiefs in each province of the Union, and that four paramount chiefs be elevated to the position of Provincial Governors charged with responsibility to organise African chiefs through whom, also the decisions of Congress will be executed.

For the success of this gigantic plan, it will be necessary for Congress to have an inner cabinet composed of the four provincial governors and representatives of organisations such as the African Ministers' Association, National Council of African Women, African Teachers Federation and the National Council of African Trade Unions.

It is not God's purpose that a nation should yield its mind and will to another's control and becoming a passive instrument in the hands of another group; no nation must sink its individuality in that of another.

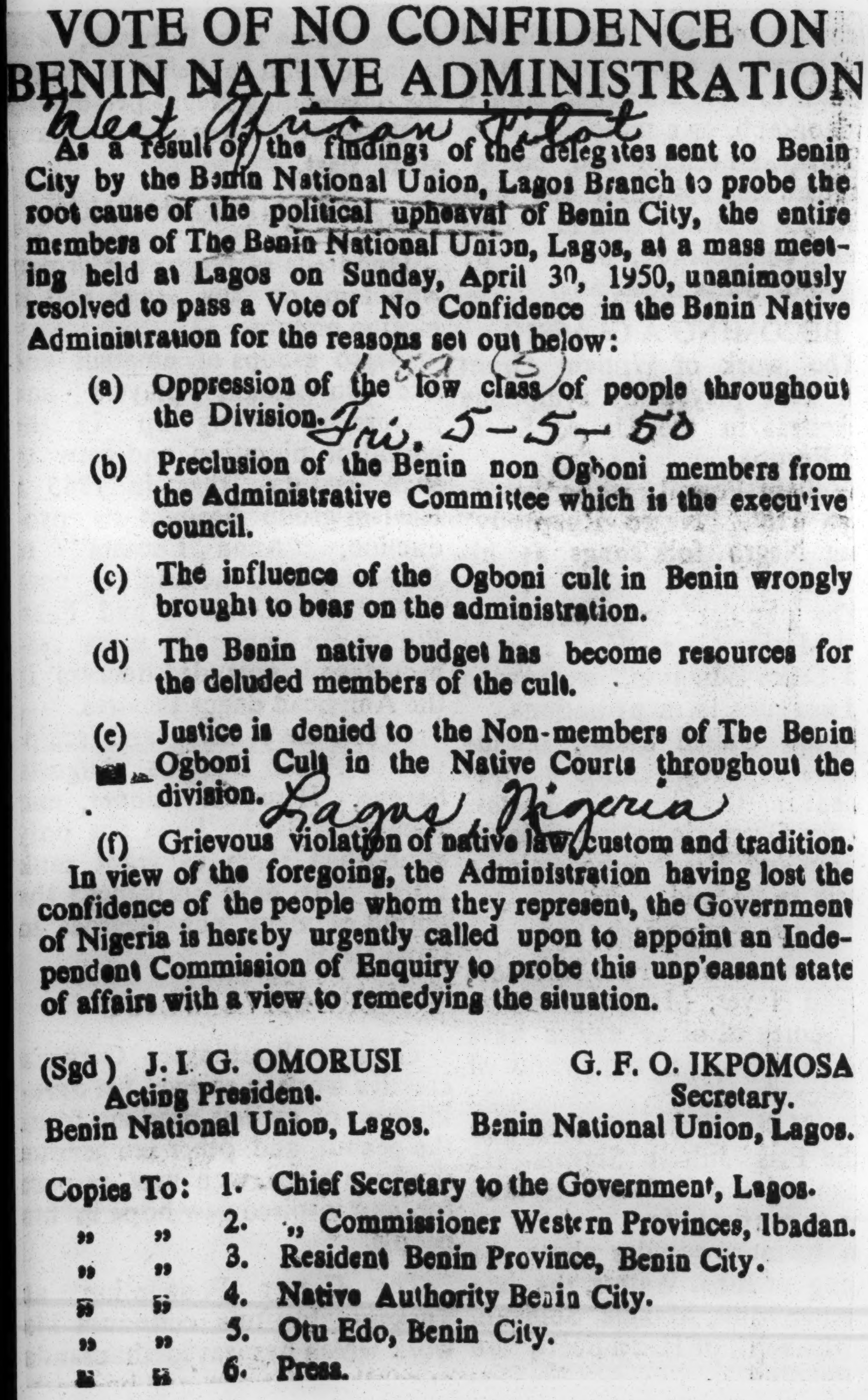
The African, therefore, is not to look to other nations as the source of his own conscience; dependence must be in God. Let us hope that the African National Congress will take immediate steps to have incorporated in its new constitution the Declaration of Human Rights.

Bantu World

Sat. 11-3-50

Saturday

18a(5) 1950 Benin National Union



# VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE ON BENIN NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

West African Pilot

As a result of the findings of the delegates sent to Benin City by the Benin National Union, Lagos Branch to probe the root cause of the political upheaval of Benin City, the entire members of The Benin National Union, Lagos, at a mass meeting held at Lagos on Sunday, April 30, 1950, unanimously resolved to pass a Vote of No Confidence in the Benin Native Administration for the reasons set out below:

18a (5)

(a) Oppression of the low class of people throughout the Division.

Fri. 5-5-50

(b) Preclusion of the Benin non Ogboni members from the Administrative Committee which is the executive council.

(c) The influence of the Ogboni cult in Benin wrongly brought to bear on the administration.

(d) The Benin native budget has become resources for the deluded members of the cult.

(e) Justice is denied to the Non-members of The Benin Ogboni Cult in the Native Courts throughout the division.

Lagos, Nigeria

(f) Grievous violation of native law, custom and tradition.

In view of the foregoing, the Administration having lost the confidence of the people whom they represent, the Government of Nigeria is hereby urgently called upon to appoint an Independent Commission of Enquiry to probe this unpleasant state of affairs with a view to remedying the situation.

(Sgd) J. I. G. OMORUSI
Acting President.
Benin National Union, Lagos.

G. F. O. IKPOMOSA
Secretary.
Benin National Union, Lagos.

Copies To: 1. Chief Secretary to the Government, Lagos.
" " 2. " Commissioner Western Provinces, Ibadan.
" " 3. Resident Benin Province, Benin City.
" " 4. Native Authority Benin City.
" " 5. Otu Edo, Benin City.
" " 6. Press.

# General Constitutional Conference At Ibadan Is "A Rubber Stamp Affair"

West African Pilot Wed 1-11-50
~~Lagos, Nigeria~~
18a(5)

## N.C.N.C, President Tells New Yorkers That 18 British Officials Influenced The North

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 - Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Member of the Nigerian Legislative Council, said today "that the discrimination against Nigerians geographically" was among the reasons why the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, of which he is the President, had boycotted the conference being held at Ibadan for revision of Nigeria's constitution.

Another reason, he told a press conference, was that certain tribal groups were not invited as there was also discrimination against "militant trade unions."

Dr Azikiwe said he was in the United States "to arouse American opinion to the seriousness and importance of the Nigerian fight for independence and national reconstruction."

The general conference for the revision of constitution would be considered "as the result of a rubber stamp affair."

His organisation also objected to the use of eighteen British officials "to influence public opinion in the North."

"If the British Government was sincere in seeking to revise our constitution," he declared, "they should not have allowed officials on the spot to bungle matters and create an impasse thus causing us to boycott the conference.

"We have no quarrel with Britain if Britain will only appreciate our feelings," he added.

"Throughout our long contact with the British, we have been on the best terms.

"We have always felt that our country is big enough to have all races and nationalities."

There had been no hatred against the British but the recent shooting of twenty-eight miners at Enugu was grave enough to ignite the tinder box.

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# Cameroons Plays Part Of Guest Within Nigeria

## Dr Endeley Says Trusteeship Rights Cannot Be Submerged

West ~~African~~ Pilot

IBADAN, Jan. 17. That the enforced incorporation of the Cameroons into Nigeria in the new constitution will in no way affect the determination of the Cameroonians to fight against the submerging of their trusteeship rights, was the assurance given the General Conference here on Monday by Dr E. M. L Endeley, Cameroonian delegate to the conference.

18a(5)

Text of Dr Endeley's short speech is as follows:

"Right through this debate, I have found it difficult to say xactly where the Cameroons comes in.

Wed, 1-18-50

"I realise that since the Cameroons plays only the part of a guest within Nigeria, it is difficult to dictate terms.

"The political standing of the Cameroons is different from Nigeria.

Lagos, Nigeria

"That is why Cameroonians are careful to see that in this matter of constitution in which they are being incorporated into Nigeria they shall not have their trusteeship rights submerged.

"The people of the Cameroons are determined to assert their rights under Article 76 of the United Nations Charter.

"Above all this, it is also certain that the people of the Cameroons are as keen for freedom as Nigeria.

"Whether they do that directly with the U.N.O. or hand in hand with Nigeria, only the future can tell.

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Jan. 17-50
West African Pilot

**DR THE HON. NNAMDI AZIKIWE**

Federal President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, now on a short visit to the United States of America. He cabled to Nigeria last week and describing as false and misleading British press reports that he declared no confidence in that Zikist Movement and suggested another fifteen-year tutelage for Nigeria.

Lagos

# N.C.N.C. Is Not Privy To Activities Of Zikists

## Zikist Movement Only One Of Its Member-Unions & No More

West African Pilot
Dat. - 2-18-50 Lagos, Nigeria

The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons is in no way connected with the recent activities of the Zikist Movement, an organisation which interests the N.C.N.C. only and primarily in so far as it is a member-union of the N.C.N.C; thus asserts the Federal Secretariat in refuting certain allegations made yesterday by a Lagos newspaper.

The public statement of the N.C.N.C. Secretariat reads:

The attention of the Federal Cabinet of the N.C.N.C has been invited to a publication which appeared in a Lagos newspaper of February 17, 1950, carrying certain allegations intended to serve as a link between the central executive of the Zikist Movement and the Federal Cabinet of the N.C.N.C. in the chain of events culminating in the search by the police of provincial and central secretariats of the movement and the arrest of a number of its top-ranking members including the General Secretary.

Furthermore, the said publication carries an unfortunate allegation to the effect that the Federal Cabinet had approved or sanctioned the dismissal or expulsion of three well-known members of the Zikist Movement

The Federal Secretariat wishes to announce for the information of the public, in general, and all those concerned with the above allegations in particular, that the Federal Cabinet of the N.C.N.C. did not approve the expulsion of any member or members of the Zikist Movement, nor was it notified officially and otherwise of any intention by the Zikist Movement to expel any of its members.

In fact, the Federal Cabinet is only interested in the Zikist Movement as a member-union of the N.C.N.C., but does not know anything about its internal affairs and has no right constitutionally to interfere in the affairs of the movement without previous request or consultation which did not obtain in the case of the above series of events.

Moreover, constitutionally every member union of the N.C.N.C. has the right to pursue any policy or adopt any programme without consulting, and obtaining the consent of the Federal Cabinet of the council; provided that such policy or programme does not constitute an act likely to destroy the cause of the N.C.N.C. or to bring the council into disrepute or to interfere with its avowed policy.

Consequently, the Zikist Movement as a political organisation with its separate constitution has every right to adopt any programme or pursue any policy without necessarily consulting the Federal Cabinet of the N.C.N.C.

The N.C.N.C. has no knowledge of any programme adopted by the Zikist Movement in connection with the recent series of events but the council is no doubt interested in the fate of the movement and that of its members.

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# Cameroons Students Of Basel Mission Stage Protest Strike

African [illegible] 3-2-50

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BUEA:—The entire students of the Basel Mission schools in the Cameroons have gone on strike in protest against an arbitrary rise in their school fees imposed by the mission authorities.

According to these missionaries, the excuse for the rise is to meet the increase in the salaries of teachers.

Lagos, Nigeria

But the measures taken were so sudden and surprising to both the children and their parents that the inevitable result was the strike which started at Bamenda and then flared like wild fire to Victoria, Buea, and other centres.

These missionaries, who incidentally are professedly here to develop the people both spiritually and mentally, at first decided to dismiss the entire strikers, but withdrew their austere measures after consultations with the Parents' Association.

It is significant, however, that the association was not consulted before the decision to increase the school fees was taken.

The parents were nevertheless unable to prevent the missionaries from dismissing the students in Standard Six, whom they reguarded as ring-leaders.

Feelings are high here against this action, which is considered by many church-goers as "ungodly."

The Parents' Association's plea for corporal punishment to be meted to the students instead of dismissal was turned down.

It is not certain what the Education Department is going to do about it, but many feel that very little will be done to alleviate the situation on behalf of the students and their parents, since the Manager of the Basel Mission, Reverend Baflaub, is on the local Board of Education.

The Government is however being urged to institute a commission of enquiry on the whole situation, as it is believed that although they are receiving public grants from the Government, this particular mission has a tendency to take the law into their own hands.

18a (5) 1950 National Emergency Committee

West African Pilot [illegible] 28-50 [illegible]

18a (5)

### DELEGATES TO THE N.E.C. CONFERENCE

The above photograph was taken on the occasion of the first conference of the National Emergency Committee on February 11 and 12, 1950, when the main political organisations of the country decided to form one platform for the freedom struggle of Nigeria. Sitting from left to right: Messrs W. O. Ebreneyin, R. D. Nyamsi, F. O. Mbadiwe, F. R. A. Williams, Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Dr Akinola Maja, Mazi Mbonu Ojike, Malam Sa'ad Zungur, Messrs M. A. O. Imoudu, Obafemi Awolowo and Dr J. A. Doherty. Standing back row: Mr Jerome Oduko, Malam A. Bida, Messrs H. U. Kaine, M. A. Ogun, A. K. Blankson, J. J. Aiyeola, T. O. Nwamarah, Abiodun Akerele, S. O. Acharra, Chief Bode Thomas and P. O. Balonwu. Sitting on floor is Mr Aniegboka Amobi. Under-Secretary. National Emergency Committee

18a(5) 1950 Nigeria Women's Union

# Enugu Women Seek Additional Market

West African Pilot

ENUGU, May 18.—That the Enugu women deserve a second market for reasons of convenience is the opinion expressed by Mrs G. Ayo Ope-Agbe, Secretary of the Nigeria Women's Union, who holds the view that the township authorities should be more co-operative in this respect.

Lagos, Nigeria

In a statement to this newspaper, this woman leader who is also a news agent said that it appeared Local Authority was more interested in a sports stadium than in a second market.

"Despite our struggles all these years for establishment of a second market between Ogui and Asata for the convenience of the thousands of people living in and around that area," she continued, "the Local Authority has turned a deaf ear to us; but has embarked on the building of a sports stadium.

"This is estimated to cost approximately £2,000 on the very site which was demanded for a new market."

18a(5)

The battling suffragist added that Enugu women are in dire need of a second market, as is common in all important and growing towns, because the journey to the market is tedious.

Explaining the inconveniences to which Enugu women are subjected, Mrs Ope-Agbe submitted that at present these women leave home at 7 a.m. to go to the only one existing market, about three miles from the township; they do not return until 1 p.m. under the scorching heat of the sun or heavy rains during the rainy season.

Some carry their babies on their backs while some are expectant.

Such situation made one to agree with the view that African women are being worked to death, she laments.

"Every woman from other towns fears to accompany her husband on transfer to Enugu on account of the distance of the market; this helps to make the town an isolated place for commercial purposes so essential in the life of women."

She concluded by appealing to those concerned, as follows:

"In the interest of all the women in Enugu, I implore the township authorities concerned to give our case sympathetic consideration it deserves by granting our request for the founding of a second market on the site demanded to serve the needs of the residents at Ogui and Asata wards and Clerks Quarters in Construction Area.

"We are not, however, against the fine proposals for erection of a sports stadium, but we feel that the founding of a second market is more urgent to enhance the social and economic progress of this community."

West African Pilot
Fri. 5-19-50
Lagos, Nigeria

MRS AYO OPE-AGBE
Secretary of the Nigeria Women's Union, Enugu. She pleads today for the establishment of a second market in Enugu for the relief of Enugu housewives.

18a(5) 1950 Seretse Khama

# EXILED RULER AND FAMILY IN LONDON

18a(4)
Black Dispatch
Sat. 9-2-50
Oklahoma City Okla.

LONDON, Eng.—Seretse Khama, tribal chief of the Bamangwato, whose exile by the British government created a world-wide stir, is shown with his wife, the former Ruth Williams, ex-typist of London, and their baby daughter, Jacqueline, shortly after their arrival in London. Seretse's exile was ordered by the British government because his marriage allegedly caused unrest in the tribe. The baby was born in Bechuanaland. Africa.

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# WHITE SUPREMACY DRIVES KHAMA AND WIFE INTO EXILE

## Tchekedi Khama Leads Fight to Drive White Wife From His Native Bechuanaland

## TRIBESMEN SHED TEARS AS RULER DEPARTS

18a(5)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Chief Seretse Khama of the Bamangwato tribesmen of Bechuanaland, boarded an RAF plane this week to fly to England where he will remain in exile from his people for five years.

Accompanying him were his white wife, the former Ruth Williams, an ex-typist in London, and their three months old baby. Also with them was Nalide, Seretse's sister, who wants to take care of the baby.

Black Dispatch

Seretse inherited all his troubles because of his marriage to the white woman without first coming to the tribe. His uncle, Tshekedi Khama, ruler of the government until Seretse was ready to take, led the fight against this marriage.

Sat 9-2-50

The British government entered the situation by banning him from his homeland for five years. It is reported that the British are ready to rescind the five-year ban if Seretse and his uncle can get together.

Oklahoma City Okla.

Tshekedi Khama on Seretse's departure hinted that some type of agreement mav be worked out before long.

A group of 14 tribesmen cried as Seretse left his homeland. The

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members of his tribe have supported Seretse throughout most of his marital and political woes.

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# Chief, White Queen Leave Africa Tribe

~~Herald Tribune~~

## Seretse Vows Legal Fight to Return From London

GABERONES, Bechuanaland, South Africa, Aug. 17 UP).—Afri-South Africa, Aug. 17 (UP).—Afrima and his white queen wept today as they boarded a plane taking them into exile under British government orders.

Tu 18a(5) 8-18-50

Seretse told tearful tribesmen at the airstrip he was not abandoning his legal battle against the five-year ban imposed because he married London typist Ruth Williams.

New York N.Y.

Seretse and his wife departed for Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, where they will board a plane for London. Seretse plans to resume his law studies at Oxford University. With them were their three-month-old daughter, Jacqueline, and a sister of Seretse.

Seretse and his uncle Tshekedi were both ordered by the British Colonial Office to leave the Bamangwato Protectorate because it was feared the quarrel that developed when Seretse married a white girl against his uncle's wishes might incite widespread trouble between rival tribal factions. They issued a joint statement today saying they both felt that with "cooperation between them and the people and the government it would not be impossible to find a solution."

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# African King Arrives In London With Wife

## Seretse's Return Second Only To Korean War News

18a(5)

BY RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON —(ANP)— The arrival of Seretse Khama in London with his wife and three month's old baby was second of importance to the news of the Korean war. All the morning papers displayed large size photographs on their front pages with his white wife, Ruth, holding

...

the baby. She said that her husband's people were wonderful to her.

London

Outside their hotel in Mayfair, the aristocratic section of London, there were crowds.. Six policemen and two policewomen had to clear a way for Seretse when he left in a government car to discuss the problems of the Bamanwato tribe, from which he has been exiled.

Weekly 8-30-50

But in the suite which is the Khamas' temporary home, Ruth had her own problems. The cause of her problems is her three-month-old daughter, Jacqueline Tebogo—which means "gratitude." Ruth said that Jacqueline Tebogo is no problem child—that is, no more of a problem than is the first born of any family. But added: "We shall have to think out a plan of campaigning for a home. I have had no settled home for two years."

18a(5)

Those plans? A pram, an apartment, and how to give Jacqueline sun and air in the meantime. And when the apartment is found will there be a cot and all the other nursery needs.

She said that the family had a government car at its disposal until their own American car arrives from Africa."

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# Seretse Begins 5-Year Exile With White Queen

Post Herald

GABERONES, Bechuanaland, Africa, Aug. 17 (U.P.) — Tribal Chieftain Seretse Khama, his white queen and their baby daughter began five years of exile today on orders of the British. They wept as they boarded a plane on their way to London.

Tu 8-18-50
18a(5)

Seretse told tribesmen who came to the dusty airstrip to see him off he will fight through the courts against an exile order, which excludes him from his homeland because he married former London Typist Ruth Williams.

Birmingham Ala.

# Little Princess Leaves Native Land

Afro-American
Balt. 9-2-50
Baltimore, Md.

18a (5)

Three-months-old Jacqueline Khama, princess of the African Mangwato tribe, shown here in the arms of her mother, Ruth, has been forced to leave her native land by the British, who objected to her father's marriage to an English girl. Her father Seretse, with his family, was banned from Bechuanaland for five years.

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18a (5)

Courier
Pitt. 9-2-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Exiled Royalty**— Seretse Khama, chief of the Bamangwa (African) Tribe, whose exile by the British Government from his native land caused a world-wide stir, is shown here with his white wife, the former Ruth Williams, a London typist, and their infant daughter, Jacqueline, shortly after they arrived in London. The marriage allegedly caused unrest among the tribesmen.—INS Photo.

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# Seretse Leaves Africa In Exile For 5 Years

Informer

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)- Chief Seretse Khama of the Bamangwato tribesmen of Bechanaland boarded a plane this week to fly to England where he will remain in exile from his people for five years.

Det. 9-2-50

Accompanying him were his white wife, the former Ruth Williams, an ex-typist in London, and their three months old baby. Also with them was Nalidi, Seretse's sister, who wants to take care of the baby.

Seretse inherited all his troubles ~~because of~~ his marriage to the white woman without first coming to the tribe. His uncle, Tshekedi Khama, ruler of the government until Seretse was ready to take over, led the fight against this marriage.

The British government entered the situation by banning him from his homeland for five years. It is reported that the British are ready to rescind the five year ban if Seretse and his uncle can get together.

18a (5)

Tshekedi Kaham on Seretse's departure hinted that some type of agreement may be woked out before long.

A group of 14 tribesmen cried as Seretse left his homeland. The members of his tribe have supported Seretse throughout most of his marital and political woes.

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## The Odor Is Terrible

The British people forced King Edward VIII from the throne because he married Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, an American divorcee.

British morals could not countenance the marriage of a king and a divorced woman.

9-2-50

18a (3)

The other day the British stuffed shirts acted again.

They compelled Seretse Khama, chief of Bechuanaland, South African tribe, to exile himself in London.

Chief Seretse's "crime" was that he married a London white girl and their newly-born child is the heir to the tribal throne.

White South Africa is the most deeply race-hating part of our world. Nowhere else are colored peoples and natives exploited and jim crowed as much. Our own uncivilized South is a paradise compared to South Africa.

Seretse's intermarriage was the worst crime he could commit in South Africa, which demanded his exile as a price for its loyalty to England.

Edward in English eyes was immoral so he was sacked. Seretse was entirely moral. He, too, was exiled.

British morals have descended to as low an estate as British finances. No decent Englishman defends his government's mistreatment of this African chieftain.

18a (5)

Courier-Journal Tues. 4-4-50

Louisville, Ky

Associated Press Wirephoto

BAMANGWATO TRIBESMEN gather around as Peto Sekgoma, standing, principal headman and uncle of Seretse Khama, advises them at Gaserones, Bechuanaland, Africa, that their chief's plane has been delayed in a flight from England. The British have prohibited Seretse, who married a London-born white secretary, from exercising his powers.

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Exiled Prince Bares Bribery Offer

# 'Doublecrossed,' Seretse Charges

Courier Sat. 3-18-50

18a(5)

(By Staff Correspondent)

LONDON—Britain's empire faces serious repercussions from the trickery and subsequent exiling of Seretse Khama, Paramount Chief-Designate of the Bamangwato tribe of British South Africa, because of his marriage to a white London typist. Seretse bared a bribery offer which he rejected, and told The Courier: "I have been doublecrossed."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill entered the picture in the international romance which has rocked the world, and blasted the manner in which the Labor Government "enticed" (as Mr. Churchill termed it) Seretse back to England to inform him that he is being banished from his homeland for a five-year period.

Churchill called it "a very disreputable affair," and challenged Patrick Gordon-Walker, new Minister for Commonwealth Relations, as to whether Labor Government officials had dealt honestly and fairly with Seretse in getting him back to England.

Breaking the bonds of silence which the Government had requested him to maintain, Chief Seretse, a 27-year-old Oxford University graduate, told The Courier the Government had offered to pay him 1,100 pounds ($3,000) a year, tax free, to maintain himself and his wife in exile, provided he agreed to sign a statement relinquishing his claim to the chieftainship of his tribe.

*[LONDON — An indication of the strain which Prince Seretse is laboring under came Sunday evening when he collapsed while addressing a London mass meeting. He was quickly revived.]*

Seretse rejected the offer, saying that the matter was not a personal one, but one about which his tribe should be consulted. Officials told him such a procedure was "impossible." It was then that they asked him to make no statements to the press and to "think the matter over."

18a(5)

### WIFE EXPECTS BABY

Meanwhile, the former Miss Ruth Williams of London, now the white "queen" of some 100,000 Africans, is still in the Bechuanaland Protectorate in South Africa, and expects to become a mother in June of this year.

Seretse revealed that the Government had offered to fly his wife back to London to have her baby and receive full medical treatment, but this offer was likewise rejected.

The actual decision of the Government was to banish both Seretse and his wife from the Bechuanaland Protectorate for five years. Winston Churchill denounced the decision.

### NATIVES ACCEPT HER

Despite the fact that the natives of the Bamangwato tribe have accepted Seretse's wife as their queen and accord her the respect which the wife of a chief is entitled to, Seretse was firm in his belief that the entire matter was one which had connections with South Africa and its problems along the race line.

Courier

"I have played along," Seretse told The Courier. "I have refused constantly to make statements because I was asked not to. But now I feel that I have been double-crossed and that they are trying to get rid of me to please Dr. Malan."

Dr. Malan is Premier of South Africa. Observers see prospects that the Malan regime may seek to annex the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Sat. 3-18-50

South Africa recently enacted a law making it a criminal offens for interracial marriages to tak place between Africans and Europeans either inside or outside o the Dominion.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

### PRESSURE ON WIFE

In the Courier interview at hi tiny flat off Haymarket, Seretse le it be known that all sorts of pressure has been brought to bear upon his wife to desert him and to incite the African tribesmen to turn against him. These plans having failed, he was invited to come to London for talks.

"I told Mr. Gordon-Walker I was sorry they had tricked me," he told The Courier." They invited me to leave my wife and come to England and now they say I am to be excluded from my home. I only thought these things were supposed to happen in Russia. I said it was a dirty trick." He then disclosed the bribery offer.

"They will not give any reason for my exclusion," he said, puffing away at a cigarette." except that it might cause disturbance if I am confirmed as chief. They think that in the interests and welfare of my people I should not be allowed to go home for five years,' he commented sourly.

### ARREST THREATENED

Discussing his future plans, the young chief said: "I asked Mr. Gordon-Walker what the position would be if I ignored the Government and returned to Africa. He told me that I could go, but as soon as I did I could be kicked out because they had the power of arrest and deportation."

Action of the British Government has caused widespread indignation among the Africans, The Courier learned, not only in Beuchuanaland, but throughout the continent.

They interpret the decision to ban Seretse as part of a British and South African conspiracy to pave the way for handing over the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland to Dr. Malan in return for the Union's support against Russia in the event of "hot war." It also hints British back of anti-native policies.

### BROUGHT FEW CLOTHES

It was obvious that Chief Seretse had little idea what was going to happen to him in England, for when he left his native home he put just a few clothes into one suitcase.

His wife was employed as a typist at Lloyd's—famed insurance underwriting firm—and was a WAAF when they met at a student dance, to set off the romance which may set off still graver repercussions on the Dark Continent and throughout the British Empire itself.

## Wife of Exiled African Prince With Acting Chie

Herald-Tribune 18a(5)

Herald Tribune—Acme

Serakgeh, a member of the Bamangwato royal family, who has acted as the chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland during the absence of Chief Tshekedi Khama, former Regent and uncle of Seretse Khama, helping Seretse's wife, Ruth, untangle her hair from a thorn bush in her African garden. Seretse, now back in Africa, will be joined in exile by his wife

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**AFRICA:**

## Seretse Showdown

Newsweek

18a(5)

4-3-50

A British Overseas Airways flying boat took off for Africa from Southampton last week bearing the Labor government's most annoying white man's burden—Seretse Khama, exiled hereditary chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland. He was returning to his "white queen," a former London typist named Ruth Williams, for the birth of their baby in June, and to prepare a lawsuit for control of his property.

The British Government paid for Seretse's $492.80 plane ticket, as it had for his $7.35-a-day suite during his six-week stay in London. But it stood on its decision to place the tribe under direct British rule. A White Paper set forth the government's official argument: Because "he expected that [his marriage in 1948] would be against the wishes of his people," he "showed himself to be unmindful of the interests of his tribe and of his public duty." The tribe later approved his claim to the chieftainship only to be rid of his uncle, Regent Tshekedi Khama, the White Paper said. "Uncertainty as to their future attitude toward the children of the marriage" would lead to further tribal unrest.

The Labor government was shaken when the two leading left-wingers on the party's National Executive, Michael Foot and Tom Driberg, threatened to resign over the handling of the case. Liberals prepared a motion of censure and demanded a Parliamentary debate, which the government refused. Conservatives privately agreed that the ban was necessary but criticized the Socialists' blunder in calling Seretse to London instead of handling the affair quietly on the spot.

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## Khama Not To Rule As Bechuana Chief

**LONDON, Feb. 4 (R).—** The British Government has decided not to allow Seretse Khama who married Ruth Williams, a twenty-four-year-old London typist, to be the Chieftain of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, according to usually reliable sources here.

British Government quarters would neither confirm nor deny the report.

Mon.-2-6-50

The British High Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Evelyn Baring, has flown back to South Africa and is understood to be taking the Government's decision with him.

W. African Pilot

It is understood that the British Cabinet at its last meeting discussed the problem of the Bamangwato chieftaincy after considering the report of the special inquiry held in Bechuanaland last autumn.

Lagos, Nigeria

The British Government will disclose its views as soon as it considers such disclosure to be of general interest, it was understood.

According to usually reliable sources here, it has been ruled that Bamangwato tribe will be governed by a state council on which Seretse will sit as the adviser.

This means that the claims of Seretse's uncle, the Regent Tshekedi Khama, have also not been upheld.

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18a (5)

**OFFICIALLY BANNED** from his native land Seretse Khama, an African tribal chieftain and his white wife, a former London stenographer, with their young daughter, must leave 'at an early date.' British authorities decided last winter that Seretse should be banned from Bechuanaland which adjoins the Union of South Africa, for five years, but allowed him to return last spring prior to the birth of his child. The British say there is unrest within Seretse's Bamangwato tribe since his marriage and a civil war may result.

## Seretse Khama and Wife Admire Daughter

18a (5)

Afro-American Sat. 6-3-50

Seretse Khama and his wife, Ruth, admire their 6-day-old baby Jacqueline, born 1 month rove through the African heat with her babyand husband to their bungalow home, wher prematurely. Ruth left her hospital bed and de this picture was taken

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JOHN BULL DOUBLE TALKS:

# British Deny Racial Bias in Seretse Case

Afro American

NEW YORK—The British Prime Minister, with his tongue in his cheek, has reassured the Archbishop of Canterbury that the action taken by his government in the matter of Seretse Khama and his white wife were taken "in the interest of good government alone" and not on the grounds of racial discrimination.

18a(5)

6-3

Prime Minister Clement Atlee, replying to a letter concerning Seretse sent him by Archbishop Geoffrey Cantuar, said the African chief's marriage did not alter the policy of His Majesty's Government, and that the British government remains opposed to racial discrimination in the territories.

The British Information Offices at Rockefeller Center here made public an exchange of correspondence between the Archbishop and Mr. Atlee on the Seretse case. The Archbishop addressed his letter to Mr. Atlee as official president of the British Council of Churches.

**Suspicions Created**

The Archbishop made it plain that neither he nor his council questioned the government's statement that its racial policy had not been changed, but he told Mr. Atlee that "grave suspicions have been created in the minds of many Africans and others."

He added that even though "these suspicons are unjustifiable" they could only be erased by a repeated affirmation by His Majesty's Government that the government is opposed to racial discrimination in territories for which it is responsible."

Mr. Atlee said, "It is to me a matter of real regret that the government's decision upon the succession of Seretse Khama should have been so misinterpreted in certain quarters as to give rise to fears of some change of policy on race relations.

**Seretse With Wife**

"There has been no alteration in the policy of His Majesty's Government, it remains entirely opposed to racial discrimination in terrorities for which it is responsible."

In New York, Richard Webb, head of the Commonwealth Section of the British Information Offices, said that Mr. Khama is now with his wife in his homeland where he hurried when she gave birth to a baby recently.

But he said the fact that the African chieftain was permitted to revisit his tribe does not represent a reversal of the British position that he is suitable to rule the tribe or that he will be allowed to rule it.

**British Now Ruling**

Webb said the British Government "foresaw a situation arising from the mixed marriage where the tribe would not accept the child of a mixed marriage as its chief and that the government had acted to avoid such a situation.

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**SERETSE KHAMA** has yielded to the imperialistic pressure of the Socialist bosses of England and has taken his English wife out of Serowe, Bechuanaland capital, to Lobatsai, where he is exiled. They will probably soon be on their way back to England. Courage is not quite enough in dealing with British imperialism.

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## Seretse Khama Goes into Exile

Amsterdam News

By the deliberate action of the British Labor Government, Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamangwato people of Bechuanaland, South Africa, was forced into exile for five years. The young chief and his white wife and daughter are reported to have taken up residence at Lobasti, near the South African border, 300 miles from his capital at Serowe.

18a(5)

Sat. 7-1-50

The exile of Seretse Khama marks a triumph, for the time being at least, of the racist leaders of a weak government in the United Kingdom, and a desperate cabal of politicians in the Union of South Africa, under Prime Minister D. F. Malan, and Southern Rhodesia, under the leadership of Sir Godfrey Huggins. These wilful men are reported to have warned the Labor Government in Britain of grave consequences if Khama were allowed to rule his people with a white English woman at his side as his queen.

The exile of Khama is most unfortunate at this time. It is a case in which the liberal opinion of the world has lost an important cause. Seldom has the voice of protest in England, the colonies and abroad been more definite, clear and courageous; but it was ignored, and small men took the low road in a great cause.

## Two Mothers

Black Dispatch

Life Magazine last week carried two pictures of white mothers and their babies which illustrate very graphically what is going on in this old world of ours upon which millions gaze, but to which few assess correct values.

One is the picture of a woman lauded because her offspring is a bastard, while the other white mother is bastardized in the eyes of the world because her offspring is the legitimate handmaiden of marriage, whose father is black. Contrasted on two pages, side by side, are two white women. One who chose marriage as the conventional and moral path, the other who grasped lust and license as the easy road to parenthood.

18a Sat. (56)17-50

Unquestionably Ruth Khama, wife of the king of South Africa's Bamangwato tribe, and Ingrid Bergman, mother of an illegitimate son of Roberto Rossellini, are challenges to world society. In this particular case dismiss the idea of color, keeping in mind that here we have an instance where society condemns the sanctity of marriage and lauds lust.

It is strange and unthinkable that British authorities would grant a marriage license to Ruth having no virtue or force outside of London streets. We presume if Seretse Khama had remained in Europe with his white wife he would be free to do as he pleases, for then there would be no "face saving" problem for the Union of South Africa, but the moment Khama decided to take the girl of his choice home, he immediately is spotted for exile.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

If you want the difficult picture which Ruth Khama presents to the world described and defined in American terms, let George S. Schuyler, who is always praising southern mores, abstract his Texas-born white wife from New York City and locate in Birmingham. Schuyler would find out overnight that his marriage license issued to him in New York, would be scrap-heaped along with the "full faith and credit" guarantees of the American constitution. Boss Conners could not explain with satisfaction to his Birmingham provincials if Schuyler were to come to Alabama and do certain things precisely spelled out as his right in the constitution.

But while in obeyance to the god of color we exile two normal human beings, guilty of nothing more than activation of a moral and legal right, we offer the movie world in every land, colored with the aura of romance, honor, dignity and respect, another mother, who disregarded all of our moral ocncepts and brought a nameless child into the world. It seems to the Black Dispatch we observe in this setting the utter corruption of morals and social decency.

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Willard Townsen

## Believe Bamangwatos Need Both Seretse Khama And His Uncle

18a (5)

AT THE VERY beginning of Labor's second term of office, the Government has been shaken to its foundations, has drawn a barrage of criticism from all quarters of the world, and has aroused the indignation of its colored citizens in Britain and in the Empire, by its decision in the Seretse Khama case.

In 1925, Seretse Khama, grandson of Khama III, inherited the chieftainship. Since he was only four years old at the time, actual power was vested in his uncle, the Regent Tshekedi. The Regent proved an energetic and courageous leader of his people.

At one time, the British Government of the day sent a punitive expedition against him, because he insisted on flogging a white man for a violation of tribal law. By levying heavy taxes on his people, he established the only high school in the entire region.

Defender.

At all times, he acted with great firmness against any threat of the extension of South African influence over his people, and over Africans generally. It was with Tshekedi's ardent support that Seretse Khama went to Oxford University to complete his education; here he met and became engaged to Ruth Williams, an English girl.

Sat. 5-27-50

As soon as Tshekedi heard of the impending marriage, he did all that he could to prevent it. Indeed, he bitterly criticizes the Commonwealth Relations Office of the British Government for not intervening to this purpose. Three considerations seem to have motivated Tshekedi.

Chicago, Ill.

First, as a militant nationalist, he looked down upon white people and regarded marriage with them as unworthy of his people, and particularly of a chief.

Second, he feared that intermarriage, once begun, would continue on a steadily increasing scale, and result in the breakup of the tribe as a community. He cited the Hottentots as a warning example — a once proud people who had been dispersed and reduced to menial work for South African masters.

Finally, and above all, he feared it would give South Africa another excuse for intervention in the affairs of the Bamangwato. But, in spite of Tshekedi's protests, Seretse Khama proceeded with the marriage.

Tshekedi went into voluntary exile with his supporters, and now maintains that hereditary rule should give way to a more democratic form of government for the Bamangwato and their associated tribes.

Actually, the decision of the British Government corresponds quite closely to Tshekedi's views. If the tribe still supported Tshekedi, the Government would be in a strong position. But it does not.

In the later years of his rule, Tshekedi had become more and more unpopular with his people. Conservative elements objected to his go-ahead policy; others disliked his high-handedness, bordering on benevolent despotism. The longer the British Government hesitated in making its decision, the more the people feared that Seretse Khama's ouster would result in Tshekedi's return to power.

Also, the simple issue of race prejudice became more and more dominant in their minds. The most recent vote in the tribal assembly went better than 5,000 to 50 against Tshekedi's position.

When British officials summonded another assembly to hear the Government's decision, only a handful of people turned up, and the tribe is now threatening to cease the payment of taxes.

Seretse Khama has responded very sensibly to criticism of himself and of the chieftainship as an institution. He asks only for the opportunity to take up his chieftainship for a probationary period of two years or so, during which time he pledges himself to cooperate fully in steps towards a greater degree of democracy and more equal rights for the subject tribes.

His friends are working for a reconciliation with Tshekedi. If this can be effected, the Government's stated case for its decision will fall to the ground.

18a(5)

# Dustin' off the News

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

## British Seek To Steal More African Land Thru Incidents In Seretse Case

SERETSE KHAMA, the heir apparent of Serowe, in the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, has a sordid story the world has yet to grasp. In his early years, his father, Khama, chief of Serowe, died. To be better qualified to govern his people, and further to understand British common law which is the basis of law in the British colonies and protectorate, young Seretse—whose marriage to an English white girl has stirred his homeland as well as the British empire—was sent to England on a state scholarship to study law at Oxford.

Defender

While away, the British government with the consent of the inhabitants of Serowe, appointed Tshekedi—Seretse's uncle—to act as Regent until the heir apparent finished his legal studies in Britain. The Serowes, like other peoples of the world, have a tradition. Their kings are not allowed to marry commoners. Similar traditions once rocked the throne of Britain—the Wally Simpson and Prince of Wales affair—and just recently had the Belgian people in anguish and the King in flight, and have now disrupted the social life in Serowe, Bechuanaland.

Sat. 9-2-50

While in Oxford, Seretse, now 27, fell in love with Ruth, a London typist, and married her. When he sent word to his uncle that he had married a white girl—a commoner at that—he was asked to re-consider the marriage in view of the fact that tradition forbade his marrying a commoner. Instead of appealing to his people, Seretse appealed to the Colonial Office in London, which brought pressure to bear on his uncle to accept him back home. With an age-long tradition facing the challenge of young Seretse, who was backed by the British government, Tshekedi and other sub-chiefs chose to go into exile to maintain the tradition of their nation. When public opinion was against the support Britain was giving Seretse, the Colonial Office came out with a release that "a plebiscite" has been held in Serowe and that the people wanted their white queen. Behind this was the feeling in nationalist circles over Africa that Seretse was bound to become a puppet, who, having been placed in power by the British, would only kow-tow to the wishes of that government. Britain succeeded in getting Seretse into Serowe, and when they did, his uncle, Tshekedi, and other sub-chiefs went into exile.

The British Colonial Office was soon rudely awakened to the "dangerous precedent" it was creating in allowing a black man to marry a white girl and live close by the border of South Africa. The Dominion's Office in London—South Africa's ambassadorial post within the commonwealth — argued that Seretse's presence would disrupt the "Appartheid" (white superiority) policy of the Union of South Africa. To assuage South Africa, the Colonial Office decided on sending Seretse into exile and paying him a fixed salary each year. Seretse refused the offer and was called to London for discussions early this year. In London, he was summarily banned. But because he left his wife back in his kingdom, and because she was expecting a baby, Seretse was allowed to visit his state—under escort— a few months ago. Today—three months after the birth of a baby girl to Seretse and Ruth— the British have banned him from his kingdom. The official excuse for his exile is that his presence in the kingdom would create perpetual friction and unrest over Serowe. Let's make a few observations of the cunningness of the British in this affair:

First—The official excuse given by Britain today is the very complaint Tshekedi, the Regent, gave a few months ago, and was squelched because Britain wanted a puppet on the throne, or because Britain went to the aid of Ruth, a British commoner. Second—When Tshekedi went into exile, Britain proclaimed Seretse King, and announced that from the result of "a plebiscite" the people of Serowe wanted their white queen. Therefore, the excuse for his banishment annuls the excuse for his restitution to the throne. Third—If Seretse's presence was to have caused an upheaval in Serowe, his exile should have necessitated the restitution of Tshekedi. Instead, the British have issued an order banning Tshekedi from the territory as well. What, then, has Britain replaced the Ruling House with? A British white commissioner!!!

In the light of international law, this act of Britain is illegal, because Serowe, is a protectorate under the suzerainty of Britain. In a protectorate, the inhabitants and they ONLY, have the right to declare to whom they should owe or pledge allegiance. Legally, only the people of Serowe can determine who should be their ruler. Whoever contracts for Serowe with Britain today—in the absence of the Ruling House—would be acting "sub spe rati," that is: he would be a plenipotentiary or ambassador of a state with no representative rights, legally called a "sponsion."

Behind the welter of expediency lurks the question of COLOR. In pandering to the racial myth of South Africa, in order to retain the dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations, Britain has given the lie to her pious platitudes about "no discrimination" within the Empire. Finally, two deductions can be drawn from Seretse's case—first: Britain's desire to annex Serowe, and secondly: Britain's desire to please South Africa's "white superiority policy."

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## Continental News . . . Mi Deah . . .

'Tis getting so, it's nothing unusual to receive a pair or three missives in the morning mail . . . with the now familiar Republique Francaise stamp . . . or the face of King George in profile in the upper right hand corner . . . This morning . . . such a nice note from Dorothea Towles, who is still on that intriguing side of the Atlantic . . . and a homey letter from our friend, Gertrude Kerr of England.

Courier 18a(5)

**Gertrude, wife of the physician-violinist, Errington Kerr, was one of the most ardent workers in the interest of British Brown Babies a year or more ago. Now, she and her handsome family of three youngsters, are busily engaged in entertaining Seretse Khama, chief designate of the Bamangwato Tribe in Africa . . . his wife and four-month-old daughter, Jacqueline (Y'know they've been in the [illegible] so much lately) . . . plus Seretse's sister, Miss [illegible] Khama, who is studying nursing in London.**

Whee! here it is . . . your chance to make, not a million, but a neat and tidy sum of $102,500 . . . or, if not that, maybe $25,000 . . . or, $10,000. Who couldn't use some extra change? Well, Funk and Wagnalls, publishers of the grand encyclopedia . . . without which, no home is actually complete . . . is sponsoring a tremondous puzzle contest . . . the details of which are in this paper, elsewhere. **Read it . . . try it . . . and we hope you win.**

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# SERETSE AND HIS FAMILY LIVING IN LUXURY HOTEL AT BRITAIN'S EXPENSE

Seretse Khama, with his wife Ruth and their 3-month-old daughter Jacqueline, who arrived in Southampton on Monday, August 21, are at present living in a Mayfair hotel, London, at a cost of £70. They will remain there as guests of the British Government until they can find a flat. With them is Seretse's sister, Naledi.

When asked if he was pleased to be back in England, Seretse replied, "No, I cannot say that." Mrs. Khama also gave enquirers to understand that she wished to return to Bechuanaland as soon as possible.

18a(5)

It now appears that Seretse will complete his law studies in Britain, though he hopes that he will not have to remain for five years in exile.

Shortly after the arrival of the Khamas, "The Times," Britain's leading newspaper, was urging the Government to reconsider the problem of the Bamangwato tribe and the possibility of "healing the wounds." The joint statement by Seretse Khama and Tshekedi Khama, favouring a basis of co-operation all round, was described as an important development.

## Getting Used To London Life

Amsterdam News
dat 10-28-50
New York NY

18a(5)

Keystone Photo

**HOUSE HUNTING**—Mrs. Khama, wife of exiled chieftain Seretse Khama is shown with their five-month-old daughter, Jacqueline after settling down in their new apartment in London. The marriage of the young African chieftain to Ruth, an ex-London stenographer was followed by a bitter dispute between he and his tribal elders and the British Colonial Office in Bamangwato, Bechuanaland and resulted in his exile to England.

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18a(5)

Courier
dat 12-30-50 Pittsburgh Pa

**A ROYAL CHRISTMAS**—In London, England, where he is in exile from his native land in Africa, exiled King Seretse Khama and his white wife, Ruth Khama, with their baby born to them during the past year, enjoy the Cultural and Social Club's annual party to Negro children in London. The photographer's flashbulb caused Seretse to close his eyes.—Keystone Photo.

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# WHITE WIFE OF SERETSE KHAMA TICKLISH PROBLEM FOR BRITONS

Black Dispatch 18a(5)

## Tribesmen Threaten to March on Lobatsi To Rescue Banished Chieftain

## $700,000 RAISED FOR LEGAL BATTLE

dat 4-15-50

Oklahoma City

SEROWE, Bechuanaland — (ANP) — The hot pot of tension is near bursting point here over the British government's indecision in the affair of Seretse Khama—his banishment from the territory for five years or forever, the forthcoming birth of a child to the former white London typist, Ruth Khama; and the labor government's refusal to recognize him as chief of the Bamangwato tribe.

Latest development in the tense and ticklish situation is a proposed plan by the tribe to journey to Lobatsi, 300 miles to the south, to see their chief. Khama has been at Lobatsi for over a week waiting for Britain's high commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring, to make up his mind on the conditions under which the chief may return temporarily to tribal territory.

Mrs. Khama, at present in Malapye within tribal territory, disclosed that the tribesmen have become restless and threatened to make the trek to Lobatis unless the British allow their chief to come home soon. Hundreds of the tribesmen have been gathering in the capital here to welcome their banished chief.

# Bamangwatos Furnish Bail For 15 Involved In Khama Incident

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

18a(5)

Sun 5-7-50

SEROWE, Bechuanaland — (ANP) — Bamangwato tribesmen were ready to furnish bail for 15 tribal fellows hailed before court here last Wednesday on charges of violence arising from a factional dispute over the marriage of Chief-Designate Seretse Khama to the former Miss Ruth Williams of London.

The 15 were charged with trying to prevent another tribal member from removing his cattle from the reserve. This individual is a follower of Tshekedi Khama, uncle of the chief-designate and former tribal regent. Tshekedi heads the faction which is opposed to Seretse's marriage.

The cattle owner had left the tribal reserve to follow Tshekedi into exile. He asked and received government permission to remove the livestock, but was prevented by tribal brethren from doing so. In the ensuing clash, police had to use tear gas to disperse the participants.

Bail on each of the 15 was set at 20 pounds (about $56) and tribesmen had the necessary 300 pounds ($840) in no time.

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# Banishment Order for Seretse

Mochochonono

A few hours after Seretse Khama, former chief designate of the Bamangwato arrives at Gaberones by air tomorrow, says a reporter he will formally be handed the official Government order exiling him from his homeland.

18a(5)

A Government spokesman has arrived at Lobatsi to prepare Seretse's reception and accompany him from Gaberones to Lobatsi, where Seretse will remain for four or five days.

Sat. 4-8-50

The official told me today that a banishment order can only be served on "a resident" of Bechuanaland and that the order will be served four or five hours after the aircraft lands.

Maseru

It would take the form of a written order and would be handed to Seretse by the Assistant Resident Commissioner, Mr G. E. Nettleton, and the United Kingdom Information Officer. Mr N. Monserrat.

Basutoland

## "Cool Off"

These two officials, together with police officials, will accompany Seretse to Lobatsi, where he will be allowed to "cool off" for four or five days.

Seretse's legal adviser, Mr P. A. Fraenkel, has already applied to the Resident Commissioner, Mr A. Sillery, for permission to visit Serowe, and was told by the Government official that this would be "favourably considered."

Throughout his stay in Bechuanaland Seretse will be under a form of police supervision which the officials here describes as "police protection."

The banishment order will, they say, be more of an order restricting the movements of Seretse and permitting him to move about only with Government permission.

## Civil Court Action

The Government spokesman said Seretse would be allowed a fair measure of freedom to prepare evidence for his civil court action against the former Regent Tshekedi. While at Serowe he would be allowed to stay with his wife Ruth for a few days and visit the various cattle outposts scattered over Bamangwato territory.

For all intents and purposes, however, Srte's headquarters will be at Lobatsi, where he will be given permission for his movements from time to time.

Meanwhile at Gaberones, Bamangwato tribesmen are arriving by the hour by train and road from all parts of their homeland. They struggle into the improvised camp under the thorn trees near the railway station. By daybreak today there were nearly 150 tribesmen, and most of the inner council of headmen are already there Setohile, the headman next in importance to Peto Sekgoma. arrived by train in the night and had a long consultation with Peto shortly after dawn.

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# Seretse and his Wife

Mochochonono

Sir,—The second Commandment read: "Thou shall love thy neighbour as thyself." I therefore appeal to the Paramount Chiefs of Basutoland and Swaziland, and also to all Africans in Africa, to make desperate efforts to assist Seretse, his wife and the Bamangwato tribe at this time.

18a(5)

Sat. 4-8-50

The Paramount Chiefs of the two Protectorates, together with their people, should submit petitions to both the British Government and to UN in favour of Seretse and his wife being allowed to remain in Bechuanaland.

Maseru

The British Government's decision to ban Seretse from his fatherland was undemocratic,

Basutoland

I also object to the use of Basutoland and Swaziland police in Bamangwato territory. This would give the impression that we are siding with Britain against Seretse and his people. Why were we not consulted about this step?

Finally, I protest against the British decision to substitute British for Native rule in Bechuanaland. Even if Seretse is to be kept away, could his people not be allowed to choose someone to rule in his stead in the meantime?

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# Khama Visits Queen, Daughter In Bechuanaland

Daily World

Thurs. 5-18-50

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—(INS) —Seretse Khama was a little taken aback Tuesday when he got his first look at his new daughter and decided then and there that she is "not pretty."

Atlanta, Ga.

18a(5)

But the proud papa did not think it was important that the baby was no beauty and settled down for a week's visit with the infant and her queen's mother, the former Ruth Williams of London.

Seretse, chief designate of the Bamangwato tribe, has been ordered banished from the British protectorate because of his marriage to the London girl.

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# 'White Queen' Is Lonely Figure In Tribal Dispute

18a(5)

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

SEROWE, BECHUANALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, May 11—(AP)—Ruth Khama, the white queen of the black Bamangwato, is tensely aware that her marriage has brought to the fore the touchy question of Britain's relations with the non-white races of the empire.

Advertiser

But the pretty former London stenographer has even more to bear than the trial of being tumbled suddenly from the obscurity of the English middle class into the glare of world attention.

Fri. 5-12-50

In an interview she admitted frankly that the five servants who help her run her modest bungalow "palace" do not dispel the isolation enshrouding her home in the deep African bush.

That isolation is heightened by the fact that the leaders of the white colony of Serowe—mainly government officials, traders and their families—will have nothing to do with her.

Montgomery Ala.

The whites look down on mixed marriages. At the town's few social occasions they studiously ignore her. She gets no invitations from them. She has no white callers.

Her husband, Seretse, chief of the Bamangwatos, was able to come more last month for a brief stay. They had not seen each other since he went to London five months ago to be told he could not return to Serowe for five years because of the fuss over their marriage. Later the government relented and permitted him to make the visit. He expects to be able to return again for a time when their baby is born—in about two months.

Those whites who might try to take the edge off Ruth's loneliness fear loss of their jobs if they do so.

A young white couple did try to make things easier for Ruth by visiting her occasionally. After a few weeks the man was transferred out of the territory by his company. There was little doubt that the move was officially inspired.

Dr. D. Moikangoa, Ruth's physician, has warned the British that continued separation from Seretse will imperil her health.

Despite all this, Ruth remains defiant of what she sees as a deliberate campaign "to send me scampering home."

"I'm sticking," she said tersely.

**Some Resent Her**

Some of the Bamangwato resent her, but they remain loyal to Seretse, their chieftain.

Ruth lives in a simply furnished brick and mortar home on the outskirts of this sprawling mud hut capital. The home is encircled by high wall and thorn trees. A matronly Bamangwato cook prepares the food but Ruth does most of the shopping.

She drives a green 1949 Chevrolet to shops or the postoffice.

She takes her morning bath in water carted from the town. Her house is not yet piped nor does it have a sewage system. There's no electricity, although the building is wired for electric lights. Ruth's battery-fed radio is almost her only link with the world outside.

When she moves through the town the black men doff their hats in respect. The women raise their voices in shrill acclaim to "Mihuma Kghadi," the mother of us all.

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# White Tribal Queen Becomes Mother

News

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 15—(AP)—Ruth Khama, white queen of the Bamangwato tribe, gave birth to a daughter today at a Serowe, Bechuanaland hospital, a spokesman for the British high commissioner announced.

18a(5)

Her Negro husband, exiled Chief Seretse Khama, has been given permission to leave for the protectorate at once, British authorities said.

Mon.

The white queen, former London Stenographer Ruth Williams, entered the Serowe hospital early in the day. The baby was delivered by a Negro physician, Dr. Moikangoa, and it was at least a month premature, the authorities said.

5-15-50

A British spokesman said both mother and child were "doing fine."

The white queen said recently in an interview if her first child was a girl, it would be called Jacqueline Khama.

Montgomery Ala.

Seretse has been in Lobatsi, South Africa, but the British had promised to allow him to return

during Ruth's confinement. The heir to the tribal throne married the London typist in October, 1948. She had not expected her first

# British Government White Paper

Mochalonous. (The Comet)

Sat. 4-1-50

## Why Recognition was Withheld

18a(5)

It is reported in the daily papers that the judicial inquiry into Seretse Khama's fitness to rule the Bamangwato unanimously advised against his recognition as chief, the British Government announced today in a White Paper published in London and Cape Town.

The White Paper, which records Government disagreement with some of the views expressed in the report of the inquiry, says the report, has not been published because it was only one of the matters the Government considered before deciding to withhold recognition of Seretse.

The Government denies that any assurance was ever given to Seretse that, if he went to London, he would be allowed to return to Bechuanaland, and it repeats that it has had no representation from the South African or Southern Rhodesian Governments.

The White Paper announces the Government's intention of forming a small council of "leading and suitable persons" to take over some of the normal duties of the Bamangwato Native authority, and of trying later to give the people of the territory bigger and more direct participation in their affairs.

The White Paper, after giving the history of the Seretse Khama case, adds that His Majesty's Government must, however, state categorically that the judicial inquiry unanimously advised against the recognition of Seretse. It expressed its belief that in these circumstances Seretse's absence from the Bechuanaland Protectorate was essential to the peace and good order of the Bamangwato Reserve and that a period of direct rule would be in the best interests of the Bamangwato.

It further advised that Tshekedi should not be permitted to return to the reserve.

It was in this state of affairs that His Majesty's Government decided to invite Seretse to London so that he might be able to express his views to them directly before any final decision was arrived at.

### London Meetings

In a series of meetings with Seretse in London, it was explained to him, as Parliament was informed on March 8, that His Majesty's Government viewed with grave concern the danger which recognition would in the present circumstances cause to the unity and well-being of the tribe and the administration of the Protectorate; that in this matter they had to take into account their primary responsibility for good government in the Protectorate in the light of all the circumstances known to them; and that the best solution would be for him voluntarily to relinquish his claim to the succession.

Seretse was unable to accept this view and His Majesty's Government had therefore to make their own decision which was announced in Parliament on March 8. It was to the effect that the High Commissioner had been instructed to withhold his recognition of Seretse as chief for a period of years sufficiently long for the disappearance of the present tendency to disruption which threatened the unity and well-being of the tribe. The period required would certainly not be less than five years and at the end of that time the situation would be reviewed.

During that time Seretse would not be allowed to be within the Protectorate unless special permission had been granted.

While the chieftainship is in suspence, Tshekedi, who will no longer be Regent, will be required to reside outside the Bamangwato Reserve and will not be allowed to enter the Reserve except by special permission.

### Mixed Marriages

His Majesty's Government are fully aware of the very strong feelings that are aroused on the subject of the merits or demerits of mixed marriages, but that is not the issue which is here raised.

His Majesty's Government were, of course, aware that a strong body of European opinion in Southern Africa would be opposed to recognition but, as stated in the House of Commons on March 8, no representations on this matter have been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

In the view of His Majesty's Government, the recognition of Seretse would be against the unity and well-being of the tribe for the following reasons:—

(a) The Bamangwato have suffered much in the past from feuds among members of their leading families. Signs of a recurrence of this tendency have already appeared in the reserve in the departure of a number of leading tribal functionaries, who have joined Tshekedi, in voluntary exile.

Among the seven tribes of the Protectorate outside the Bamangwato Reserve, opinion is divided. Evidence against the marriage was given on behalf of the two most numerous and important tribes, and if Seretse were now recognised as chief, they could be expected to draw away from the Bamangwato.

In the first two Kgotlas, where the issue before the tribe was that of the marriage only, the opinion of the majority was opposed to it. The recognition of Seretse in these circumstances would have given occasion for dispute and caused a serious split in the tribe. Peaceful administration would have become increasingly difficult.

### Unmindful

(b) It was necessary for his Majesty's Government to consider whether, in these circumstances, Seretse could be expected to discharge with success the grave responsibilities of the chieftainship.

At the time when he contracted his marriage it is clear that he expected that it would be against the wishes of his people and would have grave consequences. He was, of course, fully entitled to follow his own wishes in this matter as a private individual, but only if he reckoned with the consequences in his public capacity. By contracting the marriage without prior consultation and against all the advice tendered to him by the tribal authorities, Seretse showed himself to be unmindful of the interests of his tribe and of his public duty.

(c) There are, however, serious doubts whether he could, in present circumstances, retain as chief the support of a tribe which has been inclined to factions and feuds and in which an opposition would certainly arise which would question his authority once it was certain that Tshekedi's regency would not be renewed.

The tendency in this tribe to disputes about the succession would be aggravated but uncertainty as to their future attitude towards the children of the marriage.

### Close Supervision

The White Paper repeats the earlier announcement that the District Commissioner will continue closely to supervise the administration of the Bamangwato Reserve and will exercise the functions of the Native authority.

It adds that "steps will be taken to ensure that the inhabitants of the reserve are again associated with the conduct of their affairs as soon as practicable, with the aim of giving fuller scope for popular opinion to make itself legitimately felt.

"Looking beyond the transitional period. His Majesty's Government will also explore every opportunity that offers to give the Native administration a more representative character.

"This development is fully in accordance with His Majesty's Government's policy today of affording the people of the African territories for which they are responsible a fuller voice and more direct participation in the conduct of their own affairs.

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# White Queen Gives Seretse A Daughter

Courier-Journal

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, May 15 (AP)—Auburn-haired Ruth Khama, hailed by Bamangwato tribesmen as their white Queen, gave birth to a girl at least a month prematurely today, British authorities announced.

Mon. 5-16-50

Exiled Sereste Khama, Negro chief of the tribe, was not present at the hospital in Serowe, mud-hut tribal capital of Bechuanaland. But British authorities gave the young chief permission at once to leave Lobatsi, 200 miles south on the Transvaal border where he had been waiting, for a visit.

18a(5)

### May Claim Rule Some Day

The baby girl some day may claim rule over the tribe. Ruth, a London stenographer, married Sereste in London in October, 1948. Their child's name probably will be Jacqueline Khama.

The girl child was delivered by a native doctor named Moikangoa after a short labor, and both the infant and mother were described as "doing fine." The baby weighed about 7 pounds, 2 ounces.

Ruth previously had rejected an offer of British medical care. She had said she did not expect her first child until late in June.

# Seretse to Return by Air to Lobatsi

Mochochonono

## Permitted to Attend Lawsuit

(The Comet)

18a(5)

Later reports state that Seretse Khama is to be allowed to return to Lobatsi in Bechuanaland to prepare for the hearing of a lawsuit over his inheritance from his grandfather and his father, and he will also be permitted to move about the Bamangwato Reserve to collect any evidence he may need to help him in his case.

Sat. 3-25-50

The length of his stay and his movements within the protectorate will be kept under review by the British Government.

Maseru Basutoland

The decision to withhold recognition of Seretse Khama as chief of the Bamangwato will remain.

These were the main points in a brief statement made in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Mr P. Gordon-Walker.

There were three questions on the order paper, but the Minister preferred to make a statement giving the latest position regarding Seretse's immediate future rather than reply directly to each question.

There were only a few supplementary questions and Mr Herbert Morrison, the Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the House, proposed in answer to a Liberal Party suggestion, that the House should await the publication of the Government's White Paper on Seretse before deciding whether there should be a full debate on the matter.

Mr Gordon-Walker said at the outset that the Government intended to take every care that Seretse did not suffer in his private affairs as a result of the decision to withhold recognition of him as chief.

### Costs

"I have therefore, today again informed Seretse Khama that His Majesty's Government agrees to his return by air to Lobatsi for his impending lawsuit, and that we agree to pay the cost of his air passage and a bill of legal expenses incurred from his visit to London, which he has submitted at my request.

"These payments, together with the allowance referred to in my earlier statement would be met from United Kingdom funds."

The Secretary for Commonwealth Relations told the Commons last week that Seretse Khama would be paid £1,100 a year, free of tax.

The Parliamentary Liberal Party, which consist of nine members, tabled a motion last night regretting that the report of the judicial inquiry into Seretse Khama's fitness to rule the Bamangwato had not been published.

The motion urged the Government to reconsider both the publication of the report and its decision to exclude Seretse from the chieftainship.

The Liberals have asked for a debate on this motion soon, but it is unlikely that time will be found for it.

x x x

Later reports from London states that: The vast majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party was against the Government on the Seretse Khama issue, Mr Fenner Brockway, M.P., told a meeting in Trafalgar Square today

The meeting was organised by the African League.

The Government was now retreating from its origin attitude in refusing to recognise Seretse and in exiling him. It was likely that this retreat would go on until Seretse was once more chief.

By withdrawing in this way the Government was losing the whole moral effect it could have gained by publicly acknowledging at the beginning that it had made a mistake.

"If Seretse had married a Black wife no question would have arisen or his not returning as chief of that tribe." he said. "There is not the least doubt that the reason why Seretse is not chief today is because of racial feeling based on the colour bar.

"The fact that the vote in the tribe was 5,000 in favour and only 43 against proves the solidarity of the people demanding that Seretse should be their chief

"Mr Gordon-Walker said it was his desire to extend democracy within these tribes. I say to him that it is a very bad beginning to reject a vote of 5,000 to 43 in the most democratic assembly that exists in that tribe.

"The first indication of sincerity in his desire would be to accept the verdict of the democracy that already exists.

"The real reason for the British Government's action was the opposition of the Whites in the Union of South Africa to a marriage between a Black man and a White woman.

"The time is approaching when the people of Britain must choose between the prejudices of a few thousand Europeans in South Africa and the rights of millions of African people.

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# Exiled Tribal Chief Is Father of a Girl

Herald Tribune

## British Let Him Go Home to See New Daughter

18a(5)

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, May 15 (UP).—A daughter was born here today to the former Ruth Williams, London stenographer whose marriage to the chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe caused him to be banished by British authorities from the tribal reservation.

Tues. 5-16-50

The child, given the name Jacqueline, was born in the hospital here in the Bamangwato capital, a month prematurely.

New York

Seretse Khama, the father, hurried here from Lobatsi, 300 miles away, to see his baby and wife. He has been staying at Lobatsi because the British government, fearing tribal warfare over his marriage to a white woman, has exiled him for five years.

It is believed British authorities will let Seretse stay here for about a month and then will try to send the mother and the child, as well as Seretse, into exile.

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# Attlee-Archbishop Exchange On Khama

Daily World

18a(5)

LONDON—(ANP)— The Archbishop of Canterbury and Prime Minister Attlee, exchanged correspondence here recently on the position of the British government in the Seretse Khama case. The result was Attlee's reaffirmation of Britain's adherence to a traditional policy of non-discrimination.

Journal 5-24-50

The Archbishop as president of British Council of Churches, sent Attlee a copy of resolutions adopted by the council at its Cardiff meeting last April. The resolutions asked "government assaurance that the policy in regard to race relations remains unchanged and that the decisions taken in the case of Seretse Khama were in the interes of good government alone, and not on grounds of racial discrimination."

Attlee's reply said in part that while "I should have thought no restatement of our attitude was really called for—there has been no alteration in the policy—they remain entirely opposed to racial discrimination in the territories for which they are responsible.

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# Africa Tribe's White Queen Has Baby Girl

18a(5)

Times Dispatch

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, May 15—(AP)—Auburn - haired Ruth Khama hailed by Bamangwato tribesmen as their white queen, gave birth to a girl at least a month prematurely today, British authorities announced.

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Richmond Va.

The baby girl some day may claim rule over the tribe. Ruth, a London stenographer, married Seretse in London in October, 1948. Their child's name probably will be Jacqueline Khama.

A commonwealth relations office spokesman in London said there was no precedent of a woman ruler of the tribe to serve as guidance in the matter of succession. However, he pointed out a decision would not have to be made if a son should be born to the union as a male child would take precedence.

### Both "Doing Fine"

The girl child was delivered by a native doctor named Moikangoa after a short labor, and both the infant and mother were described as "doing fine." The baby weighed about seven pounds.

Ruth previously had rejected an offer of British medical care. She had said she did not expect her first child until late in June.

As news spread of the birth numbers of Bamangwato tribesmen gathered outside the hospital. There was little excitement, according to reports reaching here, but there may be when Seretse returns to his sprawling capital.

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# Daughter Born to White Queen

18a(5)

(The Associated Press)

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, May 16—Auburn-haired Ruth Khama, hailed by Bamangwato tribesmen as their white queen, gave birth to a girl at least a month prematurely Monday, British authorities announced.

Times-Picayune

Exiled Seretse Khama, Negro chief of the tribe, was not present at the hospital in Serowe, mud hut tribal capital in Bechuanaland. But British authorities gave the young chief permission at once to leave Lobatsi, 200 miles south on the Transvaal border where he had been waiting, for a four-week visit.

Wed. 5-17-50

New Orleans, La.

The baby girl some day may claim rule over the tribe. Ruth, a London stenographer, married Seretse in London in October, 1948. Their child's name probably will be Jacqueline Khama.

A Commonwealth relations office spokesman in London said there was no precedent of a woman ruler of the tribe to serve as guidance in the matter of succession. However, he pointed out a decision would not have to be made if a son should be born to the union as a male child would take precedence.

# Charge Racism Used In Ban Against Khama

Amsterdam News

18a(5)

Sat 6-3-50

Charging that contrary to British official statements, the reasons for the Labor Government's action in deposing Seretse Khama as the lawful ruler of the Bamangwato people in Bechuanaland, South Africa, are his marriage to a white English woman and the opposition of the racist governments of South Africa and South-

MR. S. KHAMA

ern Rhodesia, the Council on African Affairs on May 27 petitioned

MRS. S. KHAMA

the United Nations "to see that justice is done in the case."

According to a statement by the Council, the petition to the UN was signed by Dr. W. E. B DuBois, Paul Robeson, and W. A Hunton, officers of the group and more than sixty Negro and white leaders in church, civic, labor, and professional organizations throughout the United States, and sent to Trygve Lie, secretary general, and to all delegations of the United Nations.

Amsterdam News

**Bows To Racism**

The petition cites the world-wide protests against the action of the British Government in exiling Khama and its refusal to change its decision in the face of the protests. The Labor Government is charged with bowing to and supporting the racist policies, laws, and "rigidly enforced color-bar codes" of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Sat 6-17-50

The British Government is also accused of resorting to armed force to compel the Bamangwato people to accept the exile of their ruler and his white wife.

**In its appeal to the United Nations, the petition says: "We declare that the British Government has violated the terms of the Charter of the United Nations, and specially Article 73: first, giving priority not to the interests of the inhabitants of Bechuanaland, but to other quite contradictory interests; secondly, by acting in a manner grossly prejudicial to the well-being and advancement of the Bamangwato people; and thirdly, by creating a situation which seriously endangers world peace and security" . . . Further, "that the British Government has violated the provision of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7, of which states: 'No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile'."**

**Boycott British**

The petition to the United Nations ephasizes the fact that "the Bamangwato people have given their answer to the government by declaring a policy of non-cooperation with the British administration and by their complete boycott of the tribal council meeting called by the High Commissioner at Serowe March 13."

Among the signers of the petition are: Bishop W. J. Walls, Etta Moton, and Father Clarence Parker, Chicago; the Revs. J. C. Beckett and W. H. Jernagin, Ada S. D. Butcher, and Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Dr. Brandon A T. Bowlin, and Holland Roberts, California, and Bishop J. A. Gregg, Jacksonville, Florida.

Also Professor Dorsey E. Walker, Wilberforce University, Ohio; the Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit, Mich.; and Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss.

18a(5)

The following persons were said to have authorized the use of signatures to the UN petition:

Rev. Albert Chinedozi Anonye, Salisbury, N. C.; Herbert Aptheker, New York; Jessie W. Armstrong, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Dr. Walter N. Beekman, Brooklyn, Dr. S. A. Board, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Ethelred Brown, New York, Louis E. Burnham, New York; Dr H. Sumner Colum, Chicago; Harry E. Davis, Cleveland; A. L. Foster, East St. Louis; Dr. Theodore R. Gathings, New York; William Glenn, Grand Rapids; Rev. J. Edward Guy, Campbell, Ohio; Uta Hagen, New York; Dr. Horace I. Hamlett, Brooklyn; Dorothy Haven, Falls Village, Conn.; Erma Henderson, Detroit; Marian E. Herrick, Los Angeles; G. H. Hilson, Warren, Ohio; Rev. Kenneth Hughes, Cambridge; Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn; Albert E. Kahn, Croton, New York; Rev. D. V. Kyle, Atlanta; Dr. Catherine D. Lealtad, New York; Ray Lev, New York.

Also, Charles Lewis, New York; George Marshall, New York; Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Louis F. McCabe, Philadelphia; Rev. A. J. McCreary, Youngstown; Mrs. D. C. McCree, Tulsa; William R. Meek, Philadelphia; George B. Murphy, Jr., New York; Florence Murray, New York; Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia; Dr. Emily M. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.; Morris Pinchewsky, New York; Rosalie L. Pinckney, New York; Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis; Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass.; Frederick Rhodes, New Orleans; Rev. Benjamin C. Robeson, New York; Aaron D. Schneider, New York; Arthur Schutzer, New York; Rev. James F. Scott, Philadelphia; Vera M. Smith, Detroit; Leon Strauss, New York; Carl M. Sweezy, Wilton, N. H.; Daisy Kendall Ward, Palisade, N. J.; Theodore Ward, Brooklyn, Henry Willcox, New York.

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# Riot Over Khama; British Refuse Visit to Wife After Child's Birth

Sun Reporter

Sat 4-22-50

[illegible]

LONDON—(ANP)—Two new developments were reported here Thursday night in the Seretse Khama incident which have threatened to make matters much more difficult than ever before.

The first development concerned rioting in Bechaunaland among the Bamangwato tribesmen over the presence of Khama's white wife. It is said the disturbance broke out earlier in the week when the exiled chief's supporters tried to prevent the removal of cattle and goods from Serowe, the tribal capital. The cattle and goods in question were the property of a tribesman allegedly opposed to having a white queen. The report **said Khama's supporters had been arrested but "ringleaders are threatening continued resistance to forces of law and order."**

Immediately following this outbreak, the government announced it might have to refuse Khama permit to visit his wife even when she has their child. Earlier, the government had denied Khama permission to see his wife on the pretext that she was not yet confined. She expects a child in July. The barring of Khama from his wife after the baby is born is supposedly based upon the idea that his presence might cause trouble between opposing tribal factions.

18a(5)

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# The Seretse Khama Incident Still Rages In S. Africa

Daily World

18a(5)

Fri 8-24-50

Atlanta Ga

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—What the British government, as protecting power of the Bechauanaland protectorate thought would solve the feud between Seretse Khama and Tshekedi Khama over the marriage of the former to a white London stenographer, has proven to be just the opposite.

The controversy flared anew in Pretoria last week, with echoes of it bounding all around the Bamangwato tribal lands.

Uncle Tshekedi, who as regent of the tribe for his chief-designate, nephew, accused Seretse of attempting to regain his throne as chief, in violation of an agreement the two had made. Seretse and his wife he claimed, were to give up the claim of chieftainship for themselves and their children.

Tshekedi claimed the two made the agreement last August, and said he decided to publish the agreement after several conferences with Sir Evelyn Baring, British high commissioner.

According to the deposed regent the agreement reads that "each should give up the claim for themselves and their children to the chieftainship."

On this point, Tshekedi said he had never denied Seretse's right of succession but had opposed the idea of a white woman as "mother of the chief-to-be."

Other points in the documents are said to be:

1. That Seretse and Tshekedi should carry out orders of the British government, peacefully under protest.

2. That they should not resort to legal actions against the British government but that they should take up the case with the government.

In addition, Tshekedi, said that Seretse's followers were getting the top tribal posts.

# BRITISH EXPLAIN EXILE OF KHAMA BUT FIGHT LOOMS

Tribune 3-23-50

## MPs Call for a Debate on Thorny Problem

18a (5)

LONDON, March 22 [Reuters]—A new storm over the Seretse Khama affair threatened the Labor government tonight after publication of an official report on why the Bamangwato chief designate has been banished from his African tribe for five years.

The government still refused to disclose the full findings of a judicial inquiry which probed the troubled tribal situation after Khama married a London typist, Ruth Williams.

All the government white paper said on this was that the commission's report expressed views which did not have the government's approval and there was great danger these views might be wrongly linked with government policy.

**Back Exile Unanimously**

However, the document made it clear that the commission had been unanimously against recognizing Khama as chief and in favor of his exile.

The Liberal party leader, Clement Davies, backed by other MPs, called for a parliamentary debate on the case, one of the thorniest empire problems of the century.

As soon as they had a copy of the white paper, Khama and his lawyers went into conference. The 27 year old African said he would give a press conference later.

**Government's Side of Case**

The government summarized its case against Khama's recognition thus:

1. To prevent disruption of the Bamangwato tribe. It said there already are signs of this in the departure of some leading tribesmen from the reserve with Tshekedi Khama, Seretse's uncle and former regent who has gone into voluntary exile in opposition to Seretse's marriage to a white woman. Tshekedi also aspires to the crown of the Bechaunaland tribe.

2. Because of doubts whether Seretse would discharge with success the grave responsibilities of the chieftainship. "The manner of his marriage has called in question his sense of public duty," the statement said, pointing out that he had ignored tribal advice against a mixed marriage.

3. Because of doubt whether Seretse could retain adequate tribal support and "uncertainty as to the tribe's attitude toward children of the marriage."

**Reprieve May Be Extended**

Seretse is being allowed to return temporarily to Bechuanaland to collect evidence for an inheritance law suit and be with his wife when she bears a child in June.

The white paper contained a hint that he might be allowed to stay in the British protectorate beyond this period of grace, as long as his presence does not cause trouble.

On the question of Seretse's marriage, the white paper said:

"The government is fully aware of the very strong feelings that are aroused on the subject of mixed marriages but that is not the issue which is here raised.

**White Opposition Cited**

"This particular marriage assumed importance because of Seretse's position of a prospective chief of the Bamangwato tribe. What the government had to decide was whether the interests of the tribe itself and of the other tribes in the high commission territories would best be served by the recognition of Seretse after the marriage had taken place. The government, of course, was aware that a strong body of European opinion in South Africa would be opposed to recognition."

However, it added, no representations on this matter have come from the South African or Southern Rhodesian governments.

The white paper said "a considerable weight of African opinion was opposed to recognition." It explained that the government had not abided by a tribal assembly's vote in favor of Seretse because of the possibility of disputes over further succession to the throne and "the well being of the protectorate as a whole." Bechaunaland contains several tribes other than the Bamangwatos.

The government's statement denied Seretse had been assured he would be allowed to return home after being called to London for consultation on his right to the tribal crown. It added that the inquiry commission advised that Tshekedi Khama also should not be allowed to return to the tribal reserve.

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18a (5)

**Back Home**—Like folks all over the world, Ruth, wife of African Chieftain Seretse Khama (with baby Jacqueline, 5 months) has been house-hunting in London, Ruth's home.—Keystone Photo.

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# Seretse's Backers Plan Boycott Against British

Afro-American 3-25-50

SEROWE, Bechuanaland — (NNPA)—A paralyzing boycott of British goods was threatened last week by African, West Indian and Asian colonial leaders, if the Labor Government fails to nullify its decree that Seretse Khama and his white wife be exiled for five years.

Stung by criticism from high party officials, leaders of the Conservative opposition, members of parliament, the press, and foes of colonialism in Africa, Asia and the West Indies, the Attlee Government hastened to modify the decree slightly.

It consented last Friday to allow Seretse, chief-designate of 100,000 Bamangwato tribesmen here to return from London—where he was called for a conference—to visit his wife, the former Ruth Williams who expects a child in June, and to attend to his personal affairs.

**Can Go Home Under Guard**

This modification did not placate Seretse's people here and his supporters in London because of the strings attached:

1. He would be under scrutiny by the British during his stay in Serowe; 2. He would be limited in his official relations with his tribe; and 3. The Government reserves the right to terminate his stay if developments warrant it.

**Sub-Chiefs Snub British**

Sub-chiefs of the tribe accused the Labor Government of resorting to Nazi tactics; refused to attend a council called by Evelyn Baring, British High Commissioner, to explain why their chief was banished; and refused to pay taxes until his exile is lifted.

The high commissioner was a very embarrassed official as pickets formed a hallf mile ring around this vast tribal capital and kept all but a handful of tribesmen away from the council.

**Exile Explained**

The commissioner later issued a statement saying his government exiled Seretse to avoid what might have been "one of the worst dynastic feuds ever seen." He said the Bamangwatos were once one people but are now split into eight groups.

The Labor Government has promised to issue a White Paper on the issue which is headed either for the Privy Council or the United Nations.

The sub-chiefs issued this ultimatum to the high commissioner:

"The tribe pledges undivided loyalty to Seretse and the royal house of Khama.

"During Seretse's exclusion from the territory there will be no co-operation whatever between tribe and administration.

**South Africans Scored**

"To that end the tribe shall henceforth cease to pay further taxes . . ."

They flayed the South African government for having "displayed such a lively interest" in the tribe's affairs and declared:

"Seretse's marriage to Ruth is a matter that concerns only the Bamangwatos, and to think that the tribe might change its mind about Seretse and his wife would be midsummer madness."

**Backers Tell Plans**

In London, "The Seretse Khama Fighting Committee," made up of influential colonials, drew up plans for a boycott of British goods. A spokesman said:

"We've laid plans to boycott British goods in the British colonies and Asian outposts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"We think we can also slow down the export of vital dollar-earning goods like cocoa, tin, cotton, and so on from Nigeria, the Gold Coast and other territories."

**Seretse Fights On**

Seretse said in a press interview:

"I'm going to be a prisoner in my own country with police trailing me wherever I go. That's the way things stand at the moment."

He said he hopes to fly to his capital here March 20— but only if the Government modifies the conditions for his return.

# HOT SERETSE KHAMA ISSUE IS GRAVE DETRIMENT TO WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF BRITAIN

18a(5)

Black Dispatch

## Separation of Black King and Wife May Have International Repercussions

## TRIBAL SOLIDARITY OF AFRICANS IS PUZZLING

(By Margery Perham)

LONDON — (ANP) — Sir, The Seretse Khama case has two sides. One is a simple issue of honor and social justice as between white and black, so dramatic and full of that human interest which today makes "news" that it has swept the world to the grave detriment of Britain's reputation, and inflamed the emotions of those millions, colored and white, who feel themselves involved on one side or other in a racial conflict. There seems to be an urgent need here to vindicate Britain's good faith by generous action even at the cost of a reversal of policy.

The other aspect of the case is the complex administrative situation ,in this small tribe on the edge of the Kalahari desert, which has been so inadequately explained by the government. It seems as though we have been landed in a position in which the first side of the issue demands a political gesture which on the other may be administeratively unsound.

Sat [illegible] 50

On the internal aspect it is ironical to note that the Ngwato tribe, long torn by injurious factions, is one in which bandishment, coupled with the destruction of the subject's house, was freely used by the chiefs in dealing with their political opponents, and where the fuling minority held their numerous subject peoples in a state of serfdom and would still regard inter-mariage with them as degrading. By the Christian humanity of the great Khama and the patient—perhaps was based upon the cultural and economic realities of the time, has been gradually modified and some democratic reforms have been introduced. But it is true, as Mr. Phillips has so clearly stated, that the future of hereditary chieftainship, and all that is bound up with it, remains one of the chief problems facing Britain here as elsewhere in Africa.

There is little doubt that the highly organized tribal monarchies which got away to a flying start under the system of "indirect rule," are now proving the most difficult to democratize and their peoples are torn between the restrictive effects of obsolete powers and a defensive tribal solidarity which finds its only clear focus in the chief. It is probable that in the High Commission territories above all the fear of South Africa has moved tribesmen to rally around their chiefs in spite of influences which pull in the other direction. But this is an issue upon which ruling peoples and subject tribes, aristocrats and commoners, may have different views and interests. The task of British administrators is, therefore, difficult; they feel bound in loyalty to the chiefs who work so closely with them and yet they must try to keep the situation fluid and study the often obscure wishes and interests of the people as they absorb our own democratic ideas.

Is there, then, any way of harmonizing the apparently conflicting demands of the two aspects of this case? It would be rash to answer this question decisively until we have had the full and overdue account of the present situation in the tribe. But it is surely clear that there is no short cut to the deep reforms which the British administration rightly presses but which educational and economic measures alone can bring about, while the reported decision for Seretse of the majority of the official councillors, encouraged no doubt by the very course of the dispute, must be respected.

One thing should be made absolutely clear, and that is Britain's guiding principal in this dangerous world issue of racial relations. It is probable that, although no communication was received from South Africa, it was the potential threat to our relations with the present Union government, and even to the ultimate future of the protectorates, which led our representatives into such ambiguous courses. This is a crucial issue. Sooner or later an event was bound to occur which would force us to express our hitherto silent disagreement with the present Union government upon the fundamentals of African policy. We cannot, without losing our self-respect and our leadership among all the colored peoples, hope indefinitely to evade this disagreement, and the present issue is one where we stand upon the firmest possible ground. The Bechuanaland Protectorate is under our rule, and so long as this is so we must act there according to the principles of justice and good administration which guide us elsewhere in Africa.

On the question of the inter-racial mixed marriage, it is good to see that the government's denial of any intention to interfere with this has already had the widest endorsement in the country. Varying private views may be held upon the wisdom of marriages between peoples of widely different cultural backgrounds. But, as science and experience teach us, the difficulties are not inherently racial, and we must recognize that persons have every right to contract inter-racial marriages and to have them treated with public respect. There can be no doubt that as economic and social differences diminish, such unions will increase in number and in general acceptability in the Commonwealth.

The conclusion, then, seems to be that unless the government can produce very strong justification for its action there will have to be a reversal of policy and a reinstatement of the chief. Britian must shake herself clear of all the muddle and misunderstanding which seem to have dimmed her reputation for good faith and humane administration. It may be hoped that, as in the recoil from the Hoare-Laval agreement, the British people will assert their sense of right and that in the difficult political conditions of the moment, no party considerations will prevent a clear pronouncement upon a matter that affects the moral foundations of the Commonwealth. When all else fails them, the colonial people fall back upon what they call—themselves in their own expressive way, supplying the capital-British Fairplay. Their faith in this has been damaged in the last 10 days and we must set ourselves urgently to repair it.

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# 'Driven Away From My Country': Khama

West African Pilot

18a(5)

SEROWE (Bechuanaland), April 18 (R).—Seretse Khama, the banished chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe, told his tribesmen from all parts of Bechuanaland here yesterday, "I have been driven away from my country."

Wed 4-18-50

Seretse is now on five days authorised visit here to his London-born wife, Ruth, who is expecting a baby in July.

Telling the crowd which had gathered in the front of his house on the outskirts of Serowe the terms of his visit, Seretse said that he was unable to address the meetings; "but you have come to see me and I cannot turn you away," he said.

Lagos Nigeria

"This demonstration disproves the Government's statement that you do not want me.

"On Friday I must be gone," Seretse added; "I do not know when I will return; I have been banished for five years because it is said that if I were here there would be trouble and progress would be imposed.

"This peaceful crowd shows that this is untrue."

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## The Choice in Africa

*Dear Sirs:* The British government has deprived the Bamangwato tribe of its chieftain, Seretse Khama, because of his marriage to an English woman. This oppressive action was undertaken in deference to the reactionary policy of the Malan government in the Union of South Africa and the reactionary opinion in other parts of Africa.

18a(5)

The treatment of Ruth Khama calls for international protest and particularly protest by women. Her courage in the face of the injustices she has suffered is worthy of the admiration of all of us.

Nation

7-15-50

The colonial powers and the United Nations cannot evade the choice to stand either for justice or for the subjection of the African people. The situation is comparable to that which confronted America prior to the Civil War and that in Europe in the Nazi-Fascist years of 1934-39; there is the same moral conflict, the same possibility of an appeal to arms if better policies do not prevail. It were better to take a stand now for justice than to wait until the question has become further inflamed and the South African reactionaries have been strengthened by the acquistion of new territories.

Italy's reinstatement in Somaliland inevitably strengthens the reactionary side. Further concessions to the Union of South Africa will of course strengthen the defiance of Italy when the time comes for the termination of the ten years' trusteeship granted by the U. N. Assembly last December.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

Essex, England, June 2

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# Seretse's Kin Ask Cooperation With British Gov.

18a(5)

Record

SEROWE, Bechuanaland -(ANP)- Seretse Sekgoma Khama, exiled leader of the Bamangwato tribe, joined with his uncle and former tribal reg, Tshekedi Khama, here last month to issue a statement asking his people to cooperate with the British government in resolving the political crisis caused by Seretse's marriage to a white former London typist.

Dec 3 50

The two principals in the furor which ended with Seretse being forced into a five-year exile, agreed to meet in London some time in the future for a discussion with British authorities on the future of the tribe. In their joint statement, both emphasized "the necessity of cooperating with the government (British) and the peaceful conduct of their internal affairs if any progress is to be made and achieved."

Though Tshekedi's views regarding Seretse's marriage and its effect on the tribe remain the same, both men said they realized "a basis of cooperation between ourselves and our people and the government is not an impossible solution to find."

18a(5)     1950

Seretse Khama
Miss Ruth Williams

# Romance Of African Chief Now Imperial Issue

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Associated Press Foreign Affairs Analyst

The romance of the young Oxford-educated Negro chief of the South African Bamangwatos, who made a white London typist his queen, has suddenly become an imperial issue and put the British government on a most uncomfortable spot.

The 27-year-old chief, Seretse Khama, ruler over 150,000 subjects married Ruth Williams, 24, in London some months ago and took her to his clay-hut capital as queen. You wouldn't think that was anything to worry the empire upon which the sun never sets, but events soon proved any such idea to be Fallacious.

MACKENZIE

* * *

THE GREAT UNION of South Africa, a neighbor of Bechuanaland, has constantly before it the burning issue of segregation of the white and Negro races. The case of Chief Seretse Khama and his white queen suddenly got entangled in this broader question—and the young couple were in trouble.

**The British government invited Seretse to London recently to discuss his status.**

The government decided that it couldn't recognize him as chief because of what was described as tendencies to disruption which threatened the protectorate. He was told that he couldn't return to his state, without permission, until the issue of tribal rule is settled years hence.

* * *

THE CHIEF blew up over that. He said he had been tricked. His wife was in Africa and they were expecting a baby. He declared in effect that come hell or high water he was going back to his wife and people. He cabled the queen to sit tight.

18a(5)

The scene then shifted to the mother of Parliaments. No less a personage than Winston Churchill, leader of the opposition, rose in Commons to question the Socialist government's handling of the case.

Patrick Gordon-Walker, Commonwealth affairs secretary, denied that the question of Seretse's marriage entered into the decision. He said the government decided to withhold recognition from the chief until the disappearance of the tendencies to disruption "which threaten the unity and well-being" of the protectorate.

The secretary declared it was irresponsible to say the chief had been tricked, adding that he had offered to have the wife flown back to London, with full medical attention.

"WILL NOT the minister consider," asked Churchill, "that Seretse has a right to go back to that very place and meet her at that very place before the government take any further action?"

**Gordon-Walker replied that he couldn't do so, whereupon Churchill retorted:**

**"A very discreditable transaction."**

In all this exchange nobody put his finger on the apparent underlying cause of the government's action. That was left for the British press to do. The London Times refers to the government being under "the urgent pressure of an embarrassing political situation," and adds:

"The decision has been reached without any attempt by the Union of South Africa to influence it. It is common knowledge, however, that the Nationalists now in power are not only committed to the doctrine of the separation of the races, but dislike sharing their continent with other communities in which it is not applied.

"THE TRUTH IS that British Africa is divided between one great independent state, which believes in the color bar, and a number of smaller states in which the color bar is repudiated. The conflict is tragic for the Commonwealth but it cannot forever be evaded."

The Times also speaks of the Nationalists being likely to press for transfer of Bechuanaland to Union sovereignty if they see growing up there a society fundamentally at variance with their ideas.

**There are an estimated 435,000 oil wells in the United States.**

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# Resentment Rises In Britain Over Banishing Of Chieftain

18a(5)

LONDON, March 9—(AP)—Public resentment flared against the Labor government Thursday over the dethronement and exile of a young African Negro monarch who married a white woman.

Less than 24 hours after the government confirmed that it banished Seretse Khama from the chieftainship of the 150,000 Bamangwatos in British Bechuanaland, the case had become a cause celebre.

Advertiser

Romantic Britons were aroused. British views on mixed marriages are generally less pronounced than those in the United States. There are about 20,000 Negroes in this nation of 50,000,000.

3-10-50

Thirty delegates representing colored people's organization in London decided to carry the effort to reestablish Seretse to Britain's King George VI and to the United Nations.

Montgomery Adv.

Fourteen sub-chiefs of the Bamangwatos declared at a meeting in Serowe, their clay hut capital, that they would fight the decision through British courts and, if necessary, approach the U. N.

### Asked For Permission

The Oxford-educated Seretse disclosed that he applied to the commonwealth relations office Wednesday night for permission to return home. He charged he was tricked into coming to Britain last month for a discussion of his chieftainship. His wife, the former Ruth Williams of London, remained in Bechuanaland. She is pregnant.

Her mother cabled her: "Keep smiling. Love from all."

The government, already harassed by domestic problems, found itself in the position of treading on somebody's toes whatever it does. Its quandry: How to please missions of colored persons in the commonwealth nations and not ruffle the fewer, but more powerful, whites?

Conservative Guy Lloyd got in a poke at the government during a question-and-answer period in the House of Commons Thursday.

While others were asking government spokesmen whether the case of German-born Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted of betraying western atomic secrets to Russia, would affect Britain's tradition of offering asylum to political refugees, Lloyd remarked:

"Does the fact that we propose to offer asylum to Seretse Khama mean that he comes under the category of a political refugee from oppression?"

The only answer was loud laughter.

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# Seretse Khama Not to Rule

The Comet

A SAPA report from London appearing in the South African press states:

The British Government is believed to have accepted the recommendations of the judicial commission that Seretse Khama should not rule the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, and that his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, should not be recalled as regent to preside over the affairs of the 100,000 members of the tribe.

Sat. 2-11-50

**Instead, a council of state is recommended, on which Seretse or Tshekedi, or both, could serve if he desired.**

The official silence on the British Government's decision to accept the report and recommendations of the Serowe judicial commission of inquiry, is to be maintained until Sir Evelyn Baring, the British High Commissioner, has communicated the details of his Government's action to the Union Government and the Bechuanaland High Commission authorities, the South African Press Association's correspondent learned here tonight.

Sir Evelyn arrived in Johannesburg from London tonight.

Before deciding to accept the recommendations, the British Government took into consideration the views of Dr Malan and Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, on the situation which had developed in Bechuanaland after the marriage in 1948 of Seretse Khama and Miss Ruth Williams.

The late evening editions of the London papers featured the news.

The "Evening News" said in a headline: "'White Queen' is now plain Mrs Seretse", and the Evening Standard" had this headline: "Ruth Khama is banned as 'White Queen.'"

The South African Press Association's correspondent in London understands that Dr Malan has been informed by the British Government that the judicial commission of inquiry which recently sat at Serowe has recommended that Seretse is not suited to be chief of the Bamangwato tribe.

# African Prince and White Wife Who Caused His Exile

Herald-Tribune, NYC 3-7-50

Associated Press

Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, South Africa, with his wife, the former Ruth Williams, of London, in a car in Africa

# Britain Exiles Negro Prince Who Wed White

Herald-Tribune

## Seretse Khama Forbidden to Live in Bechuanaland Homeland for Five Years

Tues. 3-7-50

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—Seretse Khama, African Negro prince who who married a white London typist, said tonight the British government has ordered him into exile from his homeland for five years. Seretse said he had been advised of the government's decision by Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

New York

The young Oxford-educated chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, South Africa, said Mr. Gordon-Walker had informed him Great Britain intends to introduce direct government over his fellow-tribesmen, and that he is not to return to his African homeland without permission for five years.

Prince Seretst quoted the Secretary as saying that confirmation of him as chief of the Bamangwato tribe might cause a disturbance.

Prince Seretse previously had rejected a plea from British officials to give up his throne for the sake of empire unity. He came to London several weeks ago to discuss the matter, leaving his wife, the former Ruth Williams, in his white frame bungalow "palace" at Serowe, Bechuanaland.

The Office of Commonwealth Relations said it had no comment on Prince Seretse's statement other than he had visited the office earlier today.

Prince Seretse spoke to newspaper men tonight at his London flat. He said Mr. Gordon-Walker, offered him an allowance of £1,100 ($,3080) a year, less tax, if he would live in England and relinquish his claim to the chieftainship.

He said he had refused the offer, considering it a matter on which his tribe should be consulted. He added it was not a question of money but of principle.

"They will not give any reason for my exclusion except that it might cause a disturbance if I am confirmed as chief," he said. "They told me they did not want me to say anything to the press until next week because they want to announce it simultaneously in the House of Commons and to my people. . . . I feel I have been double crossed."

Bechuanaland is a British protectorate. Last year the Bamangwato sub-chieftains accepted Prince Seretse as their chief after he had quarreled with Tshekedi Khama, his uncle and regent of the tribe, over the introduction of a white queen to rule with him. A Commonwealth Relations Commission has been investigating the situation since late last year.

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# SOUTH AFRICA TIES RED CURB TO KHAMA

## Agitation for Exiled Chief Is Held Spur to Measure to Combat Communism

Times

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 18 — It is expected that when the South African Minister of Justice, Charles R. Swart, in the near future introduces in Parliament a bill to combat communism he will find arguments in the flood of protests sent to London against the banishment of Seretse Khama, Chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland.

Sun. 3-19-50

Indeed, some protesting telegrams have been addressed to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan as well, notably from S. Semakula Mulumba of the African League in London whose name had been mentioned last year in connection with risings in Uganda.

New York

It is suggested here that analysis of the origin of a number of the protests might reveal a Red link—or at least pink—traceable in several parts of Negro Africa.

Some importance is attached to the fact that the signatories of the protests include a group styling itself the Sons and Daughters of Bechuanaland on the Witwatersrand. The name recalls another group known as the Sons and Daughters of Basutoland, which in recent years has proved a thorn in the side of the British authorities in that territoy. It is an offshoot of the Association of Poor People, which was banned during the war for alleged subversive activities. It has been mentioned in connection with the wave of ritual murders (voodoo) in Basutoland.

18 (5)

### Deposed Before Accession

Meanwhile, Mr. Khama remains by polite fiction Chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe, though in actual fact he was deposed before accession. He can scarcely have been surprised, for four years ago, when a student at Oxford University, he wrote, in prophetic mood, to his uncle Tshekedi Khama, then the Regent:

"Suppose I lost the chieftaincy, I would be left without a profession."

That was even before he had met his future wife, Ruth Williams, a London stenographer, who became the "White Queen" and who is at the root of all the trouble.

When Mr. Khama announced his engagement, Tshekedi Khama was prophetic in his turn. He cabled: "If you go through with this marriage it will possibly cause your deposition," and adding: "It is the surest way to disrupt the Bamangwato tribe."

All these prophecies have come true—and more. Both uncle and nephew have been banished by order of the British Government, which has the final word in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Mr. Khama was a child when his father died. As uncle, guardian and Regent, Tshekedi Khama saw to it that he received the best education possible. To crown it, the tribe agreed to send him to Oxford University to enable him to become a barrister-at-law.

At Oxford in 1945 Mr. Kkama was entered at Balliol College. At the end of his first year it became clear that there had been a "mistake"—one don called it a "mess." Without Latin, Mr. Khama could not hope for a law degree at Oxford.

Mr. Khama left Balliol to "read law" in the isolation of London "lodgings." There he met Ruth Williams, and they became engaged.

### Married By Registrar

Mr. Khama waited a long time before breaking the news. Events followed rapidly. Tshekedi Khama urged his nephew to return forthwith. Every influence was enlisted to delay the marriage, if not prevent it. The young people defeated all opposition by advancing the proposed date. A registrar married them and both the protecting power and the Bamangwato tribe were faced by an accomplished fact.

At one tribal conclave the Bamangwatos accepted Mr. Khama but rejected his wife and the protecting power accepted the decision. Nevertheless Ruth was allowed to come to Africa. Another tribal conclave accepted both. The protecting power thereupon ordered a judicial inquiry, with the outcome that all three protagonists are now to be banished. Mr. Khama avers that he has been "tricked" by the British. Ruth, expecting a baby, insists on being delivered "among my husband's people."

The South African Union and Southern Rhodesia, neighbors of Bechuanaland, have expressed misgivings as to the political consequences of such miscegenation.

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### Supporters See Revolt

LONDON, March 18 (UP)—The Government's treatment of the young Bamangwato Chief-designate, Seretse Khama, may give Communists the opportunity to spark a revolt that could spread through Africa and other colonial territories like wildfire, Mr. Khama's supporters said today.

Members of the "Khama Fighting Committee," which has been formed by other organizations representing colored people, said they believed the Government's "misjudgment" in withholding recognition of Mr. Khama as chief of the Bamangwatos had done irreparable damage.

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# Britain to Enforce Exile Of Seretse and White Wife

Evening Star

Mon. 7-31-50

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 31. — African Chieftain Seretse Khama has been told by Britain to get out of his tribal territory with his white wife, Ruth, and their baby daughter. The order, disclosed yesterday in a communique issued by the commonwealth relations office, is to take effect "at an early date."

It was Seretse's marriage to Ruth Williams, a typist, when he was studying law in England two years ago that split his tribe in British-administered Bechuanaland.

Washington D.C.

Britain decided last winter to ban Seretse from his tribe's reservation for five years, but allowed him to return last spring so he could be with his wife when their first child was born.

The communique said that there now was no reason for further delaying his exile.

The order did not say where Seretse could live in exile, but there were reports he might come to London.

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# British Order Khamas To Leave

LONDON—(ANP)— The Seretse
Khamas—all three of them—have
een ordered by the British govern-
nent to quit the tribal territory of
he Bamangwatos "at an early
ate," according to information re-
leased by the commonwealth relations office here last week.

The British had permitted Seretse to return to the reservation last spring so he could be with his white wife when their child was born. Now the government wants the entire family to get out of the territory for at least five years—the original time the British had decided upon.

# Resentment Flares In British Capital Over Dethroning of African Monarch

Courier-Journal Fri. 3-10-50

## Seretse's Wife Is White Woman

London, March 9 (AP)—Public resentment flared against the Labor Government today over the dethroning and exiling of a young African Negro monarch who married a white woman.

Louisville, Ky

Less than 24 hours after the Government had confirmed its banishment of Seretse Khama from the chieftainship of the 150,000 Bamangwatos in British Bechuanaland, the case had become a cause.

18a(5)

Romantic Britons were aroused. British views of mixed marriages are generally less pronounced than those in the United States. There are about 20,000 Negroes in this nation of 50,000,000.

Thirty delegates representing colored people's organizations in London decided to carry the effort to re-establish Seretse to King George VI and the United Nations.

### Subchiefs To Fight Ruling

Fourteen subchiefs of the Bamangwatos declared at a meeting in Serowe their clay-hut capital, that they would fight the decision through British courts and, if necessary, approach the U. N.

The Oxford-educated Seretse disclosed that he applied to the Commonwealth Relations Office last night for permission to return home. He charged he was tricked into coming to Britain last month for a discussion of his chieftainship. His wife, the former Ruth Williams of London, remained in Bechuanaland. She is pregnant.

Her mother cabled her: "Keep smiling. Love from all."

The Government, already harassed by domestic problems, found itself in the position of treading on somebody's toes whatever it does. its problem: how to please millions of colored persons in the Commonwealth nations and not ruffle the fewer, but more powerful, whites?

### Lloyd Ribs Government

Conservative Guy Lloyd got in a poke at the Government during a question-and-answer period in the House of Commons today.

While others were asking Government spokesmen whether the case of German-born Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted of betraying Western atomic secrets to Russia, would affect Britain's tradition of offering asylum to political refugees, Lloyd remarked: "Does the fact that we propose to offer asylum to Seretse Khama mean that he comes under the category ofof a political refugee from oppression?"

The only answer was loud laughter.

British newspapers gave the Seretse story banner headlines.

"Seretse Challenges Government," said the Liberal News Chronicle. "Labor Back Benchers (in Parliament) Are Worried."

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# TRIBE VOWS TAX BOYCOTT UNTIL SERETSE RULES

Tribune Tue. 3-14-50 Chicago, Ill.

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, March 13 [Reuters]—Until you bring our banished chief home there will be neither taxes nor talk, Bamangwato tribal headmen told British authorities here today.

Pickets in a half mile ring around this African town kept all but a handful of tribesmen away from the tribal meeting called for this morning by the British high commissioner to explain why the British government has banned the 29 year old chief elect, Seretse Khama, from Bechuanaland.

18a(5)

Bamangwato leaders last June approved Seretse and his white wife. Ruth Williams Khama, 25 years old and London born, who is expecting a baby here in June.

### Text of Ultimatum

The tribal leaders issued this ultimatum:

"The tribe pledges undivided loyalty to Seretse and the royal house of Khama.

"During Seretse's exclusion from the territory there will be no coöperation whatever between tribe and administration.

"To that end the tribe shall henceforth cease to pay further taxes . . ."

Evelyn Baring, British high commissioner, finding his parley heavily attended by news correspondents and photografers, issued a statement saying that Seretse would be allowed to be with his wife when their baby is born—and added that Ruth Khama's movements would not be restricted.

The no taxes statement accused the British government of using nazi methods against Seretse, enticing him to London last month "under the pretext" of holding talks, having already made up its mind that he was not to return.

### Boast of "No Quislings"

The statement referred to the secretary of state's announcement in London that the district commissioner would take over functions of the native authority. The statement said that when Bechuanalan sought protection of the crown, the British government agreed that native authorities would continue to rule.

The statement added: "Therefore it is submitted that appointment by the administration of the district commissioner as native authority . . . runs counter to the letter and spirit of the . . . constitutional framework of the administration of the territory.

"The administration can rest assured it will not find quislings among the Gamangwato to accept such office."

### Outside Interest Resented

Attacking the South African government for having "displayed such a lively interest" in the tribe's affairs, the statement declared that Seretse's marriage to Ruth is a matter that concerns only the Bamangwato, and to think that the tribe might change its mind about Seretse and his wife would be "midsummer madness."

Baring[ issuing a statement from the residency before returning to Capetown tonight, said the government acted as it did to avert what might have been "one of the worst dynastic feuds ever seen."

Baring said the background of the present situation was a long history of quarrels and feuds over the chieftianship of the area. Originally the Bamangwato were one people, but now they are broken up into eight tribes.

When Tshekedi Khama, Seretse's uncle and rival was regent, there was a strong central authority, but now there is a state of flux among the whole population of the reserve.

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# TRIBAL LEADERS TO FIGHT CHIEF'S EXILE IN COURTS

Tribune Chicago, Ill.

## May Carry Khama Case to United Nations

Fri. 3-10-50

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, March 9 [Reuters]—Fourteen subchiefs of the Mamangwato tribe today said they would fight the British government's five year ban on Seretse Khama's return to Bechuanaland thru the highest courts in Britain.

18a(5)

Meeting at the tribal capital unofficially to give newspapermen their views, the subchiefs said they would go to the United Nations, if necessary.

These headmen, many of them uncles and cousins of Seretse, chief-designate of the tribe, are considered the aristocracy of the Bamangwatos. They said they were agreed on action to petition world opinion and possibly world courts for a reversal of Britain's decision.

### Two Claim Throne

Britain has insisted its exile of Seretse is intended to prevent "disturbances" over who should be chief of the Bamangwatos of South Africa. Seretse, son of the last chief, married a British girl two years ago. The tribal chiefs first backed his uncle, Regent Tshekedi Khama, for the chieftainship but later decided to accept Seretse and his white "queen."

The subchiefs, claiming to speak on behalf of the tribe, said they first would appeal to Britain's highest courts and the privy council. If this failed, they said they were determined to take the matter to the United Nations and, if possible, the international court of justice.

Some hinted that if Britain did not reverse its decision the Bamangwatos might seek the protection of "some other power." They charged British policy has been influenced by pressure from the South African and Southern Rhodesia governments, which favor racial segregation.

### Press Attacks Exile

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, March 9—Britain's exile of Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, came under heavy fire today.

"The government is guilty of monstrous misconduct," the conservative Daily Express charged. "The ban has reduced the prestige of British justice thruout the world."

The conservative Daily Mail said the Labor government's treatment of smaller colonies had been brutally unsympathetic. "They annexed Sarawak against the wishes of the native people," it asserted. "They betrayed Hyderabad. They tried to rush the sultans of Malaya into signing away their rights. Now, by their stupidity, they may inflame Buchanaland. The thing is bad."

Other papers similarly condemned the exile of Seretse and demanded that the government disclose the grounds on which it acted.

Delegates representing colored people's organizations in London said they would carry the effort to reëstablish Seretse to Britain's King George VI and to the United Nations.

# EXILE OF AFRICAN RULER MAY REACH U. N. FLOOR; 14 CHIEFS IN COURT APPEAL

18a(5)

**By GEORGE MARBOROUGH**

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—(ANP)—The case of the exile of African King Seretse Khama will reach the floors of the UN if British courts do not correct the "monstrous misconduct" of the Colonial office.

Fourteen subchiefs — meeting here at the tribal capital of the Bamangwatos — agreed to first have the case tried before British higher courts and the Privy council. If those steps fail, they will appeal to world opinion and ultimately the UN or the International Court of Justice.

3-18-50

The most serious threat coming from the chiefs is they may seek the aid of "some other power." That point was not enlarged upon in last week's announcement, but in some quarters this hint is certain to be interpreted as "aid from Russia or her sympathizers."

Meanwhile, the press, both conservative and progressive, has scored the "trickery" and "discreditable" act of calling a sovereign figure to a conference and then denying him the right to return to his native land. It has been pointed out that when Seretse Khama left the Bechuanaland, he did not know he was going to be tried by a star-chamber court of the colonial office.

The Conservatives have made the exile a political issue. In effect they have used this as exhibit "A" to show that the Labor party is no more sympathetic to colonial peoples as past regimes.

"They annexed Sarawak against the wishes of native people," the Daily Mail declared. "They betrayed Hyderabad. They tried to rush the sultans of Malaya into signing away their rights. Now, by their stupidity, they may inflame Bechuanaland. The thing is bad."

The conservative Daily Express charged the government with "monstrous misconduct," and further declared, "The ban has reduced the prestige of British justice throughout the world." That sentiment was echoed in parliament last week by Winston Churchill, outstanding exponent of the British empire system.

At the same time, Negro organizations in London have planned to seek reversal of the act from King George VI or the UN. The second appeal may carry weight. However, the former can serve only for propaganda purposes. The King of England is merely a well-paid figurehead.

Number one target of opposition questions is Patrick Gordon-Walker, secretary for commonwealth relations. The only statement Gordon-Walker has been able to give is Khama's return to Bechuanaland would provoke a "disturbance." In a somewhat feeble manner, Gordon-Walker has "explained" that race is not the top issue involved.

However, this "explanation" has not pleased friends and supporters of the young African. It has been stressed that although, Khama and his English bride were not acceptable to the majority of Bamangwatos in the outset, they now enjoy overwhelming support of the 150,000 tribesmen. This support waxed stronger when it was discovered that Britain and white supremacy elements in neighboring countries were using the race issue to keep the tribe divided and weakened, they reversed their stand and gave generous backing to the 27-year-old Oxford-educated Khama.

Friends of Khama have drawn a comparison between Britain's action in this case and the situation in Europe prior to World War II. just as many nations appeased Hitler on the question of anti-Semitism. Here we have Great Britain appeasing the white supremacy governments of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, neighboring countries of Bechuanaland. Daniel P. Malan, prime minister of South Africa, has made himself clear on the race issue. Several weeks ago, he said, "we are going to make Africa a "white man's country."

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# KHAMA BEGINS RETURN TO HIS AFRICAN TRIBE

18a(5)

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Seretse Khama left London tonight for a visit to his Africal tribal kingdom before a five year exile is imposed by the British government. Khama, who is fighting to keep his throne with his white queen, a former London typist, motored to Southampton on the first leg of his journey. He will continue his trip tomorrow by flying boat.

Khama was barred from the chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe, in the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, on the grounds that his rule might cause unrest and dissension in his country, due to his marriage to a white woman.

The respite before his banishment was caused to permit Khama to gather evidence for a law suit and to be with his wife, the former Ruth Williams, for the birth of the baby they expect next summer. In parliament, the Liberal party dropped its demand for a debate on Khama's exile.

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# Africans, Police Stands Firm

18a(5)

2.24-50

LONDON. — (ANP) — Young King Seretse Khama, ruler of 125,000 Bamangwato tribesmen, held his first meeting with Commonwealth Relations Secretary Philip Noel-Baker, and he is believed to have held his original position.

Informed sources stated that Noel-Baker pleaded with Khama to give up his throne or his English bride, Ruth Williams, 24-year-old London typist. It is reported that during this first session, Khama turned down an offer to merely set on an advisory counsel that would replace his throne.

Main argument used by the British government official is that the presence of a mixed marriage in the South African orbit is bad enough, but existence of a mixed marriage on the Bechuanaland throne is impossible. Noel-Baker stressed the fact that neighboring South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Southwest Africa are marshalled against anything that smacks of racial equality, and they may cause serious trouble.

Khama has the overwhelming support of his tribe, and it is believed that the faction led by his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, has lost face.

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# KHAMA HELD UP 2D DAY IN PLANE JOURNEY HOME

18a(5)

3-28-50

KHARTOUM, Anglo-Egyptian March 27 [Reuters]—For the second day, Seretse Khama, exiled young chief of the Bamangwato tribe, was delayed here by engine trouble on his plane trip back from London to his white wife in Bechuanaland, Africa.

While Seretse was waiting for his flying boat to take off, the headmen of his tribe gathering at Bagerone, at the end of his last air hop, said they would greet their chief there at all costs.

His uncle, Sekgoma, spokesman for the headman, said they would "force their way on to the air field" if authorities tried to stop them from meeting Khama.

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# Negro Leader Disqualified, Say Laborites

18a(5)

3-23-50

LONDON, March 22—(AP)—Britain's Labor government asserted Wednesday Seretse Khama chief-elect of an African Negro tribe, disqualified himself from rule of the tribe by his marriage in 1948 to a white English girl.

Seretse commented in a news conference:

"My people have chosen to accept me. I don't see why the British government should be more concerned than the people involved. I cannot come to any other conclusion than that there is prejudice behind this."

His people are the Bamangwatos, a group of 100,000 living in Beuchuanaland, a British protectorate. Seretse married Ruth Williams, 24-year-old London typist, while he was here in 1948 as a student at Oxford. She is now awaiting his return to Serowe, the tribal capital, for birth of the baby they expect in June. Then both are to be exiled by the government for five years.

The case has aroused heated outcries in Britain and developed overtones in various Commonwealth nations.

Chicago, Ill. Tribune Tue. 4-4-50

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

18a(5)

Bamangwato tribesmen sit around while Peto Sekgoma (standing), uncle of Seretse Khama, tells them at Gaberones, Bechmanaland, that Khama's plane was delayed in flight from England. British have banned him from exercising powers as tribal chief.

## KHAMA BARRED FROM HIS WIFE, SAYS COUNSEL

Chicago Wed. 4-12-50

18a(5)

LOBATSI, Bechuanaland, April 11 [Reuters] — Seretse Khama, whom the British have refused to confirm as chief of the Bamangwato tribe, has been refused permission to see his white wife, Ruth, at Serowe, tribal capital, his lawyer said here tonight.

The counsel, P. Fraenkel added that the original understanding when Khama returned from London consultations was that he would be allowed to visit the Bamangwato reserve during the remainder of his wife's pregnancy. His request to go there has been refused because his wife is not yet confined, Fraenkel added. She expects a child in July.

"Mrs. Khama is far from well and her doctor refuses to allow her to travel to Lobatsi," Fraenkel said. "Seretse considers, that he should be granted permission to go to her at once. Further representations will be made."

# Seretse Returns Amid Cheers, Tears

## Africa Chief Pays Temporary Visit To Wife, Tribe

~~Courier-Journal~~

Mon. 4-17-50 18b(5)

By The Associated Press.

Serowe, Bechuanaland, South Africa, April 16.—Seretse Khama came home today on a temporary visit to his white wife and his black Bamangwato tribesmen, amid tears, cheers, and kisses.

His wife—the former London stenographer, Ruth Williams—ran 500 years, half sobbing, half laughing, over rough sand tracks into the arms of the Bamangwato chief. She is expecting a baby in June.

Louisville, Ky.

### Away Three Months

"Pula, pula!" (welcome, welcome) cried grizzled tribal elders, as they watche dthe Khamas embrace under the starry African night sky. Photographers' flash bulbs popped.

Ruth had not seen her husband since he went to London three months ago to hear Britain was going to banish him from his tribal homeland for five years because of the fuss his marriage stirred up. He was permitted to come back to attend to private affairs and see his wife.

Seretse had driven 300 miles to Serowe from Lobatsi to be with his wife and people for only five days.

### Ruth Outstrips Newsmen

He reached his mud-hut capital about an hour after midnight when the brief visit officially began. He was told by British authorities he would risk immediate expulsion if he sought in any way to convene or address any meetings of his tribesmen.

The young African chief seemed calm as he greeted his wife. She had waited up for Seretse and when she spotted the headlights of his truck, picking its way through the African bush, she streaked up the sand track, her skirts flying. She ran, stumbling all the time, but outstripping a dozen newsmen who had waited with her.

### Streets Are Patrolled

The Khamas strolled slowly from the truck to their home, their arms around each other's waists, followed by relatives and the chief's supporters. Seretse wore no tie and his shirt and gray slacks were travel-stained.

Hundreds of Seretse's supporters had moved into Serowe, hoping to give him a huge welcome on his arrival here. But all was quiet in Serowe today. The British had multiplied the strength of the local security force more than 13 times.

Tin-hatted policemen from neighboring territories carried rifles and machine guns as they patrolled the Serowe streets to cool off the Bamangwato tribesmen who wanted Seretse back permanently as their chief.

Meanwhile, Ruth has curtly rejected a formal offer by the British to provide medical attention during her approaching confinement. She sent a short answer saying she had "full confidence" in her present Negro physician, Dr. D. Moikongoa, and added:

"The offer is just another effort to get me out of Seretse's reserve."

### Will Go Back Friday

Seretse is to return to Lobatsi Friday. The British are expected to allow him to return to Ruth when she is confined. He will be allowed to clear up legal and personal matters in his reserve, under the shadow of British security officials, for the next month or two.

Seretse is bent on fighting Britain's banishment order by legal and constitutional means.

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## WHITE WIFE SOBS FOR JOY TO SEE SERETSE AGAIN

### Expectant Ruth Sprints 500 Yds. to Greet Him

18a(5)

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, April 16 (AP)—Seretse Khama came home today on a temporary visit to his white wife and his black Bamangwato tribesmen, amid tears, cheers, and kisses.

Ind [illegible]

His wife, a former London stenografer, Ruth Williams, ran 500 yards, half sobbing, half laughing, over rough sand tracks into the arms of the Bamangwato chief. She is expecting a baby in June.

Mon. 4-17-50

"Pula, pula!" [welcome, welcome] cried tribal elders as they watched the Khamas embrace. Photografers' flash bulbs popped.

### Permitted to Return

Ruth had not seen her husband since he went to London three months ago to hear Britain was going to banish him from his tribal homeland for five years because of the fuss his marriage stirred up. He was permitted to come back to attend to private affairs and see his wife.

Seretse had driven 300 miles to Serowe from Lobatsi to be with his wife and people for only five days. He reached his mud hut capital about an hour after midnight, when the brief visit began officially. He was told by British authorities he would risk immediate expulsion if he sought to convene or address meetings of his tribesmen.

The young African chief seemed calm as he greeted his wife. She had waited up for Seretse and when she spotted the headlights of his truck she ran, stumbling all the time, until she reached it, but outstripping a dozen newsmen who had waited with her.

### Stroll Slowly Together

The Khamas strolled slowly from the truck to their home, their arms around each other's waists, followed by relatives and the chief's supporters. When he entered his rambling bungalow, Ruth rebuked him lightly for not having shaved.

Hundreds of Seretse's supporters had moved into Serowe, hoping to give him a huge welcome on his arrival here. But all was quiet today. The British had multiplied the strength of the local security force more than 13 times.

### Rejects British Offer

It was revealed that Ruth has rejected curtly a British offer to provide medical attention during her confinement. She said she had "full confidence" in her present Negro physician, Dr. D. Moikongoa, and added, "The offer is just another effort to get me out of Seretse's reserve."

Seretse is due to return to Lobatsi Friday. The British are expected to allow him to return to Ruth when she is confined. Seretse is bent on fighting Britain's banishment order by legal means.

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## WHITE QUEEN: SERIAL STORY

Times ~~Mon.~~ 4-16-50

### Riots of the Tribesmen and New Moves By South Africa Are Latest Chapters

New York, N.Y.

By GILBERT BAILEY

Special to The New York Times.

180(5)

LONDON, April 15—The case of the British Government versus Seretse Khama, banished Chief Designate of Bechuanaland's Bamangwato tribe, has all the makings of a love story in which no one, least of all the British Government, lives happily ever after—or even for a week running.

Wednesday's statement by Dr. Daniel François Malan, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa, inviting the British Government to reopen the 1939 negotiations on the transfer of Bechuanaland and other African territories to the Union seemed to add a broader significance to the controversy.

### Ordered to Stay Out

It was after a legally contituted and sober-countenanced procedure, including a high-level udicial inquiry that the Government made its decision. The Government denied have received representations concerning the Seretse case from the Union or Southern Rhodesia. It also disclaimed any intention of censuring Seretse for marrying a white girl or in any way interfering in his personal life. But it ordered Seretse to stay out of the Bamangwato Territory for five years in the interests of the peaceful administration of the area.

Except in the unlikely case that the Government will reconsider this fiat, the main issue seemed to be closed, at least until 1955. But the dispute with all the attending problems has been kept very much alive by local complications, mainly by the fact that Seretse and Ruth, his wife, are both in Bechuanaland.

In a bungalow near Serowe, mud-hut capital of the protectorate, Ruth awaits the birth of her baby sometime in June.

### Seretse's Visit Home

Meanwhile Seretse has been cooling his heels in Lobatsi, 200 miles away, waiting for the British High Commissioner for Native Territories to decide whether he could go home to visit his wife and collect evidence for his civil lawsuit against his uncle, Regent Tsekedi Khama. The lawsuit is for restitution of cattle and certain other properties in possession of his uncle who is still living in self-exile in the near-by Bakwena reserve.

On Wednesday the situation was further complicated when a group of Seretse's followers tried to interfere with the removal of cattle and other property from Serowe to the Bakawena reserve where his uncle is living. Tear gas was used and eleven of Seretse's "musketeers" were arrested.

The Commonwealth Relations Office promptly announced that the question of Seretse's visit to his home territory might have to be reconsidered in view of the episode and threats of "continued resistance to the forces of law and order."

Today Seretse and the High Commissioner came to terms. Seretse had been asked to supply in writing a detailed itinerary, to give certain assurances that he would not hold public meetings or otherwise cause disorder. He received permission to visit his wife in Serowe for five days.

### Government Criticized

As reported in the London press, the day-by-day developments in the domestic life of the Seretse Khamas are dramatic enough to revive unfavorable criticism of the Government. Certain questions nave not been answered to the satisfaction of Parliament and the press.

Two of the questions are:

Why is the Government unwilling to accept the most recent vote of the Bamangwatos, which decisively favored Mr. Khama's return, with his European wife? And why has the government refused to publish the findings of judicial inquiry although the decision to exile Mr. Khama was avowedly based on this report?

# Britain's Hot Potato

18a(5)

THE marriage of Seretse Khama, hereditary king of the Bamangwatos of Bechuanaland, and their residence as man and wife in that vast cattle country has presented Britain's shaky Labor Government with a very hot potato.

The holding of Seretse Khama in London whence he went for a conference is making the potato ever hotter.

The business is so hot that it has become a domestic political issue in England and no less a voice than that of Winston Churchill has denounced the government's action as "a very discreditable transaction," which is putting it mildly.

The excuse that the British government is looking out for the interests of the Bamangwatos by preventing the young king from rejoining his white wife on the African veldt is strictly a phony.

The interracial marriage has been accepted by the majority of the Bamangwato people, so there is no threat of trouble there.

Both parties to the marriage are completely satisfied, and the white queen is "expecting."

What makes the potato hot is the Negrophobia of the white ruling class in South Africa, the two Rhodesias and, indeed, in all black Africa.

The inviolability of the white woman is the very basis of European supremacy, not only in Africa but in the Western Hemisphere as well, and when a black nobleman takes a white woman to wife in the midst of an admittedly explosive situation, this becomes intolerable to all white supremacists and the system of exploitation on which their power rests.

The Negrophobic Nationalist group that runs South Africa and which covets Bechuanaland, as well as Basutoland and Swaziland, along with former German East Africa, cannot abide this concrete evidence of racial equality which in grim practice they deny and flout, and would rather quit the Commonwealth of Nations headed by Britain than accept this situation.

The whites of Rhodesia, North and South, and those of Southwest Africa and Kenya also see in this symbolic union a threat to their rule, and they too might further weaken England by withdrawing from the Commonwealth, even though they are too weak to stand alone against the rising black hordes.

The Labor Government confronted with these grave possibilities chose the stupidest course and has forcibly separated this courageous couple, even though its leaders and spokesmen have preached for years equality, justice, fairplay and the brotherhood of man.

If they do not release Seretse Khama, all black Africa will know it and become further inflamed.

If they do let the young black return to his white queen, they will have all white Africa on their necks or "taking a walk."

It is a tough dilemma and a very hot potato, which it will take all of the Solomonic knowledge and experience of the British Foreign Office to handle.

Pittsburgh Pa.

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# Great Britain Has a Nerve

It is plain now that the British Labor Government of which so much was expected in the way of liberal treatment of Africa has barred Seretse Khama, chief-elect of the tribe of 100,000 West Africans from the throne because he married a white English girl in 1948.

Left to itself, England would not have taken these steps, but Seretse's home land is too close to British South Africa where the natives have no rights at all.

The South Africans yell bloody murder every time there is an instance of interracial marriages and the marriage of native Khama to an English girl is too much for them quietly to agree to.

These British South Africans are more anti-colored than the Rankins and the Bilbos here.

We are convinced more than ever that Uncle Sam should stop subsidizing the British Government with two billion dollars a year when discrimination against colored people on account of their race is a violation of the United Nations charter.

The two billion dollars we send to England is taxpayers' money and part of it comes from us and we are unwilling to support a British Government that discriminates against colored people.

Afro American 18a(5)

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# Is Seretse a Menace to His People

18a(5)

BACKED into a corner by an outraged national and international opinion over its disgraceful handling of the Seretse Khama incident, the British Socialists who run the Labor Government have excused their action in barring the young king from rule of the Bamangwatos of Bechuanaland on the ground that he is a menace to the unity of his people.

Although it would seem to be obvious that the real reason for the Socialist Government's action is the fact that the black ruler took unto himself a white wife, and to no other; the new "reason" is that he has split his people regardless of his interracial marriage which he is charged with contracting without consultation with tribal authorities, and therefore cannot hold the loyalty of his people.

4-1-50

This is clearly an afterthought, and not a very good one either, because the majority of the Bamangwatos are already supporting their spunky young king, and only recently they boycotted a meeting called by British officials at Serowe, the capital, to confer on the case.

Of course there is no absolute unity in any country on earth, not even Soviet Russia where terror keeps the opposition silent, so it could not be expected in "backward" Bechuanaland.

The British Socialist leaders have issued a White Paper setting forth their "reasons" for their shabby treatment of Seretse Khama, and it is appropriately named because it certainly expresses the views of the South African and Rhodesian whites.

On the eve of his departure to be with his wife during her confinement, Seretse undoubtedly cited the real reason for the British Labor Government's action when he declared that it was using this phony issue to get rid of him and his uncle Tshekedi Khama, former tribal regent, to establish direct rule over the Bamangwatos.

This would be a prelude to fulfilling the South African whites' desire that the semi-independent principality be turned over to them.

Pittsburgh Pa.

This would conform to the ancient double-crossing imperialistic policies of "perfidious Albion" which seem to remain the same whether the Empire is run by Laborites or Conservatives.

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# Rhodesian Police Ban Tribal Welcome For Exiled Seretse

18a(5)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 1—(AP)—Seretse Khama, exiled chief-designate of the Bamangwato Tribe, returned to his native Bechuanaland Friday and was greeted by welcoming cries from his tribesmen. The British refused, however, to let him go to the territory of his tribe.

British officials, feared that his loyal supporters would attempt to kidnap him at the Gaberones Airport, where he alighted, ordered a heavy police guard but there was no disorder. Authorities also reversed a previous decision to let Seretes have his traditional tribal welcome.

The cries of greeting—"Pula Pula"—for the 28-year-old Oxford-educated Seretse came from hundreds of his Bechuana followers. It was their way of expressing their disapproval of the British government's order forbidding Senetse from assuming the chieftainship of the Bamangwato Tribe because he married a white English girl.

Ten minutes after the plane landed, he was served by British officials with the order forbidding him to enter Bamangwato territory.

Then he left by automobile for Lobatsi, near the border of Transvaal, where he will be joined by his wife, the former London typist Ruth Williams, 25, who is expecting a baby in June.

Seretse returned to Africa from London, where British officials told him he could not be chief of the Bamangwato and ordered him into exile from the British protectorate for the next five years. They permitted him to return temporarily to take care of personal affairs and be with his wife.

Seretse Khama, African tribal prince who charged that he was exiled from his native Bechuanaland because of the strict racial segregation policy of South Africa, is shown at London's Victoria Airway Terminal purchasing a ticket for home after he finally won the right to visit his tribe and his expectant wife. His marriage to the former London typist touched off unrest in Khama and Africa. After this "visit" to Bechuanaland, Khama is supposed to begin a five-year exile in Britian. The British Government's decision to place the chief in exile caused a national controversy which boiled over in the House of Commons, with former Prime Minister Winston Churchill taking the side of the African prince.

The unsteady Labor Government finally yielded to public pressure and allowed Khama to return to his people in Africa. The issue involved could have wrecked the Labor Government of Prime Minister Atlee if it had been brought to a head in Commons.

4-1-50

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England Bows

# Seretse Returns To White Bride

## B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

LONDON — Thousands of students and British friends cheered Khama Seretse as he left here to return to his native home.

3-25-50

LONDON—Following a series of repercussions in Parliament where even Winston Churchill joined the discussions, Seretse Khama, Chief-Designate of the Bamangwato nation, Monday evening left England for Africa where he will join his British wife who is expecting a child in June.

Soon after his recent visit to London for discussions with British Government representatives on his marriage to the white former typist, it was announced that Seretse would be banned from his homeland for five years in order to forestall possible tribal revolt over his bringing a "white queen" to his tribal subjects.

Charges of "trickery," "deceit" and the influence of the Malan Government in South Africa fl throughout government circles in London and got to the point where it was thought the prestige of the Bristish Labor party was endangered. The decision of the Government to let Khama return to his wife and homeland resulted last week.

Khama's uncle who reigned over the tribe as regent during the young ruler's period of studying in England, was the core of his trouble in Bechuananland, a British protectorate. The tribe's acceptance of both Seretse and "white queen" nearly caused a tribal split.

18a (5) 1950

Sereste Khama
Miss Ruth Williams

# Cause Of African Chief Stirs World

Chicago Def. Defender –

Sat. 3-18-50

## Fight Plot To Exile White Queen's Mate

**LONDON—Serestse Khama collapsed while addressing the "Khama Fighting Committee" early this week. Learie Constantine, the former "Babe Ruth of Cricket," called the meeting to protest the exile of the African Prince. After a few minutes rest, Serestse finished his speech.**

18a (5)

**He learned at the meeting that more than 29 organizations representing colonial peoples have pledged their "whole-hearted support." Constantine, now practicing law in Northern England, called the move an "example of discrimination against colored people."**

**THE sharp, staccato drum beats of tribal drums spelled out the news to native Bamangwatos. Tele-tickers of the world's press associations jangled wildly as excited words poured into the waiting hands of newsmen. The air lanes sizzled as commentators told a puzzled world** that the British Government had dethroned and exiled an African Prince whose "white queen," soon to bear his child, waited anxiously with his tribesmen.

Because Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the 150,000 Bamangwatos in British Bechuanaland, had refused an insulting bribe to give up his throne, British officials ordered him barred from his ancestral home for five years.

**Resentment Flared**

Resentment flared from near and afar. The stately prince defied the government's order and began immediately plans to fly to his wife's side. Angered and bitter, he told newsmen that a whole platoon of British soldiers could not keep him from his tribe and his bride. He cabled his anxious wife:

"Tribe and I tricked by British Government. Government to take over territory. Am barred from whole Bechuanaland protectorate. Love, Seretse."

His wife replied:

"Every one here extremely distressed. Please advise if coming back at all."

Britain's commoners and leaders alike saw that the order seeking to shatter this love of a black man and a white woman, would cast dark shadows on this nation at a time when the issue of color sticks out like an ugly blemish on the world's troubled face.

QUEEN RUTH

**Leaders Alarmed**

They viewed the situation with passionate alarm. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative party, labeled the action as "a very discreditable transaction."

Liberal Party Leader Clement Davies, in words ripe with wisdom, said "One does not like interfering in domestic matters of this kind between husband and wife, especially when the question of color arises."

SERETSE KAHMA

Headmen of the Bamangwato tribe called together their sages and emerged with the determination to appeal to world opinion and to the United Nations for a reversal of the British order.

**Met At Oxford**

While studying at Oxford University in London, Seretse and Miss Ruth Williams, a typist, fell in love. They were married. His tribesmen, goaded by Seretse's uncle, Tshekedi, who was appointed tribal Regent until the Prince assumed the throne, voted twice to ban him and his white bride from their land.

18a(5)

But last August, the honeymooners visited the tribe and, struck by the "White Queens" loyalty to her husband, Seretse's people overwhelmingly gathered her to their bosom and decreed that she should stay.

During their visit, parched Serowe, Bechuanaland, saw the rains come. Crops drank thirstily of the water and grew in abundance. The tribe prospered and the natives dubbed their strange white lady, "The Rain Queen."

**That's when color conscious South Africa and Southern Rhodesia stepped in and appealed to Britain to take steps to dethrone the Prince whose marriage to a white woman had stirred international boiling pots.**

**London Talks**

Early last month the British Government invited Seretse to London for talks. He accepted but took the advice of his tribal sages and left his wife in their care. The talks continued for weeks and the prince said that he had rejected an offer from Gordon-Patrick Walker, secretary for commonwealth relations, of a 1,100 ($3,080) allowance a year, less tax, to quit his throne "in the interest of the empire."

He refused the repulsive offer and told newsmen "I have been double crossed."

Making a feeble attempt to explain official action, Gordon Walker said that race was not an issue but the British were afraid that Seretse's return to his tribe would result in "disturbances."

Through it all sits a bewildered white bride looking to her new black native family for strength, guidance and wisdom while her Prince fights valiantly for his throne and for her.

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# BRITISH LIBERALS ACT IN KHAMA CASE

Times

## Offer Censure Motion to Halt Exiling of African Chief—Ban Concession Indicated

New York

By CLIFTON DANIEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15—Unexpectedly, the Liberal party challenged the Labor Government tonight on its treatment of Seretse Khama, young African chief who has been forbidden by the Government to assume leadership of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland for at least five years.

Times 3-16-50

The nine Liberal members do not hold the absolute balance of power but they might be important in a close contest between the Labor party and the Opposition.

18a(5)

Tonight seven of them offered what amounted to a motion of censure against the Government in the House of Commons. The motion expressed uneasiness about the treatment of Mr. Khama and regret that the report of a judicial inquiry on Khama's election to the chieftainship had not been published. It urged the Government to reconsider the question of publication of the inquiry report and its decision to banish Mr. Khama.

The Government is not obliged to grant time for the discussion of a motion in the House and probably will not do so unless the demand for debate grows too insistent to be ignored.

Some of the Government's own supporters criticized the Cabinet's action today in a private meeting of Labor members of Parliament.

A 15,000-word case-history of the affairs was prepared tonight by the Seretse Khama Fighting Committee, which represents several organizations of British colonial colored peoples in London; the case-history will be sent to various organs of the United Nations, members of the United Nations, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Paul Robeson, the singer.

**To Permit Brief Return**

As a result of the outcry against its action, the Government was reported to be preparing to make a small concession to Mr. Khama. He probably will be allowed to return home temporarily although he had previously been banned from territory.

News agency dispatches from Serowe in Bechuanaland reported that Mr. Khama, still in London, had telegraphed his wife Ruth: "Awaiting Government okay to go home, expecting it soon."

When the ban against Mr. Khama was announced last week Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that the chief would be permitted to visit Bechuanaland to deal with property matters and to await the birth of a child to his wife but could not enter the Bamangwato tribe's reserve within Becuanaland. That restriction, apparently, will now be amended to allow him to visit the reserve.

In a two-hour meeting Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Gordon-Walker explained to the Labor members of Parliament the considerations that had led to the Government's decision.

So far as can be learned the major factors in the Government's decision were: 1, the unity and well-being of the Bamangwatos who are already divided over the issue of Mr. Khama's marriage; 2, the need for stable administration of the tribe, which the Government doubted Mr. Khama would give; 3, the lack of unanimity among Africans about recognizing Mr. Khama as chief, and 4, the danger to race relations in South Africa.

**Tribe Launches Non-Cooperation**

SEROWE, Bechuaaland, March 15 (Reuters)—The Bamangwato tribe, protesting against the British Government's decision to exile its chief-designate, Seretse Khama, for five years, began "non-cooperation" today.

They refused to distribute a Government statement.

The tribe had already decided to pay no more taxes.

# Negro Prince Declines to Quit Throne With 'White Queen'

Times-Dispatch
18a(6)
Wed 2-22-50
Richmond, Va.

LONDON, Feb. 21 — (AP) — Seretse Khama, the Negro prince who married a white wif—e, has rejected a British plea to give up his throne for the sake of empire unity.

He has told the British government his future is in the hands of the Bamangwato people who elected him chief last year in sun-drenched Bechuanaland.

One of Seretse's advisors who reported this today said his chief stressed he was willing to carry out any decision his people arrive at.

The headmen of Bamangwato, in mid-1949, decided overwhelmingly to give the throne to Seretse and his "white queen," a former London typist, Ruth Williams.

The color-conscious governments of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have been pressing Britain to keep Seretse and Ruth off the Bamangwato throne to prevent what they fear may become a major crisis in African black-white relations.

Britain officially frowns on racial discrimination. Nevertheless, if Seretse were to abdicate the government would be helped out of a sticky situation.

Two British Cabinet officers accordingly pleaded with Seretse to do just that in a two-hour session last Thursday.

They were Philip Noel-Baker, head of the Commonwealth Relations Department, and Lord Addison, chief government spokesman in the House of Lords.

**Abdication Opposed**

An informant who attended the meeting said the two men stressed it would be in the best interests of Seretse's own people if he were to quit—first, to avoid trouble with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and, secondly, to avoid internal tribal dissension because of his marriage to a white woman.

The informant added Seretse made it quite clear he was opposed to giving up his throne. He said it was because the Bamangwato people had themselves accepted Ruth as queen.

The conference reached no final decision. More talks will be held after the election Thursday.

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# African Chief Attacks Britain

Advertiser
18a(5)
Wed 3-15-50
Montgomery Ala.

LONDON, March 14 — (AP) — Seretse Khama charged Tuesday Britain is preparing to splinter the 100,000 Bamangwato people in his African kingdom "into conflicting fragments."

He asserted in an interview the British government hopes thus to crush tribal resistance to the order banishing him and his white wife from Britain's Bechuanaland protectorate for five years.

Commonwealth relations office spokesmen refused to comment.

Seretse, an Oxford-educated Negro, married Ruth Williams, a former London typist, in September, 1948. A split developed among the Bamangwatos. Last June, however, the tribe voted to accept Seretse as chief regardless of the marriage.

Seretse's 25-year-old wife is still in the protectorate. One of Seretse's chief headmen talked with her in the mud-hut capital of Serowe Tuesday and told her the tribesmen had decided "to take all children out of schools" as part of their resistance to the British order.

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# Bamangwato Queen Won't Leave Africa

Daily World. Wed. 3-15-50
18a(5)
Atlanta Ga.

SEROWE, Bechauanaland — (N N.P.A.) — Although her husband said in London that the British want her out of the protectorate Ruth Khama "queen" of the Bamangwato tribe, last Tuesday she would not leave Bechuanaland.

Referring to her husband's statement that the British government had "exiled" him for five years to avoid a "disturbance," Ruth, a former London typist, said she had a premonition that Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the tribe, would not be allowed to return to Bechauanaland.

"That is why I refused to leave with him despite pressure by government officials," she said. "I will stay here and bear my child among his people."

Seretse went to London February 27 for consultations with the British government over his right to the chieftainship of the Bamangwatos, who split their allegiance last year. One faction backed Seretse against his uncle, Tshekedi, the regent, after Seretse refused to give up his white bride.

**APPEASEMENT SEEN**

Seretse said Britain exiled him 'to appease the white supremacy government of South Africa."

The first news she received of Seretse's exile was a cablegram from him. "Tribe and I tricked by British government," the cable read. "Am barred from whole Bechuanaland protectorate. Love. Seretse."

Ruth replied by cable:

"Every one here extremely distressed. Please advise if coming back at all."

She said she then called the Bamangwato headmen together and found they all had received similar messages from Seretse.

Most of the tribesmen were busy in the fields, Ruth said, so nothing could be learned about their attitude to the action of the Britain government. Drums of the velde telegraph carried the story of Seretse's exile to them.

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# Black-White Baby Worries John Bull

Constitution
Fri. 3-17-50

## Government Under Fire for Separating Chief From Typist

Atlanta Ga.
18a(5)

LONDON—(AP)—The Labor Government, under peppery questioning, confirmed in the House of Commons yesterday that Seretse Khama would be permitted to return to his native land in time for the birth of a baby to his white wife.

Patrick Gordon-Waller, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said a White Paper setting out the reason behind the Government decision to bar Seretse from his native Bechuanaland for five years would be issued in the near future.

Gordon-Walker said Seretse would be permitted to return if his personal affairs made it necessary, and he would be enabled to join his wife "around the time of her confinement," expected this Summer.

The Government was peppered with questions from all sides of the House, with Labor members putting forward as many or more questions than the opposition.

Seretse is the 28-year-old leader of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland. The ban has aroused widespread indignation in England and many other parts of the world. Tribal leaders thus far have refused even to hear a Government statement of the reasons for the ban on Seretse and have supported their designated chief fully.

The Seretse Knama fighting committee, formed in London by his supporters, announced yesterday they had received a cable from Bechuanaland saying "Bamangwato people accept Ruth as queen and mother of future chief."

Ruth is the former London typis who married Seretse last year, precipitating a crisis within the tribe. But the tribesmen later voted to accept him as chief even though he had a white wife.

Gordon-Walker said the Government would exert every effort to insure that Seretse would not suffer in his private affairs as a result of the Government stand.

He said he had informed Seretse again yesterday of the Government's willingness to pay his fare back to his home at Lobatai and all legal expenses he incurred during his visit in London.

18a (5) 1950

Seretse Khama

# SERETSE-TSHEKEDI AGREEMENT RENOUNCES CHIEFTAINCY CLAIM

**Seretse Khama confirmed in London on Tuesday that he signed an agreement with his uncle, Tshekedi Khama at Lobatsi renouncing in common with him claims of his own and Tshekedi's children to the tribal chieftaincy.**

"I deny," Seretse said, "that I am in touch with certain organisations and trying to return to Bechuanaland as chief."

18a(5)

Seretse added that he felt he had the right to live in the territory, no matter in what capacity.

On Sunday, November 12, Tshekedi Khama, former regent of the Bamangwato, published an agreement between himself and his nephew, Seretse Khama, chief designate of the Bamangwato, to renounce the claim of themselves and their children to the chieftaincy of the tribe. Tshekedi says the agreement was made last August, Sapa reports.

The reason for publishing the document, Tshekedi says, is because Seretse, with the aid of various liberal organisations, is trying to return to Bechuanaland as a Chief. Tshekedi adds that his decision was taken after several conferences with the British High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring.

Tshekedi said he has been persistently misrepresented about his attitude to the chieftainship. He never denied his nephew's right of succession, but has always opposed the idea of a white woman as "mother of the chief-to-be."

Other points in the document are:

That Seretse and Tshekedi should carry out the orders of the British Government peacefully though under protest; that they should not resort to litigation against the British Government; that they should take up the case with the British Government that both of them should reside in Bamangwatoland and serve their people in any other capacity (apart from that of chief) including the right to sit in the tribal council if and when formed.

The document says that in principle the two agree on a policy of federation between the Bamangwato and some other tribes in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Several months ago Tshekedi submitted to the British authorities a detailed memorandum on this subject. Members of the Barolong, Bakwena and Bangwaketse met unofficially in Mafeking recently to create a provisional committee for the furtherance of the principle of federation in preference to the policy the British Government is preparing to follow in the Bamangwato Reserve—tribal councils as substitutes for the banished chiefs.

Tshekedi says he is in conflict with the British authority regarding the tribal councils. Neither he nor his followers have been consulted and for this reason the tribesmen who followed him into exile have declined to return to Bamangwatoland as a preliminary to nomination for the tribal councils.

The office of the British High Commissioner in Pretoria had no comment to offer on Tshekedi's statement, an authoritative copy of which it had not seen.

### AGREEMENT HELD INVALID

Any agreement between Seretse Khama and his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, to renounce claims to the chieftaincy would not be valid without the approval of Kgotla, Mr. W. S. Pela, leader of the Bamangwato on the Witwatersrand told Sapa this week. Mr. Pela was replying to Tshekedi Khama's statement.

Mr. Pela said that the series of meetings held by Seretse and Tshekedi at Lobatsi before Seretse's departure were throughout attended by the Bamangwato tribesmen, and the statement issued after the talks was made with the prior approval and concurrence of the leading headmen.

"Even if Seretse made such a secret agreement, as alleged by Tshekedi, it would have no legal force or effect, as the determination of succession to the tribal chieftainship is one resting entirely with the tribe assembled in Kgotla," Mr. Pela said.

### STRONG FEELING IN TRIBE

Mr. Pela said there was a strong feeling in the tribe about the fact that Seretse, through his removal to Britain, had been denied the facilities now being granted to Tshekedi to attend to personal affairs in the Bamangwato Reserve.

Bantu World
Dat. 11-18-50
Johannesburg, South Africa

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# FEUD BETWEEN SERETSE KHAMA AND TSHEKEDI KHAMA ON AGAIN

18a(5)

## Uncle Alleges He Had Agreement With Seretse to Abandon Tribal Throne

## COMPACT MAY BE DECLARED ILLEGAL UNTIL VALIDATED BY NATIVES

**JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—** What the British government, as protecting power of the Bechauanaland protectorate thought would solve the feud between Seretse Khama and Tshekedi Khama over the marriage of the former to a white London stenographer, has proven to be just the opposite.

The controversy flared anew in Pretoria last week with echoes of it bounding all around the Bamangwato tribal lands.

Uncle Tshekedi, who served as regent of the tribe for his chief-designate nephew, accused Seretse of attempting to regain his throne as chief, "in violation of an agreement the two had made. Seretse and his wife, he claimed, were to give up the claim of chieftainship for themselves and their children to the chieftainship."

On this point, Tshekedi said he had never denied Seretse's right of succession but had opposed the idea of a white woman as "mother of the chief-to-be."

Other points in the document are said to be:

1. That Seretse and Tshekedi should carry out orders of the British government, peacefully under protest.
2. That they should not resort to legal actions against the British government but that they should take up the case with the government.

In addition, Tshekedi, said that Seretse's followers were getting the top tribal posts.

Seretse, now in London with his wife and their seven-month-old daughter Jacqueline, admitted that he had agreed to relinquish the chieftainship rights, provided he could live in his country in an administrative position with his family. He said the agreement had been made at Lobatsi last Aug. 16.

However, he "was most distressed" by his uncle's premature announcement of the pact. He said they had made a "gentlemen's agreement" not to announce the deal until they could release it together.

The news of the agreement came as a surprise to two elements in the tribal picture. One, Attorney Percy Fraenkel, Seretse's counsel, denied that his client had agreed to give up the chieftainship claim. He said the chief-designate had told his tribe he hoped to return as chief.

He quoted Seretse's farewell message last August to the tribe that, "I wish you always to believe that although I am leaving without a challenge in the courts of law, I am not abandoning any legal rights, but am postponing legal action in the hope that in the near future my return to you as chief may be accomplished in calmer and more peaceful circumstances."

18a(5)

The other group, tribal leaders, also knew nothing of the pact between the Khama figures. Tribal leader Was Pela said here last week that if the agreement existed, it would be illegal, as the Kgotla, (tribal assembly) must approve it first.

Pela said another tribal leader, who is third in succession to the chieftainship, was appointed acting chieftain until Seretse is allowed to return from exile. He added that the tribe would continue to fight for recognition of Seretse as its leader.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Dat. 11-25-50

## No Parties In Serowe—

# White Queen's Life Lonely

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, South Africa, May 6—(AP)—Ruth Khama, the white queen of the black Bamangwato, is tensely aware that her marriage has brought to the fore the touchy question of Britain's relations with the non-white races of the empire.

But the pretty former London stenographer has even more to bear than the trial of being tumbled suddenly from the obscurity of the English middle class into the glare of world attention.

18a(5)

5-7-50

In an interview, she admitted frankly that the five servants who help her run her modest bungalow "palace" do not dispel the isolation enshrouding her home in the deep African bush.

That isolation is heightened by the fact that the leaders of the white colony of Serowe—mainly government officials, traders and their families—will have nothing to do with her.

The whites look down on mixed marriages. At the town's few social occasions they studiously ignore her. She gets no invitations from them. She has no white callers.

* * *

HER HUSBAND, Seretse, chief of the Bamangwatos, was able to come home last month for a brief stay. They had not seen each other since he went to London five months ago to be told he could not return to Serowe for five years because of the fuss over their marriage. Later the government relented and permitted him to make the visit. He expects to be able to return again for a time when their baby is born—in about two months.

Those whites who might try to take the edge off Ruth's loneliness fear loss of their jobs if they do so.

A young white couple did try to make things easier for Ruth by visiting her occasionally. After a few weeks the man was transferred out of the territory by his company. There was doubt that the move was officially inspired.

Dr. D. Moikangoa, Ruth's Negro physician, has warned the British that continued separation from Seretse will imperil her health.

Despite all this, Ruth remains defiant of what she sees as a deliberate campaign "to send me scampering home."

"I'm sticking," she said tersely.

Some of the Bamangwato resent her, but they remain loyal to Seretse, their chieftain.

* * *

RUTH LIVES IN A SIMPLY furnished brick and mortar home on the outskirts of this sprawling mud hut capital. The home is encircled by high walls and thorn trees. A matronly Bamangwato cook prepares the food but Ruth does most of the shopping.

She drives a green 1949 Chevrolet to shops or the postoffice.

She takes her morning bath in water carted from the town. Her house is not yet piped nor does it have a sewage system. There's no electricity, although the building is wired for electric lights. Ruth's battery-fed radio is almost her only link with the world outside.

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# Continent Split Over Matter Seen

18a(5)

LONDON— (ANP) —Two new developments were reported here last week in the Seretse Khama incident which have threatened to make matters much more difficult than ever before.

Daily World

4-26-50

The first development concerned rioting in Bechaunaland among the Bamangwato tribesmen over the presence of Khama's white wife. It is said the disturbance broke out earlier in the week when the exiled chief's supporters tried to prevent the removal of cattle and goods from Serowe, the tribal capital. The cattle and goods in question were the property of a tribesman allegedly opposed to having a white queen. The report said Khama's supporters had been arrested, but "ringleaders are threatening continued resistance to forces of law and order."

Immediately following this outbreak, the government announced it might have to refuse Khama permit to visit his wife even when she has their child.

Pressure forced government permission for a 5-day visit between Seretse and his wife.

**A. J. SIGGINS SEES CONTINENT SPLT**

The Seretse Khama affair is engaging the attention of a very large number of people to whom Africa has been little else than a name connected with a kaleidescope of Zulu and "fuzzy-wuzzie" wars, jungle films and Tarzans, Sahara deserts, Victoria Falls and all the muddled news pictures gleaned from a British Press which seldom devotes more than a few inches a day to the 60 millions of Britain's colonial subjects, the richest gold, diamond and copper deposits of the world and the latest "Defense in Depth" of the Atlantic Pact Powers.

All Africa is likely to be split over the marriage of Seretse Khama and Ruth Williams, an English secretary. Back Henchers of the House of Commons threaten a revolt against the government's decision to ban Seretse from Bechaunaland, the tribal home of the Bamangwato, Seretse's tribe. Despite Gordon Walker's denial that it was the cause of all the trouble everybody knows that Seretse's marriage to a white woman started it.

Die Transvaler, a Johannesburg newspaper, told its readers that despite what Gordon Walker has said to the contrary the South African and Rhodesia Governments had objected to the return of Seretse and a white wife as, within the Union of South Africa, marriages between colored and white folk were forbidden. Tshkedi, the Regent, also has said that he did not object to Seretse Khama as chief, but to his white wife and the possibility of a half-caste child inheriting the throne. In fact, the issue is now becoming one of international importance and, paradoxically, the intimate unity of an African chief with an English woman, has already caused a wider breach between Europeans and Africans than has ever existed.

4-28-50

**TRIBAL RIGHTS ISSUE**

The issue has now widened into a question of how far can either Britain or South Africa go in interfering with the inherited tribal rights of Africans, the Covenant of Human Rights and the demands of all colored peoples for the abolishing of color bars and colonialism.

India has led the nations in a demand for the abolishing of colonialism and President Truman has followed up with a denunciation of it. Practically 99 per cent of the world is strongly opposed to race and color discrimination and the issue is now spot-lit by the Seretse affair.

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**AFRICA:**

## Reunion in Bechuanaland

18a(5)

Truck headlights gleamed through the starry African blackness soon after midnight April 16. Ruth Khama, the 25-year-old ex-London typist who is now "white queen" of the Bamangwatos, dashed out of her bungalow near Serowe, the tribe's mud-hut capital in Bechuanaland. "It's him! It's him!" she cried.

Newsweek

5-1-50

Although expecting a baby early this summer, the girl ran stumbling one-quarter of a mile through thorn bushes, ripping her blue flowered dress. When she reached the truck, she collapsed into the arms of her 28-year-old husband, Seretse Khama, the British-banished chief-designate of the Bamangwatos, who was covered with red dust from seven hours of driving over bush tracks from Lobatsi, outside tribal territory.

Throughout a five-day visit home last week, Seretse was hard put to obey his promise to the British to avoid political activity. Everywhere tribesmen shouted their traditional welcome, "Pula, Pula" (Rain, Rain). Dancing, weeping tribeswomen touched his wife's feet and the hem of her dress.

▶From faraway in the Caribbean, Calypso singers chanted their sympathy with Seretse. Sample stanza:

*We hear loud talk of democracy,*
*But what is the position of Seretse?*
*He pinned his faith on the Socialist state,*
*Onlu to be told he must abdicate.*

# KHAMA FIGHTING FUND STARTED AMONG LIBERALS IN LONDON

Black Dispatch 18a (5)

## Interference With Tribal Rights of Zulus Charged to Malan Government

## MOSLEMS MAY LAUNCH MONSTER BOYCOTT

By A. J. Siggins

LONDON — (ANP) — The Seretse Khama affair is engaging the attention of a very large number of people to whom Africa has been little else than a name connected with a kaleidescope of Zulu and "fuzzy-wuzzie" wars, jungle films and Tarzans, Sahara deserts. Victoria Falls and all the muddled news pictures gleaned from a British Press which seldom devotes more than a few inches a day to the 60 millions of Britain's colonial subjects, the richest gold, diamond and copper deposits of the world and the latest "Defense in Depth" of the Atlantic Pact Powers.

Sat-4-22-50

All Africa is likely to be split over the marriage of Seretse Khama and Ruth Williams, an English secretary. Back Henchers of the House of Commons threaten a revolt against the government's decision to ban Seretse from Bechuanaland, the tribal home of the Bamangqato, Seretre's tribe. Despite Gordon Walker's denial that it was the cause of all the trouble everybody knows that Seretre's marriage to a white woman started it. Die Transvaler, a Johannesburg newspaper, told its readers that despite what Gordon Walker has said to the contrary the South African and Rhodesia Governments had objected to the return of Seretse and a white wife as, within the Union of South Africa, marriages between colored and white folk were forbidden. Tshkedi, the Regent, also has said that he did not object to Seretse Khama as chief, but to his white wife and the possibility of a half-caste child inheriting the throne. In fact, the issue is now becoming one of international importance and, paradoxically, the intimate unity of an African chief with an English woman, has already caused a wider breach than ever between Europeans and Africans than has ever existed.

The issue has now widened into a question of how far can either Britain or South Africa go in interfering with the inherited tribal rights of Africans, the Covenant of Human Rights and the demands of all colored peoples for the abolishing of color bars and colonialism.

India has led the nations in a demand for the abolishing of colonialism and President Truman has followed up with a denunciation of it. Practically 99 per cent of the world is strongly opposed to race and color discrimination and the issue is now spot-lit by the Seretse affair.

South Africa has forbitten white and colored persons marrying. A Catholic priest, the Rev. Thomas Gill was found guilty in Cape Town of marrying an European man to "a slightly colored" woman under the Mixed Marriages act. The priest was fined 21 pounds but the fine was suspended pending an appeal. No doubt the Holy See will uphold Father Gill and this will further strengthen Seretse.

A Seretse Fighting Fund committee has been organized and it has held meetings in London, last week. Fenner Brockway, M. P., E. C. Pritt, K. C., and Miss M. J. Pankhurst addressed a big meeting protesting against the Secretary of Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon Walker's banishment of Seretse Khama and calling upon the government to recognize him as king of Bechuanaland. Two thousand people at the meeting acclaimed Seretse by that title. Fenner Brockway, formerly leader of the Independent Labor party, said that the vast majority of the Parliamentary Labor party was opposed to the government's decision.

The Liberal party has tabled a motion for a debate on the issue and if the labor M. P.'s abstain from voting or vote against it the government can only be saved by a Conservative vote. Thus providing the spectacle of a Socialist government, embarking on acolor war at the behest if a colorphobic South Africa being saved by a vote of a white imperialist opposition in defiance of its own members and the majority of the Labor party. And with every colored person in the world and most decent Europeans determined to resist color bars. Britain supported South Africa's refusal to submit reports on South West Africa. And it is significant that Gordon Walker was Britain representative at Lake Success on that occasion.

Africans are now determined to push the issue to the limit and they can depend upon the support of 99 per cent of the world. Britain has now been spot-lit with colorphobic South Africa as the forlorn hopes of color bars and colonialism.

Africans are threatening passive resistance throughout Africa and the boycotting of British goods. If all Africans cooperate the industries of all South Africa, Rhodesia. East, West and Central Africa will be paralyzed and Great Britain will be forced to submit to Africans' demands because no raw materials or food will pass between the two countries. If Moslems join the boycott the pressure in Britain will become greater. And if all Asia joins Britain will be forced to submit in ignominy. Instead of going down with colors flying high she will go down to history as an unscrupulous supporter of the most unjust and unchristian barriers between man and man that has ever been known.

And all this has grown out of the love of one African Chief for an English girl. The greatest romance of all time in so far as its effects are concerned.

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# Are Coal Deposits Behind Khama Ban?

BY A. J. SIGGINS

18a (5)

LONDON — (ANP) — The real story of the exile of Seretse Khama, regent of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, is not that he was ousted because he married a white woman.

This incident is being used as a ruse to hide the real story, the discovery of what may be one of the richest coal mines in the world in the Bechunanaland. A recent story in the Sunday Express revealed that the British government is planning to start working these mines.

Thurs 5-4-50

Rich iron ore deposits also are expected to be exploited in the area According to the Express story, the Bechuanaland has the basic requirements for a steel industry. This industry is to be financed by the Colonial Development Corporation with Edward James Wayland in charge of operations.

**CATTLE AREA**

Also to be developed in this area, although not on Seretse's land, is a rich cattle area. An estimated 50,000 square miles are to be used in the Kalahari desert which has rich grasslands.

Seretse is quoted as commenting as follows on this story:

"Not one word have I heard about all this from the government, which I suppose will grab everything. The news interests me very much."

It is the belief among many colonials here that this action is a planned grab by the government. The presence of coal in the African area has been known for years, but not until now has the government had a good excuse for taking over the areas.

It is also said that a split of the spoils between Great Britain and the Union of South Africa has been arranged. Seretse's marriage has been a godsend to the "dispossessors" of Africa. It gave them an opportunity to break down native rule and tribal rights.

South Africa will get the protectorate lands and probably more native "slave" labor to work the mines, and Britain will get more of South Africa's gold which it needs to bolster the pound sterling.

18a(5)

Seretse Khama

# British Government's Indecision in Seretse Affair Causing Threats

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—(ANP—The hot pot of tension is near bursting point here over the British government's indecision in the affair of Seretse Khama—his banishment from the territory for five years or foreve, the forthcoming birth of a child to the former white London typist, Ruth Khama; and the labor government's refusal to recognize him as chief of the Bamangwato tribe.

Latest development in the tense and ticklish situation is a proposed plan by the tribe to journey to Lobatsi, 300 miles to the south, to see their chief. Khama has been at Lobatsi for over a week waiting for Britain's high commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring, to make up his mind on the conditions under which the chief may return temporarily to tribal territory.

4-13-50

Mrs. Khama, at present in Malapye within tribal territory, disclosed that the tribesmen have become restless and threatened to make the trek to Lobatis unless the British allow their chief to come home soon. Hundreds of the tribesmen have been gathering in the capital here to welcome their banished chief.

**Would Not Wait**

According to Mrs. Khama, they said thev would not wait much longer and would "invade" Lobasti to see him, taking their cattle, women and children with them.

Acutely aware of the rising tension, British authorities have imported 190 British-officered African police from Southern Rhodesia and Swaziland. These forces march through the streets at frequent intervals with their small arms, Bren guns and mobile equipment in a show of force. Normally the town is policed by 15 men.

In addition, the high commissioner has temporarily posted William Forbes MacKensie, deputy resident commission of Swaziland, as temporary district commissioner over Bechuanaland.

Meanwhile, many of the tribesmen are selling their cattle to raise money for Khama to fight his banishment in courts. According to a government source, the tribe has already raised an estimated $700,000.

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# KHAMA BANISHMENT BECOMES INCREASINGLY TICKLISH; RESTLESS TRIBE PLANS 300-MILE TREK TO SEE CHIEF

**SEROWE, Bechuanaland —(ANP)**—the hot pot of tension is near bursting point here over the British government's indecision in the affair of Seretse Khama—his banishment from the territory for five years or forever, the forthcoming birth of a child to the former white London typist, Ruth Khama; and the labor government's refusal to recognize him as chief of the Bamangwato tribe.

18a(5)

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SERETSE CASE A SYMBOL:

# 20,000 Britains Irked by Unofficial Color Bar

Afro-American, Balt. 4-22-50

18a(5)

**Special to the AFRO**

LONDON—The case of Seretse Khama, African chieftain, and his white bride serves to lay bare the plight of some 20,000 colored persons in England who are circumscribed by "unofficial" color barriers.

McDonald Bailey, British sprint champion and Olympic runner, himself a West Indian and married to an English white girl, writing in the London Daily Express, tells of the keen disappointment of these people in the Socialist government.

Baltimore

"Mr. Gordon-Walker's attitude," he writes, "causes us tremendous surprise and disappointment. We colored people pinned our faith on the British Socialist Government.

**Preached Brotherhood**

"We felt that these people, who over the years preached and expounded the brotherhood of man, would give a fair, square deal to their colored brothers.

"We seem to have been mistaken.

"I have been married to a white English girl for four years. We have two children, a girl and a boy. We are very happy.

"So is Seretse happy. Or could be, were it not for the Government's attitude. We are taught as children and grow up believing that this is a free country, the apex of the free British Commonwealth.

Afro-American

Balt. 4-22-50

"But here surely is a blow at man's most sacred freedom—the right to choose the wife of his will.

**Unofficial Color Bar**

"We are often told that there is no color bar in Britain. Nor is there—officially. But there is unofficially. Ask any colored person. He will tell you of the little niggling things, the asides.

"Try to book a flat as a colored man. Arrange the details over the phone, then go round to inspect the place. I guarantee you will be told it has been let.

"Is this attitude to spread, to grow, to poison the Empire relations? God forbid.

"We colored folk in the Empire have fought for the Empire. Many have died for it. Some will never recover from wounds. Is this to be forgotten?

**Needs Support of All**

"This should be a time of greatness. Britain needs the full, eager support of all the Commonwealth and not least of all, the colored people. Thus the action of the Goverment can only cause distrust and suspicion.

"We West Indians have a pithy form of expressing our opinion in the Calypso. Here is one I heard yesterday:

We hear talk of democracy,
But what is the position of Seretse?
He pinned his faith in a Socialist
State
But only to be told he must abdicate.
If this is freedom and democracy,
I'd rather stick to the old hypocrisy.
You say that might is not right,
But the world should hear of this
terrible plight.

"The English preacher, John Donne, who nobly preached the essential brotherhood of man, once wrote 'no man is an island, but a part of the mainland . . . Therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls: it tolls for thee.'

"Today, colored people must be asking if this is the knell of their freedom. Have we heard the last word on Seretse?"

# Prince's Exile Stirs England

## Blame Race Policy Of South Africa For Situation

Journal and Guide

*By International News Service*

Sat. 3-18-50

LONDON—Seretse Khama, who alleges he was exiled from his native Bechuanaland because he "dared accept the love of a white woman" collapsed Sunday night at a mass protest meeting.

18a(5)

Norfolk Va.

Overcome with emotion the 27-year-old chief of Bamangwato tribe sat on an upturned box, chain-smoking and mopping his brow in a Southwest London hall filled to overflowing by more than 800 persons.

The crowd voted to send a petition to King George VI protesting a government decision forbidding Khama to return to his home and his white wife, Ruth Williams, for five years. Copies of a resolution will be sent to Prime Minister Attlee, Winston Churchill and the United Nations.

Seretse, looking tired and ill, arrived at the hall shortly before the meeting started and was greeted by loud cheers. He told the gathering:

**UNDEMOCRATIC DECISION**

"I am sure the people back home, disappointed as they are at what I consider a rather undemocratic decision, will take heart when they know they are not the only ones in this battle . . .

"I am happy to say that the British people have not associated themselves with the government decision."

Suddenly he faltered, muttered "excuse me," and sank quickly into his chair and gulped some proferred water.

In Serowe, a spokesman for the Bamangwato tribe said its leaders would boycott a scheduled meeting with British high commissioner Sir Evelyn Baring this week because in accordance with tribal custom, no meeting could be held without the presence of the chief.

Journal and Guide

The commissioner was to explain to tribal leaders the reasons for the detention of their chief in England.

**CHURCHILL DEFENDS**

Meanwhile, former Prime Minister Winston Churchill took up the cudgels last week in behalf of the hereditary chief when the South African situation boiled over in the House of Commons.

Sat. 3-18-50

Churchill described the government's handling of the case as a "very discreditable transaction."

He charged that Gordon-Walker "introduced this man to come over and now when he wishes to go back, he is stopped by force."

**WHITE QUEEN" REFUSES TO LEAVE AFRICA**

SEROWE, Bechauanaland — (NNPA) — Although her husband said in London that the British want her out of the protectorate, Ruth Khama, white "queen" of the Bamangwato tribe, last Tuesday said she would not leave Bechuanaland.

Referring to her husband's statement that the British government had "exiled" him for five years to avoid a "disturbance," Ruth, a former London typist, said she had a premonition that Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the tribe, would not be allowed to return to Bechauanaland.

"That is why I refused to leave with him despite pressure by government officials," she said. "I will stay here and bear my child among his people."

**NEWS BY CABLE**

The first news she received of Seretse's exile was a cablegram from him. "Tribe and I tricked by British government," the cable read. "Am barred from whole Bechauanaland protectorate. Love. Seretse."

Ruth replies by cable:

"Every one here extremely distressed. Please advise if coming back at all."

She said she then called the Bamangwato headmen together and found they all had received similar messages from Seretse.

Most of the tribesmen were busy in the fields, Ruth said, so nothing could be learned about their attitude to the action of the Britain government. Drums of the velde telegraph carried the story of Seretse's exile to them.

**CHIEF BACKS PRINCE**

Fourteen subchiefs of the Amangwato tribe last Thursday said they would fight the British government's five-year exile of Seretse Khama from Bechuanaland through the highest courts in England.

Meeting at the tribal capital unofficially to give reporters their views, the subchiefs said they would take the case to the United Nations, if necessary.

**PRESS COMMENT**

"The government is guilty of monstrous misconduct," the conservative Daily Express charged. "The ban has reduced the prestige of British justice throughout the world."

The conservative Daily Mail said the Labor government's treatment of smaller colonies had been brutally unsympathetic. "They annexed Sarawak against the wishes of the native people," it asserted. "They betrayed Hyderabad. They tried to rush the sultans of Malaya into signing away their rights. Now, by their stupidity, they may inflame Bechauanaland. The thing is bad."

Other papers similarly condemned the exile of Seretse and demanded that the government disclose the grounds on which it acted.

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# Seretse Not Abdicating

Mochochonono (The Comet)

## Will Abide by Tribe's Decision

Sat. 3-4-50

SAPA, message from London says: The Commonwealth Relations Office is trying to persuade Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bamangwato to abdicate voluntarily, says the "Yorkshire Post" today.

Maseru Basutoland

Seretse, however, is firmly opposed to this and intends to abide by the decision of the tribe, says the paper.

18a (5)

"In the absence of agreement being reached, there is only the alternative of an imposed solution," the paper says. "Although the Commonwealth Relations Office would be reluctant to take such action, its attitude is based on the findings of the Harragin Judicial Inquiry which recomended abdication."

### Pension Offer

The Bradford newspaper, the "Yorkshire Observer," says Seretse Khama has refused to accept the Commonwealth Relation Office suggestion "that in exchange for a British Government pension, adequade to his needs, he should abdicate."

It is unlikely that the British authorities will allow Seretse Khama and a White girl to become the sole rulers of the Bamangwato tribe, the paper says.

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# ension Mounts n Bushland ollowing Bar

## Seretse Cables Wife Not To Leave Bechuanaland

Daily World

Fri. 3-10-50

SEROWE, Bechuanaland — (INS) —The jungle drums throbbed through the bushland of Bechuanaland Thursday summoning the Headsmen of the Bamangwata tribe to protect their chieftain and his British Queen.

Atlanta.

The British government Wednesday barred the tribe's 27-year-old chieftain, Seretse Khama, from its protectorate for five years.

18a(5)

Tension mounted in the mudhutted, sweltering capital of Serowe as the pulsating jungle telegraph pounded out its message to the tribal heads.

Seretse cabled his 24-year-old wife, Ruth, from London not to leave Bechuanaland as he does not "feel it is safe for her to travel."

The former London stenographer has already lashed out at the British ban on her husband's return and announced her intention of staying in the protectorate and bearing her child among Seretse's people.

Seretse added that if necessary he would fight the British decision in court or even bring it before the United Nations.

# SERETSE CASE STIRS BRITAIN

Times Sun. 3-12-50

## London Government Is Criticized for Action Banishing African Tribal Chief

By **CLIFTON DANIEL**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

18a(5)

LONDON, March 11—Many Englishmen obviously did not like what the British Government did this week to Seretse Khama. Because of his marriage to an English white girl, Seretse Khama, hereditary headman of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, the British protectorate in South Africa, was barred from assuming his chieftainship for at least five years and banished from his native territory.

This action, announced in the House of Commons, seemed to the Government's critics to have transgressed the British sense of fair play and belief in political democracy.

New York

"If the decision to banish Seretse because of his marriage to a white woman had been taken by a Fascist dictatorship it would have been understandable," said the anti-Government Daily Express, "but taken by a Socialist Government it is incomprehensible."

### The Government's Case

Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, stated that there was serious danger in the situation created by Khama's marriage to Ruth Williams, young London stenographer. The Commonwealth Relations Office had received from its representatives in South Africa and its advisers in London very strong warnings against recognizing Khama as chief of the Bamangwatos.

It was obvious that Khama's marriage had caused an upheaval among the Bamangwatos. Three conclaves were called before the tribe, in a moment of dramatic exuberance, voted to accept Khama and his white queen. The upshot of the decision was that Seretse's uncle, Tshekedi, a stickler for tribal customs who had been regent during Seretse's minority, left the tribe's reserve in protest, taking with him his "civil service" of tribal elders and chiefs.

It was also obvious that Khama's marriage had caused alarm in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia where a minority of white people practices a strict policy of racial segregation and tries to hold back the rising tide of Negro nationalism.

### South Africa's Position

Mr. Gordon-Walker was very careful to state that no communication had been received from the South African Government about the Khama case, that the Union had not been consulted by Britain and the opinion of South Africans had not been considered in making Britain's decision.

The Government's critics nevertheless were not convinced. South Africa's views were well enough known to the London authorities without being formally stated. The Times, London, commented:

"It is an unfortunate but secondary complication that the High Commissioner controlling the protectorate [of Bechuanaland] is also the diplomatic representative of the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa; and its seat of government is at Mafeking on Union soil."

Another factor not mentioned in the Parliamentary discussion was that Tshekedi Khama, in his own way and for his own reasons, is probably just as much a segregationist as South Africa's Nationalist Prime Minister, Dr. Daniel F. Malan.

Tshekedi and his supporters believe that, in accordance with tribal custom, Seretse should have married not only a woman of his own race but one of royal blood approved by the tribe.

### Not a Precedent

After the decision was announced it was emphasized in Whitehall that it did not represent a new policy toward colonial peoples in general but was only a special remedy for a special case. It did not mean that the London Government was adopting for the whole Empire South Africa's policy of segregation. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gordon-Walker reiterated that the British Government was not concerned with the question of mixed marriages as such and that Seretse Khama and his white wife were legitimately married and free under British law to live anywhere they liked—except Bechuanaland.

Nevertheless the Government's critics charged several betrayals of principle including these:

(1) The British Government violated the principle of democracy by ignoring the overwhelming tribal vote in favor of Seretse Khama as chief.

(2) It set aside the principle of indirect rule hitherto practiced among the Bechuanaland tribes and with the removal of Seretse placed the British district commissioner in direct charge of tribal affairs although promising to restore and increase self-government at a later date.

(3) Despite its disavowals of racial prejudice the Government did impose the color bar on Khama, contrary to British law and custom.

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LION BY THE TAIL:

# War Council Held Over Exile of Khama, Wife

Afro American

Balt. 3-18-50 Baltimore, Md.

18a(5)

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—(NNPA)—The Labor Government's arbitrary decision to exile Seretse Khama, chief designate of 150,000 members of the Bamangwato tribe, and his white wife, an expectant mother, became a cause celebre 24 hours after the Government confirmed the penalty revealed by Khama himself last week.

Fourteen sub-chiefs summoned to a war council by tom-tems voted to protest the exile of their young leader to the British Privy Council and the United Nations.

Later, 35 tribal elders voted to boycott the meeting Tuesday, at which the British high commissioner would formally announce London's decision to bar Seretse.

### May Court 'Reds' Aid

The sub-chiefs threatened that, if British courts do not correct the injustice, they may seek the aid of "some other power." This was interpreted to mean aid from Russia or her satellites.

The sub-chiefs charged that Seretse was exiled because of pressure from white supremacists in South Africa and Rhodesia where rigid racial segregation is maintained.

### Why Chief Was Exiled

Seretse was punished because he refused to:

(1) Rule the tribe without his white queen, the former Ruth Williams, a London typist; (2) abdicate and serve as member of a tribal council; and (3) accept a bribe of $3,000 to live in London and so "preserve Commonwealth unity."

### Seretse Plans to Return

Before the sub-chiefs decided to take the case of their leader before the bar of world public opinion, Seretse had announced in London that he would defy the Government's order not to visit his home in the next five years without official permission.

He warned: "The British Government cannot keep me in England

"I am definitely going back to Bechuanaland border, even if I am ejected, to see my child born."

### Mrs. Khama Also Defiant

Mrs. Khama told the press the British Government would have to carry her out, feet first, if it wanted her to leave this tribal capital. She said she is determined that her child should be born among the Bamangwatos.

She sent her husband this cable: "Everyone here extremely distressed. Please advise if coming back at all. Love."

The Government's action was condemned by many of Britain's leaders, among them Winston Churchill, who said that the enticement of Sereste to England and the decision to keep him from his home was a threat to England's honor.

Clement Davies, leader of the Liberal Party, also criticized the government, as did the conservative Daily Express. The Express stated that the "ban has reduced the prestige of British justice throughout the world."

### Many Groups Protest

Delegates representing organizations of colored people in London said they would carry the effort to re-establish Seretse to King George VI, the Privy Council, and the United Nations.

Thirty delegates representing the organizations in London formed the "Seretse Khama Fighting Committee' and named as its chairman Learie Constantine, distinguished cricket star from the West Indies.

The Afro-American Association (not otherwise identified) was reported to have sent representatives to London to consult with Seretse.

# White Wife of Tricked Chief to Bear Child Among Natives

180(5)

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—This territory was in ferment, Tuesday, when cabled word was received by Mrs. Ruth Williams Khama, white wife of African Chief Seretec Khama, that he had been "tricked by the British Government," ~~which lured~~ him to London to discuss his claims to official recognition as chief, then barred him from his own country for five years.

Observers feared trouble for whites as messengers and telegraphic bush drum began spreading the word to the remote villages of the vast Bamangwato territory about their chief's plight. A tribal conference is scheduled to be held here as soon as all natives have been notified of the event.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Khama, 25-year-old former London typist, who was left at home as "insurance" that her husband would be allowed to return, announced that she would stay on and bear Seretec's child among his people.

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Nation

180(5)

3-18-50

New York

SERETSE KHAMA, OXFORD-EDUCATED CHIEF of the Bamangwato tribe in the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, has ~~been~~ exiled for five years for daring to marry a white girl. The order, whose legality has been challenged, was served on the young African—after he had come to London at the request of the British government—by P. C. Gordon-Walker, the new Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. Still more high-handed was Mr. Gordon-Walker's decision to suspend "indirect rule" in the Bamangwato area, which is now to be governed by British officials. Undeniably Seretse's wedding eighteen months ago created a difficult political situation. His uncle, Tshekedi Khama, who had served as regent during his minority, protested vigorously and demanded his abdication. But Seretse was accepted by a majority of the tribe, and last August he returned with his wife to Serowe, capital of the Bamangwato reserve. Thereupon Tshekedi and some of the older sub-chiefs left the territory. It is doubtful whether this tribal dispute is the real cause of the British government's action. Almost certainly a much more potent part was played by the protests of the race-conscious white governments of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The latter, which has long desired to incorporate the Bechuanaland enclave in its own territory, was particularly outraged by this example of miscegenation, a "crime" which it punishes by death. Mr. Gordon-Walker and his colleagues will find, however, that they have appeased the bigoted white African settlers at the cost of stirring up trouble throughout the colonial empire. Colored people everywhere will regard their action as a betrayal of Labor ideals. And the arbitrary suspension of "indirect rule," a feature in the administration of many British colonies, is calculated to arouse fear and anger from Jamaica to Uganda. No wonder members of all British parties are protesting against what Mr. Churchill has called "a very discreditable transaction.".

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# African Dilemma

180(5)

Post

Fri

3-17-50

Washington D.C.

The case of Seretse Khama, heir to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato tribe of the Bechuanaland protectorate, who married a blonde English typist, has helped to focus attention upon Africa, where the spirit of dissatisfaction with European overlordship is now running high.

In Parliament recently the Seretse affair was made the occasion of a vigorous attack by the Conservatives upon Mr. Gordon Walker, the Labor government's Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. It was charged that the government had enticed Seretse out of his country on the pretext of inviting him to a conference in London, and then had refused him permission to return. This was denied by Mr. Walker who, however, admitted that Seretse is free to live wherever he pleases "outside the protectorate." This did not satisfy the Conservatives, and Mr. Churchill went to the length of describing the whole incident as "a very disreputable transaction." So yesterday Premier Attlee relented to the extent of announcing that Seretse would be allowed to return to his country at least till the child of his white wife is born. In other words, the problem has been postponed.

What makes the matter delicate is the fact that the British acknowledge they have no other objection to Seretse than his marriage. This, of course, throws wide open the question of color in Anglo-African relationships and British colonial policy. One question still unanswered is whether the tribal council, in opposing the succession of Seretse, was acting spontaneously or under prompting by the colonial authorities. Certainly the presence in Bechuanaland of Seretse's English wife and the birth of his half-caste heir would make great difficulties. The marriage is valid under the laws of the church, of which both Seretse and his wife are members, but not under the laws of the South African Union, which has been seeking to bring Bechuanaland under its jurisdiction.

Post 3-17-50

Thus the British government is no less vexed than ours by a segregation problem. Continuation of the color line seems an almost insuperable obstacle to the development of any policy of native cooperation upon which the future British interest in Africa must depend. But removal of the color barrier might very easily result in the secession of South Africa from the Commonwealth.

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# Chief Seretse

Time

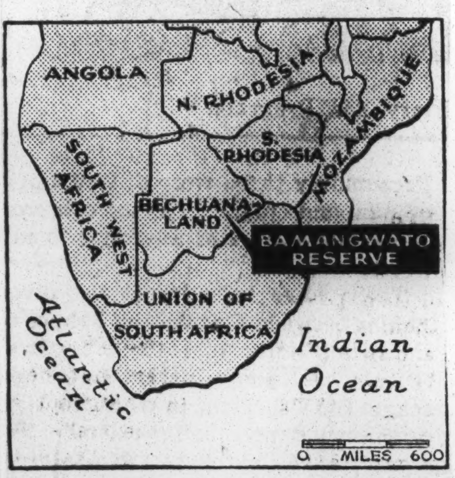
3-13-50

184(5)

New York

Bechuanaland (area 275,000 square miles, population 300,000) is a British protectorate bordering on the Union of South Africa. The Negro natives in Bechuanaland—unlike those in the Union, where whites do all the governing—~~manage their~~ own affairs; a British High Commissioner is the supreme authority, but he has generally allowed a fairly free hand to tribes and their chiefs. Bechuanaland's largest and most progressive tribe is the Bamangwato; its hereditary chief is Seretse Khama, 27.

Two years ago in England, where he had studied at Oxford, Seretse married a white girl—Ruth Williams, a stenographer. When she went to Africa six months ago to be his queen, there were protests from white supremacy advocates of the neighboring Union. There were also strong objections among Bechuanaland natives to the breaking down of old traditions



by miscegenation. For that reason Seretse's uncle, who had acted as regent for twenty-three years, went into exile with many of his advisers; tribal government thereafter decayed. But Seretse's tribesmen voted to uphold him as chief and Ruth as queen.

Two months ago, after sending a special committee to investigate the case, the British Government called Seretse to London to discuss his position. Last week the Government ordered him to stay out of Bechuanaland for five years, during which time its own officials would rule the Bamangwatos directly. It offered Seretse an allowance of $3,000 a year.

Seretse told reporters in London he had been "tricked" into coming to England. Most of the British press attacked the Government's decision. The Manchester Guardian said: "[This] apparent manifestation of racial intolerance will be pilloried and exploited by foes of 'British imperialism' * * * all over the world."

In the House of Commons the case was picked up by the Conservatives as a political issue. Winston Churchill called it a "discreditable transaction." Government spokesmen answered that in light of the unsettled conditions caused by Seretse's chieftainship, its move was "in the interests and welfare of [his] people." In Bechuanaland Ruth Khama, who is expecting a child, said she was determined to stay with the Bamangwatos.

# English Lion Twisting His Own Tail in Case of Khama

## Exile Order Stirs Grave Suspicion All Over Africa

Afro: American.

Sat 4-1-50

### Colored States Willing to Take Issue to UN; Affair Seen as Fodder for Reds

**By CHATWOOD HALL**

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—England has added nothing at all to her prestige— never too high in many parts of Africa— by her clumsy and inept handling of the Seretse Khama affair.

Suspicion exists in this area that black and white (Khama married an English girl), with the South African government acting as prompter, played a decisive role in England's fumbling of a delicate situation. which required far more tact than the Labor government has shown.

Old John Bull is twisting his own tail this time and inviting world-wide and far-reaching repercussions among colored peoples everywhere who comprise the overwhelming majority of mankind.

**Willing to Ask UN**

London will have only itself to blame if the affair eventually reaches the United Nations. Khama, himself cannot bring his case before that body, but there are many colored states, members of the United Nations, who would willingly raise the issue.

The affair will most certainly bring big loads of grist to the mills of the Communist-dominated states of Eastern Europe, either on humanitarian or on color grounds.

Baltimore

Exiling of Khama from his native Bechauanaland for five years does not fit in with the present-day world. Time was when Great Britain could with impunity exile African chiefs and other unwanted persons to islands in the Atlantic or Indian ocean.

There are now many independent colored nations, formerly Britain's colonies. which will defend other colored peoples from attempted British misrule and persecution. Besides, there is the Charter of Human Rights of the United Nations.

Seretse Khama's return to his native Bamangwato tribesmen gave clear expressions to this when they refused to attend a meeting called by the British High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Barring, last week to "explain" to them London's decision.

They further declared they will pay no more taxes except ordered to do so by their Chief-designate, Seretse Khama. Not only is John Bull twisting his own tail; he seems foolishly to be throwing rocks at a hornets's nest and inviting trouble.

**Laughable Hypocrisy**

It certainly comes as laughable hypocrisy for South Africa to be acting as prompter in this ugly affair. The South African government, reportedly has expressed concern over possible repercussions in South Africa of Khama's marriage to a white girl.

In other words, South Africa is against mixing. However, there are 700,000 colored people (mixed bloods) in South Africa. How did they get that way? And from what side did this mixing start?

The foolish and unjust action of the British government against Khama does not bespeak of wise and far-sighted statesmanship in London. Far leveller heads should have prevailed. Khama has been presented with a "cause celebre."

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## Attlee Says African Chieftain Can Return Until Baby's Born

Advertiser

18a(5)

LONDON, March 15.—(AP)—The British Labor government edged back Wednesday from the hornet's nest stirred up by its exiling of Seretse Khama.

Prime Minister Attlee ruled that the black, Oxford-educated chief of the Bamangwatos may return to his African homeland until Sertse's white wife bears the child she expects in June.

Thurs

3-16-50

Attlee made this concession at a meeting of angry Laborite members of parliament. He rejected their demands that the government cancel completely its orders banishing Seretse and his wife, the former Ruth Williams of London, from arid Bechuanaland for five years.

The Labor MPs were reported to have accused their leaders of pandering to the color prejudices of the all-white governments of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, neighbors of Bechuanaland.

Attlee and his minister of commonwealth relations, Patrick Gordon-Walker, denied the charges.

Instead they claimed overwhelming justification for their action. Qualified informants said they based their argument chiefly on grounds that Seretse is not a "fit and proper person" to rule the 100,000-strong Bamangwato tribe.

Montgomery Ala

Gordon-Walker and the cabinet were said to be surprised at the extent of public, political and press sympathy which their action has aroused for Seretse and his wife. The reaction to mixed marriages is not so sharp in Britain as in some other countries. There are only about 20,000 Negroes in this nation of 50,000,000.

Seretse's own view to the British concession was not available, but one of his aides told a reporter:

"Let's hear what strings there are to the offer."

In fact, certain British terms will be laid down:

Seretse will be allowed to return at the discretion of the British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Evelyn Baring.

He'll have to promise not to take part in any politics while he's home.

He and his wife must leave when their baby is born.

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## KHAMA'S EXILE RELAXED UNTIL WIFE HAS BABY

Tribune

Thurs.

3-16-50

### Attlee Decides to Let Him Go Home for a While

Chicago Ill.

18a(5)

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—The British Labor government today edged back from the hornet's nest stirred up by its exiling of Seretse Khama.

Prime Minister Attlee ruled that the chief designate of the Bamangwatos may return to his African homeland until Khama's white wife bears the child she expects in June.

Attlee made this concession at a meeting of angry Laborite members of parliament. He rejected their demands that the government cancel completely its orders banishing Khama and the former Ruth Williams of London from Britain's Bechuanaland protectorate for five years.

**Call Khama Unfit**

The Labor MPs reportedly accused their leaders of pandering to the color prejudices of the all-white governments of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, neighbors of Bechuanaland.

Attlee and is minister of commonwealth relations, Patrick Gordon-Walker, denied the charges. They claimed Khama is not a "fit and proper person," to rule the 100,000-strong Bamangwato tribe.

Gordon-Walker and the cabinet were said to be surprised at the public, political, and press sympathy their action has aroused for the Khamas. The reaction to mixed marriages is not so sharp in Britain as in some other countries. There are only about 20,000 Negroes in this nation of 50,000,000.

**Barred from Politics**

Khama's own view to the British concession was not available but one of his aids told a reporter, "Let's hear what strings there are to the offer."

In fact, certain British terms will be laid down:

Khama will be allowed to return at the discretion of the British high commissioner in South Africa, Evelyn Baring.

He will have to promise not to take part in any politics while home. Seretse's crown is claimed also by his uncle, Tshekedi Khama, who until recently ruled as regent during Seretse's studies at Oxford university in England.

Seretse and his wife must leave when their baby is born.

The government's troubles over Khama are not ended, however.

**Liberals Attack Exile**

The Liberal party's nine man team in the house of commons presented a motion saying the house:

"Views with deep uneasiness the treatment accorded to Seretse Khama, regrets the report of the judicial inquiry [into his election as chief] has not been published, and urges the government to reconsider both the publication of the report and the decision to exclude Seretse Khama from his chieftainship for five years."

The judicial commission found that Khama enjoys the support of most of his people.

**Laborites Still Dissatisfied**

The Liberal motion, if forced to a vote, could split the government's ranks. Many Labor MP's still are far from satisfied with the government's explanation.

The Seretse Khama fighting committee—comprised of his supporters from various factions—selected a deputation to meet Friday with the colonial secretary, James Griffiths. Copies of the committee's plan to press for a reversal of the government order are being sent to 10 members of the United Nations, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Paul Robeson, leftist Negro singer.

# 'White Paper' on Khama Weakens British Stand

Afro-American Sat. 4-1-50

184(5)

By OLLIE STEWART

LONDON — The British Government has done nothing but flounder in its handling of the Seretse Khama marriage, and this week's so-called White Paper has done nothing to make the government's position less shaky, according to many newspapers and public opinion generally expressed here this week.

Baltimore

Even as Chieftain-Designate Khama boarded a plane Thursday for Lobatsi and (he hopes) Serowe, where his white wife is waiting to have her baby in June, unappeased Socialists declared that they will force a debate on the matter in the House of Commons.

On the eve of his departure from England, Seretse Khama declared: "I can only come to the conclusion that there is color prejudice behind all this."

**Express "Tears" Paper to Bits**

The powerful and conservative Daily Express (circulation 4,000,000 each day) stated editorially Thursday, "The White Paper is an utterly unsatisfactory document."

Then, picking the government's position to bits, piece by piece, the Express continued:

"It declares that the reason for the decision not to recognize Seretse as chief of his tribe is that his marriage to a white woman would cause dispute and disruption among the Mamangwato. There is not sufficient evidence in the White Paper for any such belief.

"On the contrary, it would appear that the tribe was at first hostile to the marriage but that, in later meetings, hostility changed into acceptance and even approval. At this moment, be it remembered, Seretse's white wife is living among her husband's people."

**Double-Talk Seen**

The White Paper is also held to be guilty of some double-talk when it says solemnly that the "merit or otherwise of mixed marriage is not the issue." Yet it proclaims to the world that by entering into such a marriage, Khama showed himself "unmindful of his public duty."

On this point the Daily Express demands: "If the marriage cannot be condemned in principle — how can Seretse be condemned for making it?"

A group of Socialists, according to late reports, is said to have made it plain that they will vote against the government's handling of the case "regardless of consequences."

**Five-Year Exile Imposed**

Khama recently returned to London at the request of the government, but he left his wife behind in Bechuanaland. Upon his arrival, he was told that both he and his wife were to be barred from his African home for an indefinite length of time — but for at least five years.

In addition, Khama was not to rule his tribe, which is his legitimate right by birth, but must stay away and let a council rule under British direction.

When the government's decision was announced, criticism of the act immediately became so great that Prime Minister Atlee had personally to answer questions in the House of Commons. He said the government's position would be clarified and reasons given in a White Paper.

**Criticism of John Bull Mounts**

But now that the White Paper has been issued and no new facts revealed, criticism over the barring of Khama from his throne has been mounting daily. But so far the government has shown no signs of changing its position.

One or two fair-minded members of Parliament are reported to have said bluntly that Seretse's treatment has been grossly unfair, and due entirely to the fact that he married a white London typist, while studying law at Oxford.

Which is what the average man in the street has said all along — that color prejudice is at the bottom of the whole thing.

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# London Hears Attlee Will End Khama's Exile

184(5)

## Laborites Reported Yielding on African Chieftain in Fear of Commons Vote

LONDON, March 15 (UP).—Great Britain has backed down in the case of Seretse Khama and his white wife and will allow him to return to her in Africa, at least until June, reliable sources said today.

Herald-Tribune

Prime Minister Attlee's government has decided that the twenty-seven-year-old chief-designate of the Bamangwato tribe may return to Bechuanaland Protectorate and remain with his wife until their baby is born in June or July. There are indications the government eventually will just forget the five-year exile imposed on the young chieftain.

The decision was made yesterday in a formal Cabinet meeting. The fate of Oxford-educated Seretse, who married Ruth Williams, a London typist, has stirred up such a furore it might even unseat the Labor government.

**Private Meeting Informed**

Informed sources said Mr. Attlee transmitted the Cabinet's decision to Labor members of Parliament today in a private meeting. Mr. Attlee, these sources said, felt he could not afford to antagonize the forty-odd Socialists who are smoldering with resentment at what they call the shabby treatment of Seretse.

Seretse said he had received no intimation of the government's change of heart. "I still intend to return to my wife as soon as possible, whatever the government's decision may be," he said, "but I must await official word before I say anything about my plans."

Seretse was called to London for consultations after a British court in the Protectorate barred him from the throne, and was then told abruptly he could not return to his tribal lands for five years. His wife was asked to leave, also.

There has been pressure from both the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to remove Seretse not only from his post of chief-designate but from the continent on the ground that his marriage could cause trouble between African natives and European settlers.

Under the new terms, Seretse will be allowed to return until next summer—if he does not use his tremendous influence to stir up trouble and if he promises to get out if disturbances do begin.

**Up in House Today**

It is scarcely expected that rebel Laborites would unseat their own government over Seretse, but Mr. Attlee has such a narrow margin in the House of Commons that it was said he did not want the affair to come to a vote. It will be aired in the House tomorrow when Conservative Sir Herbert Williams and Laborite Maurice Edelmann are expected to challenge the government.

Winston Churchill, whose Conservatives have forced three important votes already, has been demanding clarification of the government's policy. The Tories kept most of their members within easy reach in the hope some Laborites might abstain in event of a snap vote. The government probably would not resign if defeated, but it would be highly embarrassing.

After Seretse's marriage to Miss Williams in London eighteen months ago, the Bamangwato agreed—in a series of tribal conferences—to accept her. Since then, reports from Serowe, the Bamangwato capital, have described her growing popularity among the natives.

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# Women Looking Forward

Afro-American, Sat. 4-1-50

by Dorothy B. Ferebee, M.D.

Baltimore

Twice within the last two decades, the British Commonwealth has been shaken to its very roots by an incident as simple and as personal as a marriage between two persons. Not since the Duke of Windsor renounced his throne for an American bride has such a furore been astir as that attending the marriage of a young African chieftain to his white London-born bride.

Dr. Ferebee

Principals of this controversy are 28-year-old Seretse Khama, chief designate of the Bamangwato tribe numbering 100,000 in Bechuanaland, and his bride Ruth Williams, a former stenographer.

184(5)

Bechuanaland lies just north of the Union of South Africa, stronghold of colonial white supremacy. Protests to the marriage appeared to have come largely from the Union, which has looked greedily for a long time toward political domination of the young chieftain's country.

**Repression Their Goal**

Bechuanaland itself is a British protectorate where a measure of latitude is given the tribes and their chiefs.

Even a minor degree of tribal participation is most distasteful to the white supremacists in the Union of South Africa, whose policy is strict segregation and repressive control of the natives.

Seretse Khama's tribe, the Bemangwato, is the largest and most progressive in Bechuanaland. Enthronement of a leader like the well-educated chieftain, with his ideas of reform and miscegenation represent a direct threat to the white supremacists.

Thereupon, the British Labor Government exiled Seretse from his native territory for five years. Following a storm of protests over this arbitrary action, the British relented somewhat and decided to let him go back home to be with his wife until she has her baby this spring. Paradoxically, this action played into the hands of both the conservatives and the Communists.

**Tribe's Democracy Hailed**

Two aspects of this incident particularly interest me. One is the operation of democracy within the Bamangwato tribe itself in voting overwhelmingly to accept Khama and his wife as their chieftain and their queen.

The other is the manner in which the Bantu women rallied to the defense of a lonely and ostracized wife by a simple act of ceremony which overreached barriers of language and custom.

**A Warning to Oppressors**

A procession of women led by Mokalaka Opelang sang and yodeled the shrill greeting by which they show reverence to royalty.

The faces of these native women turned forward in support of their humiliated queen must surely stir the pride of women among the suppressed races of the world.

Their ceremonial procession, to me, symbolizes the resolute march of native Africa toward inevitable freedom.

# South Africa Reds Dissolve Just Ahead of Suppression

New York Times

## Party Action Anticipates Final Approval of Outlawry Bill—Vote Is 64 to 49—Australia Advances Legislation

18a(5)

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 20—Anticipating final approval tonight in the House of Assembly of the Government's suppression of the communism bill, Sam Kahn, lone Communist member of Parliament, read an official statement from the central committee of the South African Communist party that it had decided "to dissolve the party as of today."

Soon afterward the bill was approved on third reading by 64 votes to 49.

Wed. 6-21-50

The implications of Mr. Kahn's announcement are being examined in political circles, but if it means that the Communists have decided to go underground the bill adopted tonight is wide enough to track them down. Its rapid passage through the Senate is assured.

Both the governmental Nationalist party and the United party, the main opposition group, agreed, during debates, on the principle of fighting communism but differed on method. In the end the Government won its point that Communist organizations and individuals might be "proclaimed" without prior trial.

Several amendments moderated some of the most drastic clauses of the original draft, such as granting the possibility for any person to prove in court that he had joined a suspected organization without knowledge of its unlawful character.

In its broad lines the measure gives the Government power to declare any organization unlawful if it is satisfied that its aim is to propagate the principles of communism or to promote the spread of communism. Such organizations will thereupon be "liquidated" under the wide powers given to the Minister of Justice.

During the debates on the bill the Government conceded the reservation that the Minister could exercise these powers only after receiving a report from a committee of three members, including a Government law adviser and a senior magistrate. Nevertheless, the Opposition still considers that the Minister's powers are too great.

New York

The South African Communist party, shall in number so far as whites are concerned, has had a special appeal in that it knows no color bar and accepts members of all races. In the opinion of the white population that represents both its force and its danger.

The party evolved gradually since the early years of the century from the Industrial and Commercial Workers of the Union of Africa, leftist elements of which seceded to form the Communist party in 1920.

The party joined the Comintern in 1924. Fifteen South African names figure in the list of 500 Communist leaders outside the Soviet Union, published by the United States Government in 1948.

The Communist party at one time appealed strongly to the Negroes. However, in recent years "African nationalism," disassociated from Communism has proved a greater lure.

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# South African Dynamite

Afro-American

Those of us who may have thought that South Africa's Jan Christian Smuts was the most rabid racist imaginable know now that we were wrong.

South Africa's present prime minister—Daniel F. Malan—to coin a word, has "outsmutted" Smuts by a wide margin.

The latest Malan scheme, brought to light only recently, would give the European (white) minority in South Africa absolute power over the native and non-European (colored and Asiatics) majority through the most high-handed, confiscatory measures ever heard of.

18a(5)

As a result of Malan's urging, the South Africa House of Assembly recently passed, by a 75 to 58 vote, the Race Areas Bill, which would restrict representatives of the several racial groups there to certain limited areas.

Sat. 6-24-50

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, calls for Africans, Asiatics and Europeans to live and do business only in certain well-defined areas.

Even Smuts, an ardent advocate of the separation of the races, did not dare to insist upon compulsion in bringing this to pass. Should the bill pass, Malan, in due time, would have 75 per cent of the land area in the hands of the Europeans, with the remaining 25 per cent in the hands of the Asiatics and Africans.

Baltimore, Md.

The natives would own but a small portion of the 25 per cent and in order to leave their little ghettos would be required to obtain travel permits as well as to observe rigid curfew regulations.

Malan's scheme is so fantastic that Pakistan and India are reported to be ready to lay the entire matter before the next session of the United Nations and the African National Congress has set aside June 26 as a day of protest against Malan's racist policies.

When one considers that the Africans and Asiatics outnumber the Europeans by almost five to one, it is not too difficult to envision what may result should Malan's ambitions eventually be enacted into law.

At a time when the nations of the world—Great Britain among them—are talking about world peace, it is almost incredible that Malan's policies should get even a polite hearing.

We have always said that power in the hands of small men is a dangerous thing. The Malan government would do well to take another look at the world timetable. It's later than it thinks.

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**SEGREGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

New York

South Africa's Government has now taken its most decisive and significant step thus far in carrying out its proclaimed policy of "apartheid," that is, racial segregation. It has promulgated its Group Areas Act, which provides for restrictions on residence and land holding on a racial basis. The measure was adopted by a narrow parliamentary margin and it is being put into force with some deep uneasiness.

It is possible to understand some of the psychological and emotional bases for the Government's policy. South Africa is a plural state in which the white community is outnumbered by the non-white by almost four to one. The white community, or at least that part of it represented by the present Government, is fearful because of this disparity, and its own sense of insecurity gives rise to this type of action.

Unfortunately for South Africa, the problem has international as well as domestic ramifications. Included in those against whom the legislation is aimed are persons oof Indian and Pakistani stock, many of whose forebears were taken to South Africa years ago as indentured laborers. Naturally they feel a deep sense of injustice, and their cause is espoused by their original homelands. It will be difficult, if not impossible, for the affected Commonwealths to sustain normal friendly relations while this statute is in effect. For the sake of South Africa's own great non-white population and for the sake of international amity it is earnestly to be hoped that a different course can soon be taken.

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# SOUTH AFRICA REGIME BIDS FOR BRITISH VOTE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 19—Inspirited by its recent electoral triumph in South West Africa and appreciating that the loss of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts must weaken the United party, the Nationalist Administration today opened a definite bid for the votes of the English-speaking section of the South African populace—at the expense of the Indian community. Echoes of this action are likely to reach the delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Wed. 9-20-50

The occasion was the inauguration in Durban of a three-day congress of the Nationalist party in Natal. The importance attached to it was shown by the presence of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and two of his Ministers—Eric H. Louw of Economic Affairs and Ernest G. Jansen of Native Affairs.

The ground has been skillfully chosen for Nationalist wooing of Natal's true-blue British. They fear Afrikaner domination, but they fear Indian penetration even more. The Indian problem dominates in Natal, where most of the Indian community of 1,250,000 lives and where racial tension is increasing.

In truth, many Natalians welcomed the Malan Administration's Group Areas Act and other segregative measures. On the strength of this, the speakers at the congress today argued thus: You see what we Nationalists are doing to meet your particular problems. In return, will you not accept the idea of welding Afrikaner and Briton into a single national unit on the basis of equal participation in "a collective South African nationhood?"

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# S. W. AFRICANS CAST FIRST VOTE AS S. AFRICANS

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 30 (AP)—Farmers from the far corners of lonely Southwest Africa began long treks thru the bush and across deserts today to vote in the territory's first election as part of the Union of South Africa.

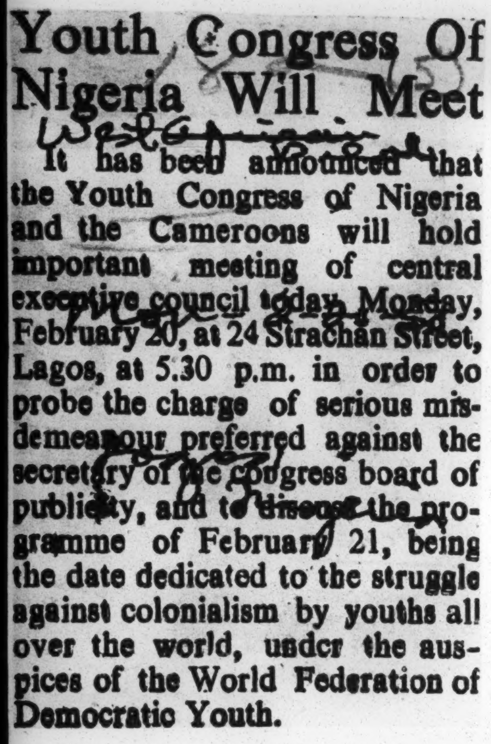
Tribune

The former German colony, now virtually incorporated into South Africa in defiance of United Nations orders, will elect six representatives to parliament. It has 26,000 voters and 270,000 natives.

Thurs. 8-31-50

A plane tonight will fly 400 miles to the isolated village of Runtu, on the territory's northern border, to collect four votes there. Then counting will start. Its results may hold the fate of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's nationalist government, which ousted Jan Smuts' United party in 1948. If Smuts' party should get all six seats, Malan's position might become untenable.

Chicago, Ill.



## Youth Congress Of Nigeria Will Meet

West African Pilot

It has been announced that the Youth Congress of Nigeria and the Cameroons will hold important meeting of central executive council today, Monday, February 20, at 24 Strachan Street, Lagos, at 5.30 p.m. in order to probe the charge of serious misdemeanour preferred against the secretary of the congress board of publicity, and to discuss the programme of February 21, being the date dedicated to the struggle against colonialism by youths all over the world, undcr the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

18a(6) 1950

# Confab Of Ex-Soldiers Told To Hold Brotherhood Of The Field

West African Pilot

## Harold Cooper And H. O. Davies Advise The Veterans On The Importance Of Unity

Mon. 11-27-50

Maybe it was accidental. Perhaps not. The British, he said, had done one good thing for the country and that was mapping out a large area of land known as Nigeria.

Lagos, Nigeria

Nigeria could be the most powerful country on the continent if there was unity among the various tribes that comprise it.

"See to it that Nigeria doesn't split."

Ex Captain Harold Cooper of the Army Public Relations Department, Pacific Command, was speaking at the second annual convention of the Supreme Council of Ex-Servicemen at the NEWA Club last Saturday.

Mr Cooper belaboured the issue of unity in Nigeria and spoke of the "Brotherhood of the field" achieved in the face of extreme danger which, though with difficulty, might yet be achieved in Nigeria.

In his goodwill message to the convention, former Air Forceman M. A. O. Williams told the ex-servicemen:

"Do not allow sentiment to over-ride your sense of judgment in your deliberations."

Achievement, he said, should be the aim in every undertaking; most of the troubles confronting people here was caused by planlessness.

Mr H. O. Davies reminded the convention that crusaders of old carried home civilisation from lands traversed and added this to their own schemes.

Emphasising on the point that unity was essential, Mr Davies said:

"I am getting absolutely sick of too much tribalism and disunity in the country — I am mortally sick of it.

"You cannot build a prosperous country on it."

On war, he said:

"You who have been to the front owe a duty to make another impossible."

Mazi Mbonu Ojike implored the convention to be objective in approach and to remember that there was nothing that goodwill and understanding could not overcome.

He wanted "freedom, indivisible" for everybody and with it the audience joined him in a hearty sing-song of the freedom song.

Other speakers included Colonel Hancock who represented the Commissioner of Labour and H. P. Adebola for Labour.

Mr E. O. Egesi opened the convention with prayers.

The President, Mr P. O. Fabiyi, delivered his address yesterday.

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# Ex-Soldiers' Meeting Demands Amnesty For Jailed Comrades

West African Pilot

## Nine Men Alleged Serving Ten To Twenty Years For Leading The Riots At Dacca

Tues. 11-28-50

The Government was called upon during the third days' session of the Convention of Ex-Servicemen yesterday to grant a general amnesty to all soldiers still serving terms in Nigerian prisons, for offences committed at the various theatres of war many years ago.

Lagos, Nigeria

Behind this resolution were the stories unfolded by various eye witnesses of incidents leading to the court martial and subsequent imprisonment of those affected.

### NINE MEN

Of the nine men who were sent to long terms of imprisonment — ten to twenty years for leading the "Dacca riot" in India, in which Gurkha troops were used to quell the mutineers, seven are still in jail in Nigeria.

Three of these were traced to Enugu prison, where according to Mr O. N. Egesi, who raised the matter, they are still serving terms.

Their names are: Albert Ibe, Samuel Alli and Ajayi Egbuniwe.

An eye witness of the mutiny told the following account:

At 46, General Hospital, Dacca, India, a Nigerian nurse fell in love with a white nurse.

When he was caught fraternising with his sweetheart, he was alleged court-martialled and jailed for three years.

This caused a great stir amongst the troops and soon the clouds of dissatisfaction spread.

In the consequent mutiny that followed several people lost their lives.

The ring leaders were court-martialled and jailed; they were landed in Nigeria where they continued to serve their sentences.

One of these men was said to have been released two years ago, after an African barrister took up his case and proved his innocence.

Those still serving were said to have suffered enough to warrant a general pardon.

The case of Private Danga Peri was also raised, but because a copy of the proceedings of the subsequent inquest sent on request, to Supreme Council was not available, the convention could not comment on the matter.

West African Pilot

It was decided that the required information be produced for study and for decision on a possible line of action.

11-28-50

A resolution was passed empowering a committee to interview the Government in order to know its attitude towards the implementation of the Allen recommendation which advocated the setting up of twenty-six schemes into which ex-veterans could be rehabilitated.

### LIGHT INDUSTRIES

The twenty-six schemes for light industries will entail some £219,600 and it was said that Government did not show any desire to implement the schemes or loan money to ex-servicemen with which they could float companies.

Lagos Nigeria

## African Soldiers Refuse To Draw Army Raw Food Rations

West African Pilot

According to unofficial circles, reports which are yet to be confirmed allege that all the Army units (Lagos zone), excepting the Command Ordnance, Yaba, refused raw rations last Saturday.

The Command Ordnance granted 1/6d ration allowance per African soldier per diem, it was revealed.

11-27-50

At the No. 1 Command Workshop, Yaba, two Company Sergeant Majors, nine Sergeants and five Coporals were reported to have accepted their rations.

A unit (481) was alleged to have refused to pay the African soldiers until they had accepted their raw rations; but when both salaries and rations were received, the latter were returned to the Army authorities.

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## Paramount Chief And State Council In Gold Coast Protest To UK Against Police Bullets

18a(C)

ACCRA (Gold Coast), Nov. 23. (R)—The State Council of Anlo, an Eastern Province of the Gold Coast, today, protested to Britain for the second time against the alleged shooting of several rioting villagers by the police on November 5.

The first protest sent by the Paramount Chief, Anlo, earlier this week, said that four people were killed.

Today's message said that several more bodies have been discovered.

The protest sent to Mr John Dugdale, British Colonial Secretary, claimed that the police broke into several houses and completely ransacked the village of Suipe.

People arrested three weeks ago were still awaiting trial, the council said.

They were continually tortured and bail refused.

"I and my people feel insecure under the British flag where human beings can be shot without inquiry and the European District Commissioner responsible can move about freely," the second protest said.

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## PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IN RACIAL RELATIONS

18a(6)

Progressively the color bar has been lowered here and there, either voluntarily by general agreement in the localities or through legal action in the courts. Although much maligned by malicious propaganda, these American courts have almost invariably decided in favor of full citizenship rights for Negro citizens in education, housing, transportation, suffrage, and legal defence, but always and necessarily with due respect for the principles of American republicanism as laid down in the Federal constitution.

Sept 17 50

Overruling lagging justice within the 48 sovereign States, the Supreme Court of the Union has removed one obstacle after another from the Negro's path.

The cumulative effect of these broad, continued and statesmanlike efforts has been improvement of racial relations in geometrical progression. Thus the gains in the past 10 years have far surpassed those made in the previous 30. This explains not only the social, economic, and educational well-being of the colored minority, but the latter's continued and unsurpassed loyalty.

American Negroes understand, far better than Soviet propagandists, that in the American system lies the hope of all submerged peoples who have the ability and determination to rise to the full stature of free men.

18a(6) 1950

# Say Riots Starting Of Resistance

18a (6)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Flare-ups between natives and police continued this week in the Johannesburg area. Reports from East Africa indicate that natives of Asmara, Eritrea are rebelling against plans to place the colony under trusteeship.

Riots, which have occurred in the Johannesburg area at least once a month for the past six months, are causing the casualty list to mount. A police sergeant and seven natives were killed in the latest act of violence.

This trouble began when police sought to break up a factional fight between Negro workers at Benoni, a settlement several miles from the city.

Recognizing the situation in South Africa as "explosive," the Police Commissioner has taken over personal direction of a mobile force which has begun patrolling the townships and their approaches.

Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, one of the three whites representing Negroes in the House of assembly, said this week:

"The riots are not an episode but a symptom; not the end but only the beginning."

Typical of the attitude among the whites toward the Negroes in South Africa is this statement made by a magistrate at Port Elizabeth:

"These days," he said, "one is apt to encounter impudence from the natives."

Another theory behind the riots is that urbanization of the natives is at the seat of the trouble. Thousands of Negroes have left agricultural areas and migrated to the industrial areas. This has led to over-crowded conditions, "displaced presons." etc

[illegible]

Sept 3

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# Report Police Brutality In French Colony

[illegible]

[illegible] -14-50

18a (6)

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA) Protesting against French administration of the Cameroons, forme German African colony mandatec to France, a native committee fror Moungo last Tuesday said in a petition to the United Nations Trusteeship Council that police beat market boys because they refuse to sell their merchandise at very low prices.

The committee also accused forest rangers of uprooting thousands upon thousands of coffee, banana and cacao trees in full production.

The native group also charged that its mail was censored by the French and that natives were not allowed to own land. They asked creation of a "U. N. office" in the Cameroons to "verify" their complaints.

[illegible]

18a(6) 1950

# Workers Mass Meeting Decides On December 14 Midnight Strike

West African Pilot

## Eze Says Now Is The Time When A Solid Fraternity Of Sufferers Is Needed

Mon, 12-4-50

Hundreds of mercantile and private union workers, in a well attended meeting in the Glover Memorial Hall, ratified the previous decision to go on strike in the midnight of December 14 if their COLA was not granted retrospectively from April 1, 1950.

Mr F. O. Coker who was the chairman explained the many contacts made with responsible Government officials and showed how the cost of living index had gone upwards to about seventy-five per cent.

Mr P. O. Balonwu maintained that the Government was pushing forward its divide and rule policy by discriminating among its loyal subjects even in the award of COLA.

Lagos, Nigeria

### TO GENUFLECT

He expressed his surprise that the Government workers got theirs as of right while the mercantile workers were left to go genuflecting before their masters.

The next speaker, Mr S. M. Asemota, urged all the mercantile workers to stand by the UAC workers who had opened the fight for the common good.

Mr F. O. Porbeni deplored the attitude of the firm directors who fed fat on the toil and sweat of the workers but are adamant to grant or countenance their just claims.

He felt the act was inhuman and called on the workers to fight together for their rights.

Mr A. O. Adio-Moses saw it as a slur on mercantile workers that they should only come together whenever there was something on the platter.

The act of leaving the unions to decay and go to pieces after any booty had been shared does not speak well of their seriousness of purpose, he advised.

"If it constitutes a mistake to demand your rights, then let all not fear to make the mistake together," Mr Moses ended.

Mr Nduka Eze cautioned the workers to be cool but determinate in pressing forward their genuine claims.

### SOLID FRATERNITY

If there was any time to be together, he felt it was now when a solid fraternity of sufferers was most desirable.

The policy of intimidation which alway was the vogue, Eze felt, did not impress anybody at this moment.

18a(6)

With a resolution moved by an Elder Dempster Lines representative and seconded by U.A.C. representative the whole house supported the former decision in St. Peter's Schoolroom.

The meeting broke up at about 7 p.m.

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# Acting Governor Is Petitioned To Intervene In The Present Strike

West African Pilot

## Charity Committee Says Present Situation Is Due To Government Diplomatic Moves

Fri. 12-22-50

The Charity Committee has petitioned the Acting Governor of Nigeria for prompt intervention in the strike so as to avoid another Enugu tragedy.

The petition states that the present labour upheaval in Nigeria is assuming wide dimensions and the strike getting out of control due to Government diplomatic manoeuvre in averting it.

Government policies, it adds, support the right of workers to collective bargaining in a constitutional method.

Lagos, Nigeria 18a(6)

Because the Government is the greatest employer of labour, the petition says that sympathy should be the basis of Government intervention and not armed police force.

Reference was also made to the statement of Financial Secretary E. Himsworth at Enugu that non-Government services should follow suit and award COLA.

The Bairamian Report, goes on the Charity Committee, is highly equivocal in the award of COLA.

While workers gave a different interpretation to suit their own case, mercantile houses gave it another version to suit their purpose.

Adds the petition:

"The fact that J. N. Zarpas and Company have awarded the said COLA as from April 1, 1950, is a sufficient incentive to work up the temper of the workers concerned."

Concluding, the petitioners ask the Governor to help avoid strained relationship between workers and employers by reviewing "this critical situation with great urgency and in the light of trade union laws and strategy so that this country of ours shall avoid another Enugu tragedy."

# Fifteen People Die In Desperate Struggle Of Black And White

West African Pilot

## Subpoenas For Four Africans Result In Mad Blood Feud With Mountain Tribe

11-30-50

HARRISMITH (Orange Free State), Nov. 29 (R). — The South African Air Force planes yesterday circled over the African reserve where fifteen people died in a desperate fight between forty European policemen and more than 600 Africans.

More than 150 police were patrolling the reserve at Witzieshock in Orange Free State, but there were hardly an African to be seen in the village.

They were believed to be hiding in the mountains and some probably have crossed the border into the British Protectorate of Basutoland.

18a(6)

Two of the killed men were European Police Sub-Inspector J. P. Jonker, second in command to the District Police Headquarters in Orange Free State and Constable H. P. Erasmus of Johannesburg.

Sixteen European police were also injured.

There have been sporadic disturbances for a long time at Witzieshock, which lies on the mountainous border with Basutoland.

The trouble broke out when a party of police approached the reserve to serve subpoenas on four Africans.

About six miles from Witzieshock Police Station, the police came upon a gathering of more than 600 Africans.

The Police Commandant, Major Terblanche, called on them to disperse because the meeting was illegal.

The Africans refused and as the police approached, they attacked them with fire-arms, axes and knobkerries.

The police opened fire and after the fight lasting for half an hour, the Africans retreated into the mountains.

In Johnnesburg yesterday, the African National Congress called for an immediate withdrawal of police and "armed civilians" from the Witzieshock African reserve scene of a big clash between Africans and European police last night. 11-30-50

West African Pilot

The congress, the largest organisation representing Africans in the Union, said in a statement issued here that the intervention of "armed European civilians" in the Witzieshock disturbances would aggravate the already delicate situation.

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# Angry Workers Swoop Down On Two Clerks For Taking COLA

West African Pilot

## One Thrown Through The Window & Painted With Red Paint From His Head To Toe

Two blacklegs were beaten up at Victoria Beach last Tuesday for accepting the Labour Congress rejected COLA, and on account of a loyal unionist a strike was staged. Sat. 12-2-50

It happened during an emergency meeting of Elder Dempster Lines Workers on the COLA issue; where it was decided to strike on December 14 if the award was not made retrospective as from April 1.

Lagos, Nigeria

When the action of the clerks was made known to their comrades, an emergency mass meeting was called.

18a(7)

While the matter was yet under discussion, some over-zealous members of the mob of about 600 men swooped down on the office where the unfaithful comrades worked, dragged them out, throwing one through the window and painting him thickly from head to toe with red paint and gave them both a thorough dressing down.

But for the timely intervention of the officers of the union, the tact and resourcefulness of the leader of the Police Flying Squad who came to the rescue of the men, the two clerks could not have escaped with their lives.

At this very instant, a report reached the meeting that just before the close of the morning seesion, for it was at about 12 noon when they had their break to resume at 1 p.m., one Mr M. O. Tenumah, a chief clerk at the Wilmot Point was on the point of being kicked out of the office by the Commercial Manager for no just cause.

Presuming that it must have been on account of the chief clerk's unwavering loyalty to the union, he having refused to take his COLA, the members resolved to lay down tools and remain on a sit-down strike as from 1 p.m. until Mr Tenumah was satisfactorily re-instated.

At 1 p m., when the bell went for resumption of work, there was, instead of the usual screams and hummings of engines, the croakings and battering groans of hammers and sledges, one continuous roar of over 600 human voices.

They were shouting the name of Mr Wellings, the Commercial Manager.

"Wellings must go, Moses, (referring to the Chief Clerk, Mr Tenumah) must stay."

They refused to enter the workshops.

West African Pilot

They sat scattered about the yard in clusters at times all silent and at others, uncontrollably boisterous.

Sat. 12-2-50

The intervention of union officials in the persons of Mr M. O. Akinosho, President-General, who rushed to the scene from Lagos, Mr Ejit Agwu, General Secretary, who also was invited to the place, and Mr Z. Ade. Kemiki, Lagos branch President, who was there with them, availed nothing.

Lagos, Nigeria

For two hours, the men stayed put, they would not work unless Mr Moses Tenumah was re-instated.

At last, the Assistant Superintendent of Police addressed the angry mob.

He implored them to be constitutional.

After a brief consultation with the union bosses, the management promised to look into the matter if the men would agree to go back to work.

Not until the announcement of this understanding was made were the workers willing to resume duties.

A few seconds after, they all returned to the workshops and the chattering of engines announced that all was, for the meantime, over.

In the meantime, six of the men were rushed in the police van to the Okesuna Police Station, where after some necessary ceremonies and with the assurance that the union had the matter well in hand and would maintain peace and order, they were released.

18a(6) 1950

# Catholic Priest Flouts Racial Marriage Law

West African Pilot

Sat. 4-1-50

## Fined £20 For Wedding White And Black In South Africa

18a(6)

Lagos Nigeria

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — The first minister of God convicted and fined for flouting Dr Malan's Fascist law against inter-racial marriage in South Africa, is Father Thomas Gill, a Roman Catholic priest; he was found guilty by a Cape Town magistrate for marrying a white man to a light-skin coloured woman and fined £20; the fine was suspended pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

According to a spokesman of the South African High Commissioner's Office in London, the priest performed the ceremony after reading a statement in the South African press that ministers of religion could marry a "slightly coloured person" to a European by first applying what the Minister of the Interior described as the "test of appearance and association."

However, the prosecuting Attorney told the court that the woman in question attended a school exclusively for coloured people — the so-called half-caste population in the Cape Province, who number nearly a million.

She told Father Gill that he Father was non-European but her mother was white.

### WHITE WOMANHOOD

Defending the prohibition of marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans, namely Africans, Asiatics and peoples of mixed-blood as a necessary measure to protect white womanhood, the South African Minister of the Interior, Dr T. E. Donges, has secured the approval of the Government and Opposition United Party under Field-Marshall Jan Smuts.

The main clauses of the new law are as follows:

(1) Marriage between a European and a non-European may not be solemnized, and any such marriage solemnized in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be void and of no effect.

(2) If any person who is domiciled in the Union enters into a marriage outside the Union which cannot be solemnized in the Union, then such a marriage shall be void and of no effect.

(3) Any marriage officer who knowingly performs a marriage ceremony between a European and a non-European shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(4) Any person who appears obviously to be a European or a non-European as the case may be, shall for the purposes of the Act be deemed to be such, unless he is able to prove the contrary.

(5) Any person who makes a false statement to a marriage officer, relating to the question whether any party seeking to have his marriage solemnized by such marriage officer is a European or non-European, knowing such statement to be false, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties prescribed by law for the crime of perjury.

### TEST FOR COLOUR

In order to avoid trouble with the Government, South African clergymen have been instructed by their bishops to comply with the Mixed Marriage Act as set out above and that the presentation of birth certificate is not enough.

18a(6)

They must note and make close study of the racial appearance of the parties, and if the priest or minister has any doubt about the colour or racial identity of the person coming before him to be married then he must take note of the person's friends and associates and report the matter to the authorities for advice.

Explaining the attitude of the hierachy, Cannon Vernon Inman, of Durban, said: "I must make it clear that when marriage officers ask questions they are not applying apartheid measures.

"We are only doing our Christian duty to ensure that a marriage is legal in the eyes of the state."

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# Zik Pleads Emancipation Of Nigerian Womanhood

West African Pilot

## Enugu Coal Camp Women Hail N.C.N.C. Leader At Reception

Thur. 3-30-50 Lagos, Nigeria

ENUGU, March 28. — Determined to play their part in "the building of a new Nigeria towards national independence," the Coal Camp section of the Enugu Women's Association gave Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe an elaborate reception in the Crystal Cinema Hall last Saturday, March 25.

Under the leadership of Mrs Janet P. Okoye, their president, they expressed the desire of Nigerian womanhood to fight side by side with their menfolk towards the achievement of national freedom.

18a(6)

The chairman was Chief Peter Aroh, well-known transport dealer who was supported by a coterie of distinguished ladies and gentlemen of Enugu.

Mrs Uzowulu introduced the chairman whilst Mrs Okwuosa read the address of welcome and Mrs Okoye clothed Zik with the Popo cloth which was presented to him.

Dr Azikiwe in response said that he appreciated the patriotic spirit which animated Mrs Okoye and her dynamic band of patriots to arrange the function of the evening.

His wife had come all the way from Onitsha to join him in co-mingling with the Coal Camp section of the Enugu Women's Association, and on her behalf and himself, he thanked them for their kindness and public spirit.

He had never cherished the desire to be the lone star on the firmament of Nigeria; rather, he had always felt that he was a member of a team, playing his part, no matter how humble towards the emancipation of a benighted nation.

Dr Zik pleaded for the emancipation of Nigerian womanhood so that on release from their bondage of the countries, they would develop their personalities to the full and play their full part in the national struggle.

18a(6)

After a series of displays of IGBO-ENWEZU dance, a group photograph was taken, followed by a vote of thanks by Mrs Enweani, and the function was declared closed by the chairman.

The officers of the Coal Camp section of the Enugu Women's Association are as follows:

Mrs Janet P. Okoye (President); Mrs Mercy Oraedu (Vice-President); Mrs Eunice Enweani (Treasurer); Mr Janet Mba (Secretary); Mrs Cecilia Okpokwu, Mrs Suzanna Onwuka, Mrs Veronica Odiari, and Mrs Iwuagwu are committee members.

# 15 Dead As Natives Riot In S. Africa

HARRISMITH, Orange Free State, South Africa—More than 8,000 African tribesmen have disappeared into the hills beyond their valley reservation following a bloody clash with police during which an estimated 15 persons were killed.

12-9-50

This latest in a series of recent native outbreaks against the South African government occurred last Wednesday when police broke up an unauthorized meeting of the natives on their reservation near Drakensberg.

The meeting is believed to have been a protest against the new government soil conservation program which would have reduced the tribal cattle herds.

Cattle are the traditional measure of wealth among the tribesmen.

18A(6)

First reports indicated four white police were killed by natives armed with rifles. Later reports increased the number dead, but said the natives were armed only with shields, sticks, axes, and other primitive weapons.

There were no figures on casualties among the natives.

Government reinforcements sent from Johannesburg with Sten guns and tear gas found the village deserted except for a few wounded, old people and children.

At last reports the air force was scouting the hills for the vanished tribesmen. It was said a trail of blood indicated many of the wounded had also escaped.

Authorities are now blocking mountain passes into the neighboring British protectorate of Basutoland.

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# Demo Followers Repel Attack Of Pro-Adele Mob At The Iga

Wet African Pilot 18A(6)

## Trophies Seized From Assailants: Police Turn Back Angry Crowd With Tear Gas

Lagos

Following the announcement of the victory meeting and subsequent procession last Saturday morning, one hundred and fifty policemen became entangled with a crowd of 2,000 at the junction of Great Bridge Street and Upper King Street.

The crowd had to defend itself at "Ogumade Court," residence of Prince Adeyinka Oyekan, when it was attacked by Adele followers; they succeeded in driving the assailants as far as into the Iga Idunganran itself, and returned to "Ogumade Court" with one or two trophies captured from their attackers.

The mob was a pocket of a much larger, and original crowd, that participated in the victory parade.

As steel helmeted, shield carrying policemen baton-charged them, the mob seized on the nearest available weapon and fought back.

They used stones, bottles and sticks and hit back at the charging police

The mob lasted for over ten minutes until police officers decided to do something else.

Tear bomb was used on the crowd.

When the first bomb was fired, the crowd did not realise what had been done.

Then the bomb exploded in mid air and everybody clutched his nose and stumbled towards some shelter.

Three more were used before the mob was driven off the precincts of the Iga.

At the time the mob advanced on the Iga, Mr S. L. Akintola was addressing a meeting of the Oba's Advisory Council at the Iga.

The Oba was present.

Police tear bombs however dispersed both the Iga meeting and the mob.

What was remarkable was that the lights were off at both Upper King and Great Bridge Streets at the time of disturbance.

Squads of policemen thereafter roamed the area of the Iga till the early hours of the morning.

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# Freedom Of Assembly Alleged Being Denied Cameroonians

VICTORIA, Nov. 27.—According to unofficial sources, freedom of assembly is being tampered with in some parts of the Cameroons.

Young people in the employ of Government or Native Administrations are refraining from active participation in their country's affairs for fear of losing their jobs or being victimised in other ways.

This state of affairs is proving to be very dangerous to the progress of the Cameroons.

Everywhere there is lethargy and inactivity.

18A(6)

People are not permitted to attend or take part in political, or even tribal meetings.

11-29-50

There is always the fear of victimisation looming over them.

The young men are made to believe that the Government is against civil servants being members of political or tribal unions.

They are told that a special permission is required before political or tribal organisations can be formed, or before ordinary meetings of these bodies can be held.

To them all politicians are termed agitators and enemies of Government.

The Cameroons Youth League, for instance, whose aims and objects include the unification of all Cameroonian youths irrespective of tribe, towards the improvement of their country both politically and socially, is being misrepresented by one chief at Victoria as existing solely to "overthrow" him.

This, no doubt is the result of the league's criticisms of his administration, but this so-called chief forgets that even the Governor is not above criticism.

His rather uncalled-for hostility against the Cameroons Youth League therefore obstructs the way for youngmen working in his administration from becoming members of the league, and from taking an active interest in the progress of their country.

The result is that apart from the branches in Lagos and other parts of Nigeria, there are very few active branches of the Cameroons Youth League in the Cameroons itself.

One is in its embryonic stage at Bamenda, but the members are believed to be seeking for permission from the District Officer, the Resident, and even the Cameroons Commissioner before the branch can be formed.

18a(6) 1950

# Governor Macpherson Said To Urge Rejection Of Enugu Riot Report

West African Pilot Fri. 5-19-50
Lagos, Nigeria

## Failing That He May Resign And Lieutenant Hugh Mackintosh Foot May Follow Suit

18a(6)

By OLAYIMIKA FASANYA, Nigerian In London

LONDON, May 18. — Sir John Stuart Macpherson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, is in trouble; he has asked the Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths, to refuse the report of the Enugu Riot Commission which criticises Macpherson's administration in Nigeria.

If the report is accepted, Sir John may be asked to resign and his deputy, Hugh Foot, may also follow suit.

Sir John was born on August 25, 1898.

He is the elder son of James Macpherson, a Justice of the Peace.

He married Joan, elder daughter of Dr W. E. Fry, and they have one son.

He was educated at Watson College, Edinburgh, Scotland.

He served in the European war from 1917 to 1919 and was commissioned in the Argyle and Sutherland Regiment.

He started his career as a civil servant in Malaya for sixteen years and was seconded to the Colonial Office.

In 1937-39 he was Principal Assistant Secretary in Nigeria.

He became Chief Secretary in Palestine when that country was under British rule and served there till 1943.

He was until he became Governor of Nigeria, head of the British Supply Mission to Washington, Comptroller of Development and Welfare in the West Indies and British Co-Chairman on the Carribean Commission.

He was a C.M.G in 1941 and created K.C.M.G. in 1945.

Sir John, who is now fifty-one years old, is the highest paid Governor in all the British colonies, his earnings being £8,250 per year all told.

The report is officially understood to be with the printers, and Labour M.P.s are pressing for its release shortly.

The British public is also interested in the publication as any one of them you mention the Enugu riot to, proudly dissociates himself or herself and calls it unBritish.

If Sir John quits, the next colonial governor will have strict warning not to repeat the Enugu incident and to give genuine consideration to African emancipation.

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Riot inciters pay off

Members of the Mombasa, Africa, tribe responsible for riots costing the lives of three Europeans surrendered their spears and [illegible] 500 head of cattle.

[illegible]

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### AFRICAN TRIBESMEN FIGHT

**Natives Flee Orange Free State Homes—15 Policemen Killed**

HARRISMITH, Orange Free State, Nov. 28 (AP)—Some 8,000 African tribesmen abandoned their valley homes on the Vitzieshoek reserve in Drakensberg last night after clash with mounted police in which fifteen were killed and up to twenty wounded.

Police moving through the reserve at dawn found only wounded, sick or very young inhabitants left behind. Cattle and sheep herds roamed unattended.

It is believed that most of the tribesmen an dtheir families went into hiding beyond the mountains bordering the reserve. Blooded trails up the slopes indicated that some of the wounded had escaped.

The clash started yesterday when police attempted to break up an unauthorized meeting. Two policemen were killed and fifteen injured. Some 600 tribesmen, armed with spears, axes and sticks took part in the affray.

18a(6)

[illegible]

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# Findings On Enugu Will Go Before Parliament

West African Pilot

## Reports Allege Far-Reaching Recommendations Are Made

Wed. 5-3-50
Lagos, Nigeria

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

18a(6)

LONDON.—The report of the special commission of enquiry into the labour disturbances which occurred in the Enugu Government-owned coal mines of Nigeria last year and resulted in the shooting of several African miners by the police, is now in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and will soon be presented to Parliament.

The report, based upon the evidence of British officials and African trade union leaders, has been signed by the chairman of the commission, Sir William Fitzgerald, K.C., former Chief Justice of Palestine; Mr R. W. Williams, M.P., Legal Adviser to the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain; and two African judges, Mr Justice Quashie-Idun of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast, and Mr Justice Ademola of the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

**TROUBLE-MAKERS WARNED**

According to a well-informed source, the report makes strong criticism on the management of the colliery and the action of the police and makes radical recommendations for improving industrial relations in the industry.

Meanwhile, the Governor, Sir John Macpherson, has issued a warning to potential trouble-makers that any attempt to exploit the findings of the report when its contents become known in Nigeria, will be firmly dealt with by the administration.

Since the Governor's warning before the Legislative Council session at Enugu, he has declared the Zikist Movement, a so-called "extremist" nationalist organization illegal, following the arrest and imprisonment of several of the leaders on charges of possessing "seditious literature."

The action of the Governor has given rise to considerable uneasiness in British Parliamentary circles, where it is felt that repression of the political aspirations of the Africans will only aggravate conditions and drive the youths into extremist acts of violence, and embitter race relations.

**NEWSPAPER SPEAKS**

Commenting upon the dangerous situation likely to develop in Nigeria, Britain's largest and most important African possession, the Manchester Guardian, says:

"Parliament will expect from Mr James Griffiths a full and frank explanation of the suppression of the 'Zikist' Movement in Nigeria....

"Whatever reasons the Nigerian

Government has for its decision — and it is hard to believe that so liberal-minded a man as Sir John Macpherson would come to such a decision without grave reasons — the news is a matter for profound regret."

Referring to Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, the nationalist leader, the Guardian asserts that "he does stand for something vigorous and authentic among his countrymen."

"When Nigeria takes its next constitutional step forward, it would have been an excellent thing to have him active in public affairs, even if only as a critic; a constitutional opposition is of the essence of democratic government.

"But there have been signs lately that some of his followers, if not he himself, have been unwilling to grasp the opportunity of orderly progress towards self-government which has been opening out before them, and have been indulging in an atmosphere of romantic conspiracy.

## DISTASTEFUL DECISION

"It does not follow, of course, that all the people who have responded to Dr Azikiwe's leadership are "Zikists" in this sense; at the opening of the Legislative Council last month, the Governor described as 'a very small minority, noisy though it is' those who imagine that political progress can be made through violence.

"It is bad news that it has been found formidable enough to call for this drastic action; and students of colonial policy here will be anxious to see the evidence for themselves before they reconcile themselves to a distasteful decision."

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# Catholic Bishop Criticises Treatment Of African Natives

Sat. 5-27-50

BIERA, Mozambique—The treatment of native Africans in this Portugese Ofrican colony has been severely criticized by the Catholic Bishop of Biera, Most Rev. Sebastiano Soares de Resende.

With regard to the cultivation of cotton, the Bishop says that all the risks fall upon the native workers of the fields. They are paid only when owners of the plantation make a profit and not at all if a poor harvest wipes out such profits, the Bishop complains.

In the rice zones, he adds, legal organization is disregarded everywhere. He says that certain persons have the monopoly of buying rice ad before the harvest native cultivators must estimate how much the crop they are going to provide for the "monopolists." This stated estimate the cultivators must then provide, the Bishop goes on, and if they cannot do so because of a poor harvest they must either give up the rice they need for their own use or buy it from the "monopolists" at a higher price than they are paid for it.

As a result of these conditions, the Bishop says, many of the natives seek work elsewhere. The pastoral ends with an appeal for just labor conditions to enable the natives to establish their families without which Christian civilization cannot be realized.

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# "Protector Of Good Race Relations"

"Officials of the Department of Native Affairs should not only regard their functions as that of administering certain laws and the carrying out of administrative and judicial measures, but should also look upon themselves as the educators and builders of the largest single racial group in South Africa."

This remarkable plea was made recently by the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, in his address to Native Commissioners at Pietersburg. There can be no doubt, judging by this statement, that the Minister and his advisers are conscious of the fact that there are certain officials of the Native Affairs Department who think their duty is only to enforce the laws and regulations that have been [illegible] and framed for the control of the social and economic life of the African people, and to punish those who violate these measures.

We sincerely hope that the Minister's plea has not fallen on deaf ears, because we are firmly convinced that the realisation by officials of the Department that "their functions" include those of educating and building up the African people, will go a long way to restore confidence not only in the Department but also in the White man's principles of justice and truth.

An unsympathetic attitude by some officials tends to be regarded by African opinion as typical. On account of this the good intentions of the Department, are not appreciated and the African people always feel that they must fear and suspect the Greeks even when they bring gifts. This may appear to be an unreasonable attitude to those who know what the Department has done and is doing, but the fact remains that the position is as we have stated.

In the reserves and on the Trust Farms to-day there is a great deal of unrest and resentment among Africans, not because of the Government's rehabilitation schemes but because of the manner in which the schemes are being enforced by the officials, who think that their duty is to enforce the laws and not to consult and educate the people on how to improve their lands, conserve the soil and breed their cattle.

Theirs, they say, is not to consult and educate anybody but to carry out the law which must be obeyed. We do not suggest for a moment that the law should not be obeyed, but we submit that in dealing with ignorant people, the officials should exercise more care and patience and should make it their duty to educate them on what is required of them before enforcing the law. This, in our opinion would prevent unnecessary misunderstandings.

The Minister's appeal for harmony among all the groups of the population has the support of all right-thinking men on either side of the colour-line. It is our firm belief that the progress and prosperity of South Africa depend upon the goodwill of all sections of its population. It is, therefore, essential that we should all forget the small things that divide us and remember the great things that will bring about harmony and peace to our fair land. We must build up the things that will hold South Africa together and get rid of those that will pull it apart.

The Department of Native Affairs is asked by Dr. Verwoerd to be "the protector of good race relations," and there can be no doubt that this request will have the support of all men of goodwill on either side of the colour line.

We welcome the new spirit which the Minister is enthuising into the Department of Native Affairs, and hope that the officials who come into daily contact with our people will see to it that this spirit is put into operation in their administration of Native Affairs.

18a(6) 1950

# Dr Moroka Urges Government to Meet Natives

Mochochonono
(The Comet)

An appeal to the Government to meet the leaders of the Native people in an endeavour to arrest the deterioration of racial relations in South Africa was made recently by the chairman of the African National Congress, Dr J. S. Moroka, in an interview with The Friend.

Sat. 5-6-50

Asked to comment on the suggestions that disturbances might break out on the Rand on May Day (Monday), he said that the only statement he could make on this suggestion was that the African National Congress, as such, had nothing to do with May Day.

Morena
Basutoland

"Personally, however," he continued, "I sympathise with the holding of May Day. I am certain that the causes which have brought up the idea that trouble may be brewing are the result of the pass and kaffir-beer raids which have taken place in the locations on the Rand.

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## Not Communism

"As a result of these raids the people are prepared to listen to anything which may free them from these raids.

"I strongly urge the Government to bring about an understanding by meeting the leaders of the Native people to thrash out the question of the raids. This problem is more important than May Day.

"I maintain that the reason why the Natives are rallying to non-European organisations and joining Communistic bodies in large numbers—as they are doing—is the result of these raids, and their general living conditions, especially the present housing systems in Johannesburg and on the Rand which are so deplorable. These people feel frustrated and clutch at any straw. I do not agree that this is the result of Communistic agitation. The present unrest is due to the living conditions of the non-Europeans and the way the police deal with them.

"We are not misled by Government statements that this unrest is due to Communism. The Native people are not naturally inclined towards that creed. I deny that they are.

"Unless the Government is prepared to improve the political life of the Native people, so that they have a say in the making of the laws of the country, and particularly those laws affecting the Native people, racial relations will continue to deteriorate.

"The days are past when the non-Europeans will accept anything that is dished out to him."

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# The Union and the Protectorates

Mochochonono
(The Comet)

Once more reference has been made by Dr Malan to the question of the incorporation of the Protectorates, and once again the British press has re-acted to his recent statement in the House of Assembly.

Sat. 5-6-50

In an editorial the "Evening Standard" states among other things that: "The British Government, as trustees for the welfare of the Natives under their rule cannot consent to transfer at this time without laying themselves open to charges of betraying their trust." Continuing the paper states that if Dr Malan modified or abandoned altogether the policy of "apartheid" then it might be possible for the transfer to take place with the consent of the Native peoples There are at present two policies in relation to the Native problem. One is that followed by the British Colonial Office This aims to lead the Native populations gradually forward to full self-government within the Empire ........ This policy is generally approved both in this country and by world opinion. The other is the policy of Dr Malan and his Government in South Africa. This is based on a doctrine of "apartheid" or separation."

18a(6)

Morena
Basutoland

Sat. 5-6-50

Dealing with this subject in an editorial in June last year among other things after reference was made to certain conditions affecting the Natives in the Union we stated: "These are the conditions existing in South Africa which today is asking for the incorporation of the High Commission Territories the indegenous population of which, according to British Colonial policy, are undergoing training for self-government, and that their interests are considered paramount. To them the incorporation of the Protectorates into the Union amounts to being asked to throw away the substance of the British policy which gives them hope for the future and to take the worthless shadow that denies them human rights because of their colour." It is interesting to note that the view identical to expressed by us more than ten months ago is today expressed by a British newspaper.

In September the Basutoland Council renewed its protest against incorporation in the following terms; "Owing to the concern caused by recent reports which appeared in the press regarding discussions held between the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, which this Council finds did actually take place, regarding the incorporation of the High Commission Territories in the Union of South Africa, this Council respectfully and humbly but strongly states that it is not the wish of the Basuto to be incorporated in the Government of the Union of South Africa whose policy in directing Native Affairs is not in any way desirable The Basuto nation has always enjoyed peace under His Majesty's Government and it is the wish of the Paramount Chief, Chiefs and the entire Basuto Nation to continue to be under the same protection.

The views of the Council confirmed the feelings which were expressed in 1908 by the delegation of the Basuto Nation headed by Chief Seeiso Letsie and also that of 1919 headed by Paramount Chief Griffiths Lerotholi."

At a recent pitso of chiefs at Matsieng the question of the incorporation of the High Commision Territories figured in the agenda and the meeting insisted that another delegation headed by the Paramount be sent over to England to confirm the recent protest made by the Basutoland Council. This view is shared by a large number of the Basuto people. Perhaps the decision of the British Government in the incident of the chief-designate of the Bamangwato has been responsible for the nervousness that has become so obvious among the Basuto about incorporation. They also desire to be assured that transfer cannot be effected without their consent.

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# COMPLETE SEPARATION IMPRACTICAL AT PRESENT

Speaking in the Union House of Assembly last week, the Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan declared that the aim of the Dutch Reformed Churches, conference for complete separation of black and white was impracticable. Dr. Malan was replying to a question by General Smuts, Leader of the Opposition.

Bantu
World

Apartheid, he said, had been discussed at a recent congress in Bloemfontein, where the principle was laid down that it should mean total territorial separation He said that it was being claimed that the Government had compromised on that policy, but that was the logical conclusion of the Government's policy.

Sat.
4-22-50

The Bloemfontein congress had been a valuable one, he said. Delegates there had been authorities on missionary work among the non-Europeans and they knew the non-Europeans better than three-quarters of the members of the House would ever know them.

Johannesburg
South
Africa

18a(6)

The Congress had held that the interests of different races, particularly of races differing in culture and colour, could best be saved by apartheid.

It was not, however, considered that total territorial separation was a practical policy. It was an ideal, but it was not the policy of the Nationalist Party.

Dr. Malan stated that he had always made it clear that total territorial apartheid was impracticable in present circumstances in South Africa, where the whole economic structure was based to a great extent on African labour.

The Nationalist Party held that, in European areas, Africans and Europeans must continue to live together for a time. The first aim of the Government's policy was to see that the flow of Africans from their tribal areas to European areas was checked and, if possible, stopped without harming the demand for labour in European areas. That was the Government's policy, he said.

While not in conflict with the final aim laid down by the church congress in Bloemfontein, the Government would further that aim but he added, much work remained, to be done before the aim could be achieved.

# Paramount Chief Warns the Basuto

Mochochonono- (The Comet)

Mantsebo Seeiso Griffiths, O.B.E, Paramount Chief and Regent of Basutoland who is on a visit to Johannesburg, today issued an order to all Basuto working on the Witwatersrand not to take part in any demonstration.

Dat. 3-6-50

"Since my arrival in Johannesburg to consult doctors, I have been informed of the forthcoming strike which, I hear, is being organised by African residents of this land.

18a(6)

"From what I hear, this strike which is planned for May 1, is likely to involve you Basuto, my subjects.

Maseru, Basutoland

'If that be so, I wish to inform and remind you very strongly of my feelings regarding this matter, that you Basuto are looked upon as a respectable and distinguished nation, and for that reason, I, your paramount chief, order you with all my power not to involve yourselves in this strike, the results of which may put you into trouble.

"I again remind you that your coming here is solely to work and that you are not Union subjects. I wish you to listen to me and obey my order as your paramount chief and father. You should step forward and let your employers know that you are not prepared to join the strike and, therefore, ask for their protection.

"I shall be glad if you Basuto, my nation, will listen to me and obey me. I shall be glad to hear after the strike that you did not involve yourselves in it. I again warn you that if you do not listen to my word you will be held responsible for your own downfall.

"I shall be glad if each and every one of you will listen and obey this order of mine and strictly adhere to it.

**"Peace ! Rain !!"**

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# No Transfer of Protectorates, Says Liberals

(Mochochonono The Comet)

LONDON Wednesday (18/5/50) A resolution opposing the transfer of Swaziland, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland to South Africa was passed at a meeting of 500 British Liberals last night.

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The vice-president of the party, Lady Violet Bonham Carter said: "We are about to be asked to betray our seldom obligation to the peoples of these territories and hand them to what is virtually a slave status."

Dat. 6-3-50

She demanded that the British Government be asked for an assurance not merely that the peoples of the protectorates be consulted, but that they should give their consent before their territories are transferred.

Maseru, Basutoland

"The resolution said "The meeting views with deep regret the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa and places on record its conviction that, so long as such a policy continues, the Government of the United Kingdom should on no account accede to any request put forward by the South African Government for the transfer to South African rule of the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland."

Sir Andrew McFadyean, chairman of the party, opened the meeting by reading a message from the Rev. Michael Scott.

It said: "I am very glad indeed that the Liberal Party has been able to take up this question. I know how intently Britain's action in this matter is being watched by many millions of Native people at the present time, and, if this were needed, your action will have the effect of reassuring the Natives that there is still good faith towards them in Britain."—The "Friend."

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**SOUTH AFRICA:**

# Segregation Rumbles

"The one great thing that remains is maintenance of the white race and of white civilization," Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan railed last week to the South African House of Assembly. "Only segregation can prevent the bastardization of the white race," Malan's Minister of Lands, J. G. Strydom, shouted.

18a(6)

The house responded by passing, 73 to 58, the Group Areas Bill, keystone of the extremist program of total racial segregation or *apartheid* (pronounced a-par-tate; literally, apartness) on which Malan, a former Dutch Reformed Church clergyman, and his Nationalists rode to power two years ago.

6-26-50

Malan's bill authorized the division of the Union of South Africa into a patchwork quilt of compartments, in each of which only one racial group could live:

▶Item: 2,500,000 "Europeans," including all whites, no matter from what continent.

▶Item: 8,500,000 "Natives," chiefly Bantu tribesmen who arrived no earlier than the first Boer settlers.

▶Item: 1,000,000 "Coloreds," mostly half-caste descendants of the Boers' slaves, who often pass as whites.

▶Item: 300,000 "Asiatics," mostly native-born descendants of Indian and Pakistani indentured servants.

The more moderate United Party of the ailing, 80-year-old ex-Premier Jan Christian Smuts supported the principle of apartheid. But it opposed as dictatorial Malan's bill, which provided for no right of appeal, no compensation for confiscated property, and no housing for displaced persons. "Asiatic" and "Native" groups scheduled a "day of protest" that would take the form of a general strike. And the Communist Party, sparked by a 27-member Russian mission at Pretoria, won new converts with slogans such as "Apartheid builds no homes."

8-26-50

To meet the Red threat, Malan's Nationalists introduced a bill giving the Minister of Justice unprecedented powers to outlaw "any organization whose purpose it is to bring about any political, social, or economic change within the Union by the promotion of disturbance or disorder." Justice Minister Charles Swart warned: "We in South Africa are sitting on a volcano."

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**Mochochonono**
**( THE COMET )**

**Saturday, May 20, 1950.**

# Race Relations In South Africa

Mochochonono- (The Comet)

**According to the report that was reproduced from "The Star" by the "Bantu World" in its issue of the 22nd April, the background of the Dutch Reformed Church conference held recently at Bloemfontein, was the idea of separation between black and white wherever possible, which will gradually lead to an eventual separation—territorial, economic, social and political—and a sort of tripartite Bantustan, consisting of Eastern, Northern and Western groups, roughly classified according to their ethnic affinities.**

Dat. 5-20-50

"It was emphasized, however, that this state should be reached with as little disruption as possible and without injustice to any section."

Maseru, Basutoland

The reporter describes how an outsider got the impression that the conference was in great earnest, remarkably unanimous and imbued with a genuine desire for the welfare of both European and African.

18a(6)

So far African opinion on the deliberations of the conference has been conspicuous by its silence and let us assume that it is not without good reason, that it is reserved. They were not invited to this conference to express their point of view although at a later date a joint conference has been suggested.

The same attitude adopted in the political affairs of South Africa, by excluding the Africans from participating in the body politic of the country, however much they may be affected, was adopted by this religious conference. Denial of political rights to the Africans in South Africa has caused a great deal of discontent among those affected because from their point of view they consider the denial as a failure by a country which has always boasted of democracy and was opposed to dictatorship fascism and communism. But the politicians have openly declared that their attitude was based on fear of being overwhelmed by Africans in the political field and a desire to maintain white supremacy in South Africa.

As for religion we have always been told that white or black, brown or yellow we are all children of God with Christ as our Redeemer. If we have to separate according to our colours and our standards of civilization the doctrine that all the peoples of the world belong to the great household of God comes to nothing. Christianity ceases to have the same object and meaning that was preached by Christ himself and his disciples when he said "love ye one another as I have loved thee". That many among the Africans will welcome 'apartheid'' in the churches there can be no doubt. But the Africans will undoubtedly claim independence and to adopt some of their tribal customs which, in their mind, were inadvisedly pruned off by European missionaries as unworthy. They will claim to retain the property and funds in the church in which their contributions form a greater share than that of the Europeans. Perhaps the Conference had this in view when it was stated that the Bantu Church need not necessarily conform to the European patterns, but, should be allowed to make its own contribution to an eventual African form of Christianity.

18a(6) 1950

# South Africa and the Protectorates

Mochochonono:
(The Comet)
4-29-50

## Background to Move for Incorporation

Maseru Basutoland

Were great Britain to accede to the Nationalist Party's desire for the incorporporation in the Union of the High Commission territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the Union would, overnight, add nearly 300,000 square miles of territory to its area and increase its population by 1 037,000 people, of whom only 7,000 are Europeans.

18a(6)

If South-West Africa were included, as being for all practical purposes part and parcel of the Union, the new Dominion that would come into being would have an area not far short of 1,100,000 square miles (compared with 790,000 square miles today) and a total population of over 12,600,000 (about 10,240,000 and 1,370,000 Europeans) compared with 11.577,000 today (about 9,210,000 non Europeons and 2,366,000 Europeans).

Recognition of the fact that, geographically and economically the manifest destiny of the High Commission territories lies with the Union led to provision for their ultimate incorporation being made in the South Africa Act, subject to certain specific safeguards and designed to protect the interests and ensure the well-being of their Native inhabitants.

This question then, as it is now was complicated by the fact that all three territories, particularly Basutoland, had an unhappy history of past relationships with the four colonies that came together to form Union, and it is against that background that that the situation today must be considered.

In the case of Basutoland, whose 553,000 Natives occupy 11,700 mountainous square miles of territory that form an 'island" in the heart of the Union, this history of that past relationship goes back to 1848 the same year in which the ill-fated and short-lived Orange River Sovereignity was proclaimsd by the High Commissioner, Sir Harry Smith, with the Dra kberg (Drakensberg) as its eastern boundary.

### Troubled Years

In that year British protection was granted to the nation that the great Moshesh had built up out of scattered remnants of the tribes broken by the Matabele earlier in the century. It was, however, withdrawn in 1854, the same year which saw the abandonment of the Sovereignty and the establishment of the Free State Republic. In the short period between there had been war between Moshesh and the British Government, and in 1856 there were hostilities with the Free State, but the Treaty of Aliwal in 1858 did not prevent collisions between Boer and Basuto.

War flared up again in 1865, British intervention met with little success, and at the Treaty of Thaba Bosigo in 1866 Moshesh recognised the permanent cession of part of his territory to the Free State and acknowledged himself a Free State subject.

The peace was of short duration, the war was renewed and the Basuto pressed by the Boers, were on the brink of destruction when they again appealed for British protection. On March 12, 1868, they were recognised as British subjects and their territory incorporated.

After three troubled years Basutoland was incorporated in the Cape Colony. Nine years later war broke out owing to tactless administration and the attempted disarming of the people and in 1884, when the territory was disannexed from the Cape and once again placed under Imperial control, the Cape Parliament was as anxious to be rid of Batutoland as the Basutos were to fall directly under Britain. They have remained under direct Imperial control ever since, governed by a Resident Commissioner under the High Commissioner.

### Similar Histories

The history of the two other territories is essentially similar to that of Basuto'and, although details differ. The Bechuana chiefs sought British protection from European from filibusters operating from the Transvaal and obtained it in 1885. The Jameson Raid, which resulted in Rhodes's temporary eclipse, led to the British Government repudiating plans to cede the territory to the British South Africa Company and to reaffirm and strengthen the Protectorate.

Swaziland, after suffering from a plague of soeculators and concession hunters, drifted within the Transvaal Republic, until in 1890 it came under the joint supervision of Britain and the Transvaal In 1894 it once again came entirely under the Transvaal, though it was never incorporated. After the South African War it was administered by a special commissioner under the Transvaal, until 1907, when it was transferred to the High Commissioner.

While Bechuanaland differs vastly from Basutoland—its 275,000 square miles of territory inhabited by only 294,000 people is almost entirely pastoral—Swaziland has mountainous territory as well as pastoral areas and its 187,000 people live in 6,700 square miles.

In Basutoland there has been no alienation of ground to Europeans—there are only 1,678 in the whole territory—but there have been considerable grants in both Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

### South Africa Act

That section of the South Africa Act dealing with the High Commission territories says that the King, with the advice of the Privy Council (which in effect means the British Cabinet and the approval of the British Parliament) may, on addresses from the Houses of Parlirment of the Union, transfer them to the Union.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)

Among the conditions laid down in a schedule to the Act are stipulations that the Prime Minister of the Union should be charged with the responsibility of administration, advised by a statutory commission with an independent status and governing through commissioners; that no ground in Basutoland and no part of Native reserves in Bechuanaland or Swaziland should be alienated from the Natives; and that existing Native assemblies should be maintained.

18a(6)
4-29-50

Whatever the effect of the Statute of Westminister and the Statute Act on the provision of the South Africa Act, the British Government has consistently made it clear that consultation with the Natives of the territories and a guarantee that their interests will be safe guarded would be essential pre-requisites to its agreeing to the transfer.

While the territories are our near neighbours—Basutoland is on the Free State's doorstep—most South Africans are anything but well informed on their development in recent years.

Lack of funds kept them in a backward condition for many years, but though a great deal still remains to be done and none of them can yet be said to be really prosperous, economic and social conditions have vastly improved since 1935. Both Basutoland and Bechuanaland are now able to pay their way without grants-in-aid from Britain, while, under the Colonial Development Fund, a great deal of money has been spent, notably on soil reclamation in Basutoland. Basutoland's budget is not far off the the £1,000,000 mark, with its wool clip growing in importance to the Union, particularly to the Free State, for its "export" of Native labour for the gold mines and the farms.

Bechuanaland is capable of considerable agricultural development, Swaziland possesses mineral wealth (including an asbestos mine), and extensive afforestation programmes are in progress.

18a(6)

# FIRST LIST OF CASUALTIES IN MAY DAY RIOTING

Bantu World

Sat. 5-6-50

Johannesburg, South Africa

**Disregarding warnings repeated several times last week by African leaders, police officials, Ministers of the Crown and the Press, Africans in several Reef centres bent on "Freedom Day" celebrations on Monday, May 1, landed themselves in trouble by their action. Thirty-eight sustained injury and eighteen died. Areas particularly affected were Brakpan and Benoni on the East Rand, Sophiatown and Newclare in the Johannesburg western zone. as well as the Orlando area.**

Because they feared threats of reprisals, also that their establishments would be attacked, shopkeepers in the locations kept their premises closed all day on Monday. This entailed hardship for many families who, believing that at least all shops would remain open that day, did not lay in sufficient supplies and had thus to go without food.

Transport services along the Reef did not receive the normal week-day patronage, espcecially the usual Monday morning rush; many people, in their number being those who were determined not to go to work in sympathy with the "Freedom Day" arrangements, and others who feared assault, stayed at home. Schools were also affected, many children being held back by their parents as a safety measure.

Among those who died on Monday are the following from Alexandra Township: Hilaria Zulu 17 years). He was returning from a shop when he met his death; David Crooke (54) killed returning from work; Mandlenkosi Lukele (15), shot dead; Koos Rabie (49) killed while returning from work; an unknown adult and two children. Also dead are one male and female adults suffocated at the Plaza Cinema which had been set on fire by rioters.

Among the injured at Alexandra Township are Michael Dlamini (24), shot through the thigh; Oscar Mashigo, a school child aged 10: Lucas Mathibe, (54), who sustained head injuries, Jantjie Malaba (35) and Maduti aged about 30; Samuel Modiba (22) injuries on the left shoulder blade; John (23) with abdominal wounds; an unknown boy of 12 suffering from multiple head injuries; two unknown men picked up by ambulance on ther return from work. All the injured were admitted at the Baragwanath Hospital.

Following a quiet morning at Orlando Township disturbance broke out after sunset. Groups of young people assumed a vicious mood and prepared for a showdown with the police, a prelude to the disturbance being the smashing of street lights.

Cars were stopped at vantage points and those which obeyed orders were subsequently allowed to pass. Those ignoring orders to stop were pelted with stones and brick. At one stage, a police vehicle was attacked but when an anti-riots squad van approached, the rioting group had withdrawn.

People coming from work in the evening were singled out for attack at Orlando Railway Station where a clash between young Africans and the Police protecting the passengers occurred on Monday. Trains were also attacked.

### DEFIED BAN

Defying the ban on gatherings, between 400 and 500 Africans holding a meeting on Monday, on the outskirts of Benoni Location, clashed with the police. Shots were fired, three Africans being shot dead and others wounded.

One thousand demonstrators' at Brakpan Location were dispersed when a hundred-strong police force comprising Europeans and Africans made a baton charge. This put an end to trouble in the area.

### LOOTING AT SOPHIATOWN

Widespread damage was caused to property in Alexandra Township and Martindale. A cinema was destroyed by fire at Alexandra where, also, a second cinema was saved only by timely police intervention.

At Alexandra, also, a threat to burn down a bus shed with 72 vehicles was foiled by the police who, answering to a call, dispersed a number of Africans gathered at the bus shed. In clashes here between African demonstrators and Police, shots were fired, a number of Africans being killed and many wounded.

With street lights smashed, several Africans broke into shops in Gibson Street, Sophiatown, and started looting. Three non-Europeans were arrested by the Flying Squad in one shop. Stoning of shops also occurred in Newclare, while African cyclists returning from work, as well as Europeans travelling in vehicles in the Johannesburg Western areas, were also stoned.

### TROUBLE-FREE AREAS

Notwithstanding fears previously entertained of trouble in certain Reef areas, there was a measure of quiet, save for the large number of absentees from work, either with or without their employers' consent. At Klipspruit Township. Jabavu, commonly known as 'White City," the early hours of the day passed by without incident, but a "Bantu World" representative calling at a bus stop usually crowded for the early morning rush, found only a handful of intending passengers.

Several people, he says, stood outside their houses watching bus after bus pull off without a load. School children roamed the village streets instead of attending school.

Noticeable, however, were a number of men carrying sticks, probably for self-protection, while they went about the village. A man returning from work, he states further, had hardly entered his house when a group of young men, armed with sticks, followed. In the house, however, a number of friends, also armed with sticks, were present.

The group of young men immediately laid down their sticks, saying that they had come on a peaceful mission and should not be mistaken for hooligans.

On the West Rand, particularly at Venterspost where residents had anticipated trouble, nothing untoward happened. From an early morning hour, the police were posted at bus stops to foil pickets and generally to be on guard against possible trouble.

Many people, however, did not report for work, children in large numbers being kept away from school. A school Principal said that most of his children did not turn up, while in a school closeby, only two-fifths of the entire school attended. Many schools on the West Rand closed early because of the small number of children present.

A "Bantu World" representative passing through Mooiplaas, Marabastad, Newclare in Pretoria, reports that all was quiet in this district. Many people reported for work, he says. but, as in Reef centres, all shops in the locations and townships at Pretoria remained closed throughout the day.

### POLICE PROTECTION FOR THOSE THREATENED WITH REPRISALS

In a message to the "Bantu World," Colonel J. P. Coetzee, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, says that only a tiny minority of the Reef African population was involved in the rioting of Monday night. Many of those involved had been drinking heavily. The law-abiding majority welcomed the presence of the police in their areas.

Colonel Coetzee emphasises that police protection will not be withdrawn from those who have been threatened with reprisals by hooligans.

### DEAD IN THE MORTUARY

The following have been identified at the Government mortuary, Johannesburg: Koos Rabie, Alexandra; David Crooke, Alexandra; Nokulunga Hilary Zulu, Alexandra; Oscar Mashigo, Alexandra; Solomon Nogati, Orlando; Morris Nyati, Newlands.

### INJURED AT CORONATION HOSPITAL

Admitted to the Coronation Hospital, Johannesburg, are Stanley Kok, suffering from a bullet wound on the left shoulder; Michael Shabalala, bullet wound on the right leg; Andreas Ramoroesi with bullet wound through the left shoulder; Bethuel Mantsana, Isaac May and Enock Mcunu.

Released after treatment were forty-five injured at Sophiatown. Among them were some assault cases. Two unknown males died at the Coronation on Tuesday morning.

In an endeavour to trace the names of the Africans lying in the Brakpan-Benoni Government mortuary, the "Bantu World" learnt that the bodies are as yet unidentified.

### TWO DEAD AT BENONI

Of five cases admitted at the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, two have since died. The dead are Piet Malebe, with wound through chest; he died on Monday, May 1. Johannes Marokwane, disembowelled; he died on Tuesday.

Among those in Hospital are Piet Sithole, wound through chest; John Matlaletsa, suffering from bullet wound; Charlie Ramogodi, bullet in abdomen.

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# READERS' FORUM

## RACIALISM HALTS HUMAN PROGRESS

18a(6)

**"Optimist," Standerton, writes:** The authors of "African Contrasts," in dedicating their most educative and well-informed book on race relations, use these words: "To all those, both young and old, who are conscious that humanity and not race must be our lodestar."

Some leaders, even thinkers perhaps, in all spheres of life think, speak and act in terms of race. This is deplorable.

Racialism and humanity seem to be the present-day guiding star. Consequently, we have the apparently immovable colour barrier in the progress and welfare of the whole human race, particularly in this country. Great characters in all races have again and again been handicapped by racialism. There has always been a "But" in their greatness.

Once famous cultures and civilisations have risen only to fall, simply because some corruption had eaten deep into their very substance, harming them beyond remedy.

What Dr. E. B. Thomas asserts in his book, "The Political Aspects of Religous development" is appropriate. He notes: "What is beyond question is that there have been in existence many highly-organised cultures and civilisations, and that everyone in turn has perished. In the one nearest to our own times, namely Rome, disaster came at the time when money was coming to play a most important part in the life of the Empire."

In these days, many of the same conditions which preceded the fall of Rome, and which are often described as the immediate causes of that fall, are present in our civilisation. The presence of these conditions in our days is due to the inability of statesmen thinkers, economists and financiers to make the movements of money subservient to the welfare of each and everyone of the members of the community.

Were the words of thinking men and women to be heeded there would be every reason to entertain hopes of a fruitful future.

Jan 18-50

## Advocates Early Marriage

**Phineas Gambu, Steynsrust, writes:** Whereas our fathers and grandfathers could afford to marry at thirty, because they were much stronger than we who belong to this present generation, it would be in the interest of all young men and young women so desiring it today, to marry at twenty.

For the young man marrying at that age, the advantage is that he will have enough time to educate his children; for young women the advantage lies in the fact that illegitimacy will be eliminated.

Severe hardship often attends young unmarried mothers who must bear the burden of bringing up children whose fathers refuse responsibility.

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## Urges Variety Of Educational Courses For African Students

**N. S. M. Miya, Kimberley, writes:** Those among us who pursue education should give thought to the all-important matter of variety. Too many want to be graduates—but they all want the "B.A." degree.

Now we have a number of graduates holding the "B.A." degree, but beyond acquiring this knowledge, they have contributed nothing towards the advancement of the African, whereas they are capable of doing so.

Also, the educated among us should spare time to organise the people whom they should teach to support such national undertakings as the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund. Such a fund, if fully supported, could make available bursaries for our students to take advanced studies in science oversea.

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## Divide The Land

**Albert L. Qalaba, Johannesburg writes:** South Africa's colour problem has assumed great dimensions, bringing in its wake a great amount of restlessness to the people of the Union.

Those who rule remain timid and fear to bring once and for all a clear solution of the problem by dividing the land, settling white people in one portion and black people in the other.

This will surely prevent miscegenation and keep alive western civilisation, as well as to free Africans from administrative restrictions. What is wanted is total and not partial apartheid.

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## BEERHALL SYSTEM PREFERRED

**Vincent J. Letale, Bethulie, writes:** In the "Bantu World" of February 5, Mr. J. B. Mpofu, of Koegas, pleads that Africans should be granted the right to trade in kaffir beer. He alleges that Africans have been prosecuted for "illicit brewing of beer."

In most Location, urban authorities grant permits to Africans to brew, use and possess a certain quantity of kaffir beer. But the permit specifies that the beer should be entirely for domestic consumption. Now unlawful use comes in when people take advantage of this privilege and brew large quantities of beer which is sold indiscriminately to young and old alike.

Contrary to Mr. Mpofu's suggestion, I think the beer hall system should be maintained as it counter evils attendant illicit liquor sales

I have visited several houses where I found primary school children, students and grown ups sitting together drinking beer. In one instance, when I asked the owner of the house why she was selling beer to children, she told me that she was "making business."

Mr. Mpofu certainly knows the evil that accompanies strong drink. People like the lady I mentioned are a menace to the moral uplift of the African.

Domestic brewing and Municipal beer hall are the only remedy. If you brew beer for your own use, you will brew it in a clean manner and you will not give it to your children. In the beer hall the health inspector sees to the clean brewing of beer under sanitary conditions, and the bar-tender will not sell beer to children.

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## 24 Persons Killed In African Fight

18a(6)

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY, April 25 —(AP)— Twenty-four persons were killed in a fierce battle Tuesday between 300 defeathered Suk tribesmen armed with spears and a small party of Kenya police, a government statement said today.

Police opened fire to quell a mass spear attack in an outlying native area near Lake Baringo in Northwest Kenya.

Among those killed were a British district officer in the Kenya administration and two British police officers.

One African tribal policeman and 20 tribesmen also fell in the fighting.

The tribesmen were led by a fanatical African leader of an outlawed religious sect who recently escaped jail. The police had set out to arrest him.

Advertiser
4-26-50
Montgomery

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## PRIEST MARRIES MIXED AFRICAN COUPLE; FINED

Tribune

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 18 [Reuters]—The Rev. Thomas Lawrence Gill, 41, a Cathlic priest, was today found guilty here of marrying a European man to a colored woman and was fined $56. The fine was suspended pending an appeal.

18a(6)
3-19-50

The prosecution was the first under the mixew marriages act, which forbids marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans.

Magistrate J. T. Carnie said he hoped it would be tested in the Supreme court. Evidence was given that the woman told Father Gill that her father was non-European.

# 14 French Africans Killed & 40 Injured By Police

African Pilot

18a(6)

# Nationalists Block Road And Sabotage Telegraph System

Thurs. 2-2-50

Lagos Nigeria

18a(6)

PARIS, Feb. 1 (R).—Fourteen supporters of the African Democratic Rally, an extreme left-wing autonomist movement, have been killed and over forty wounded during clashes with Gendarmes in the Dulee area of the Ivory Coast at Bouafle and Dimbroko, a French West African Government communique announced in Dakar (Senegal).

The casualties occurred between Janaury 21 and 30 "following an agitation instigated by leaders of the rally," the communique said.

More than thirty Gendarmes were wounded and seven demonstrators arrested.

Roads were blocked by armed demonstrators and telegraphic lines sabotaged, according to the communique.

Three-thousand demonstrators on Monday occupied Dimbroko market.

Reinforcements of troops and Police were rushed to the troubled area.

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# Nigerian Christian Churches Open Fund For Enugu Victims

West African Pilot

Tues. 2-21-50

Nigeria

Thirty-one church districts have among them contributed £200: 9: 2½d. towards the relief fund started by the church in Nigeria in aid of victims of the Enugu shooting incident.

The districts include Aba, Abayi Umuocham, Agulu, Ahoada, Ata, Brass, Eche, Eleme Ogoni, Enugu and Ezeoke.

Ife, Ijaw Lower, Ihiagwa, Isoko, Isiokpo, Kwale, Mbawsi, Mbieri, Nnewi, Nnobi and Nsukka.

Obosi, Okaiuga, Onitsha, Owerri (Egbu Parish), Oji River, St. Cyprian's (Port Harcourt), St. Peter's (Port Harcourt), Umuahia, Warri and some Northern Nigeria churches.

The fund is sponsored by leaders of the Christian churches.

These include Rev. I. N. Patterson of the Baptist Church who is Pesident of the Christian Council of Nigeria and is chairman of the appeal committee; the Right Rev. L. G Vinning, Bishop of Lagos; the Right Rev. L. F. Taylor, Vicar Apostolic of Lagos; Rev. M. O. Dada, Chairman of the Methodist Church, Lagos, Rev. Canon Howells.

Rev. P. Kingston, Chairman of the Methodist Church, Port Harcourt; Rev. R. Macdonald, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Biafra; Rev. W. H. Graddon, Superintendent of the Qua Iboe Mission, and the Right Rev. C. J. Patterson, Bishop on the Niger.

18a(6)

The collections in the churches of the Niger Diocese on Christmas Day were given to the fund.

The treasuret of the fund is Mr O. A. Omoiolu, 27, Kakawa Street, Lagos, and the secretary is Rev. E. F. Wilkinson, 21, Marina, Lagos.

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## A Wise Decision

Bantu World

18a(6)

Sat. 4-22-50

Johannesburg

South Africa

It is usually said that no news travels as fast as bad news, but the reverse was true on Tuesday morning when the announcement was made that Dr. Jansen had met a deputation of the Location Advisory Boards Congress and informed it that the proposed amendments to the Urban Areas Act would not include an enabling clause by which local authorities would be able to enforce service contracts for African women.

It is no exaggeration to say that this announcement has been at once welcomed with relief by the African people. Almost equally so will be the exclusion from the amending Bill of any extension of the two year period which must elapse before a wife may join her husband.

We are glad also to see that the proposed Bill has been discussed with representatives of the Location Advisory Boards Congress who without doubt expressed African feeling clearly. We have always insisted on the principle that no legislation affecting us can be accepted without consultation. Now that this has been done in regard to this particular Bill, we hope that a bridge will be found between the Government and the governed. No step could do more to ease the tension which no one can deny has been mounting in the urban areas.

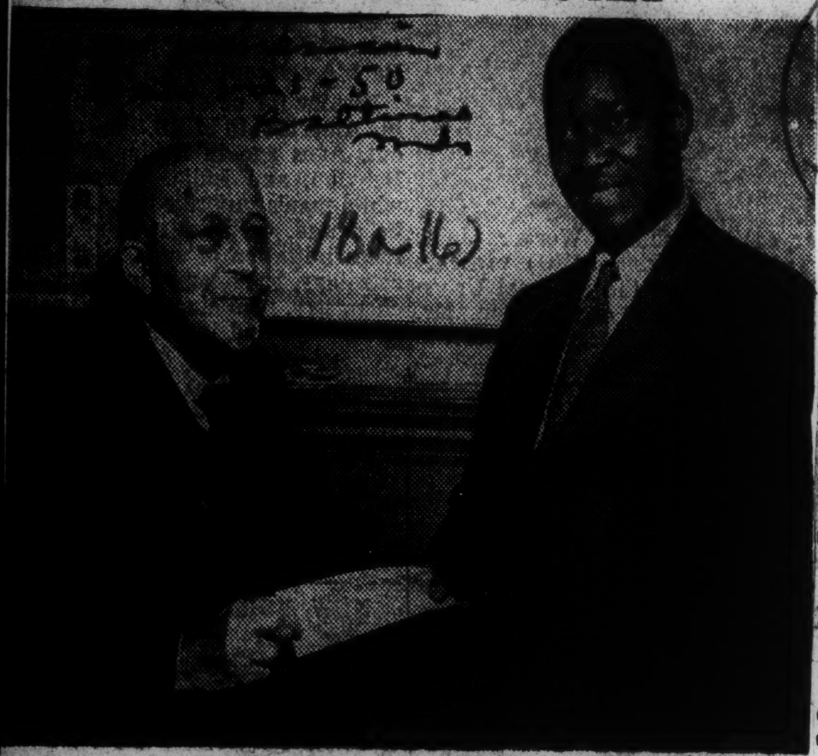
Except for a minority on either side of the colour line, the sincere wish of the majority is to live at peace.

Since tension has been most noticeable in the urban areas, the proposed amendments to the Urban Areas Act will be watched with a great deal of interest. Improvements in housing and transport can mean much. Any further step towards local self-government would be equally welcomed.

Finally we would suggest that now that passes for women have been dropped, a further step should be taken to improve the Pass System as a whole. There are many ways in which this can be done without disrupting the labour force of the country. No single step could do more to better race relationship because it would remove a major cause of friction. If the Government is bold enough [illegible] can do this. The response by the people affected would surprise even the optimistic.

18a(6) 1950

# African Miners Get Aid



1-21-50
Baltimore Md.
18a(6)

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, left, chairman of the African Aid Committee, NYC presents a $200 check to Nigeria's Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, as a contribution toward assisting the African mine workers at Enugu, Nigeria, over 20 of whom were killed by British police during strike for an eighty cent a day wage last November.

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# African Aid Unit Gives Miners $200

18a(6)

NEW YORK — African mine workers and families of those killed and injured by British police during the workers' strike for an 80 cents a day wage at Enugu, Nigeria, West Africa last November, are receiving help from Americans, Dr. W. E. B. Du-Bois stated in announcing that the African Aid Committee, has contributed $200 toward the miners' welfare.

Afro American

This was given in response to an urgent message from the Nigerian workers:

"We have but one appeal to make to you our brothers abroad and all freedom-loving people. Your moral and financial support will highly be appreciated by the working class movement of Nigeria and Cameroon."

### Nigerian Leader in U. S.

A check for $200, made out to the Nigerian National Federation of Labor (NNFL) with which the Enugu mine workers are affiliated, was handed by Dr. Du Bois to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigerian leader, now on a visit in the United States.

Dr. Azikiwe, on behalf of the NNFL, thanked the African Aid Committee and the leaders of the Council on African Affairs for their work in the interest of African freedom.

Sat. 1-21-50

In his message to the NNFL, Dr. Du Bois stated that the contribution should be regarded as "a tangible token of the concern of progressive Americans over the inhuman and shocking answer of the Nigerian authorities to the rightful demands of African workers for a decent living wage."

Baltimore Md.

### Hopes to Give More

"The African Aid Committee hopes to be able to send additional funds. We are sure that if the American people can be fully acquainted with the real meaning of colonial exploitation, they will respond generously to your appeal and to similar ones from other sections of Africa."

The African Aid Committee, organized in May 1949, has its headquarters at 23 W. 26th St. New York City. It is sponsored by approximately 100 prominent citizens throughout the United States.

Serving with Dr. Du Bois, the chairman, are vice chairman Charlotte A. Bass, Rabbi Max Felshin, Bishop James A. Gregg, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Bishop R. R. Wright Jr.; Dr. Walter N. Beekman, treasurer, and Victoria Garvin, secretary.

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# British Ban White Queen for Africans

Afro-American
Sat. 2-11-50
18a(6)

SEROWE, Bechuanaland—A reliable official source said in London last Friday that the British cabinet had decided that Seretse Khama, 28, chief designate of the Bamangwato tribe, is unfit to rule them—because of his marriage to an English girl in 1948.

Baltimore Md.

An official announcement of the British Government's attitude toward the militant Seretse is expected Monday, Feb. 6.

Tribesmen flocked to this their capital over the week end to receive the verdict.

### Mixed Marriage Resented

A split in the tribe occurred when Seretse, then a law student, married Miss Ruth Williams, a 24-year-old London typist.

Last summer, Tshekedi Khama, Seretse's uncle, who was acting regent during his absence in England, went into voluntary exile with many tribesmen, and forced a judicial inquiry into his nephew's fitness to the chieftaincy.

### Tribe Wants Both

The uncle "took a walk" when Seretse ignored his plea to renounce his white wife or give up his claim to tribal leader, and won over the majority of the tribesmen who, at a palaver, acclaimed him chief and accepted his wife as queen.

When Mrs. Khama joined the young chieftain here last year, advocates of "white supremacy" in South Africa, Rhodesia and Tanganikya called on the British Government to prevent the interracial union to continue, warning that racial disturbances will follow.

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# Native Uprisings in South Africa

Afro-American
18a(6)
Sat. 2-11-50

DURBAN, South Africa (ANP)—Clashes between police and Africans over the arrest of non-Europeans were reported here and in Johannesburg recently.

In the local incident, a crowd of natives attacked a police squad and freed two natives who had been arrested. Police opened fire and later summoned reinforcements to disperse the crowd.

The report from Johannesburg said that police and Africans exchanged shots and several persons were injured when rioting broke out in Newclare, a non-European township. The trouble started when a native constable arrested an African for possessing liquor. The rioters attacked Newclare station and damaged one train. Others smashed street lamps.

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# African Leader Gets $200 Check To Aid Nigerian Miners

Guide Sat. 2-4-50
Norfolk, Va.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, left, chairman of the African Aid Committee, is shown presenting a check for $200 to Nigeria's foremost leader, Dr. Nnamdi Aszikiwe, to assist the African mine workers at Enugu, Nigeria, over 20 of whom were killed by British police during a strike for an 80 cents a day wage last November.

The African Aid Committee, 23 West 26th street, New York City, is seeking further contributions to aid in the Nigerian workers and other cases of urgent need in East and South Africa.

# Crown Counsel Justifies Action Of Police In Enugu Gunplay

W. A. African Pilot

**ENUGU.—In his summing up for the Government at the tail end of the Fitzgerald Commission, Mr L. Brett, Senior Crown Counsel, argued that it was lawful for a police officer to use force to prevent a riot.** Wed. 1-11-50 Lagos

184(6)

Such an officer, he added, would be guilty of an offence if he failed to carry out his duty in that respect.

Beginning his summary he pointed out that though in one sense he was speaking for the Police he was also speaking for the public at large, who were concerned with the good name of the Police.

### POLICE OATH

He quoted the oath of the police and said that while public must be assured that the police would protect its interests the Police must also know that their interests would also be protected.

When the time came for any inquiry into their actions it must be impartial.

A police officer was entitled to presume that he acted in good faith.

This, said Mr Brett, was a strong presumption.

He pointed out that a good police officer was not necessarily a good advocate but was entitled to a sympathetic hearing.

### GOOD FAITH

It was easy to be overwise after the event and Mr Brett submitted that unless it was clear beyond doubt that an action was wrong, an officer was justified in the belief that he had acted in good faith.

Vengeance for the dead was no justification for injustice to the living.

Mr Brett said he did not propose to analyse in detail the evidence given but asked the commission to consider the sequence of events from the time the Assistant Commissioner of Police decided to remove the explosives.

Of Mr Austin's decision to send a rifle party to accompany the explosive party because the terrain was unsuitable for batons and tear gas, the Crown Counsel considered this was a wise decision.

Mr Austin was justified in sending a strong party because of the events of the previous days.

A party of fifty — later increased to 125 – was likely to overawe.

In Mr Brett's view the fact, that this party did not overawe the crowd, was relevant.

Since the crowd believed that the police would not fire, despite the formal preliminaries, it was difficult to see what else the police would do in the situation in which they found themselves.

The Senior Crown Counsel referred to the suggestion in evidence that Northern Police were used because they were less likely to be swayed by tribal affinities.

### AUSTIN AND FORCE

This was, he said, an affront to the integrity of the force and without foundation.

Mr Brett then asked the commission to consider the officers concerned.

Of the suggestion that Mr Austin was addicted to force, he submitted that in view of the circumstances and the information available the action of this officer on each occasion was reasonable and justifiable.

Senior Crown Counsel then spoke of Assistant Superintendent Watkins' experience and of the decision of Senior Assistant Superintendent Ormiston to remove the gelignite by train.

The time factor was relevant.

Though at 11.30 the crowd was admittedly quiet, by 1 p.m. the situation had changed and in the evidence of Assistant Superintendent Jones the crowd was "very rowdy."

Mr Brett then asked the commission to consider Mr Ormiston's responsibility and quoted the law relating to the duties of police in respect of riots.

In conclusion the Senior Crown Counsel, pointing out that the witnesses fell into two groups, those presented by Mr H. O. Davies and those of the Crown, submitted that the commission must decide which group had produced the most reasonable statements.

W. A. Pilot 1-11-50

Mr Brett mentioned the evidence that two groups of 100 police and miners had sat down and talked and ate together and then one party was massacred.

He submitted it was past belief, fantastic and almost inhuman, and he asked the commission to reject it completely.

### PHILIP JUSTIFIED

He submitted that Senior Superintendent Philip must be held justified in opening fire, that he was justified in using his revolver for the same reason and that the order to open fire was the only order he could have given.

As for the volume of fire, the crux was what effect the first three rounds had and Mr Brett pointed out that in a dense crowd, the great mass would be unaware of the near shooting and it would have no immediate effect in stopping the forward surge.

The Senior Crown Counsel held that Assistant Superintendent Brown had acted correctly and that no criticism could be made of his actions.

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# Passes For Women?

For nearly twenty years, the Bantu World has opposed the existing Pass System on the logical ground that not only does it fail to achieve its object, but also that it is a major cause of friction between the races.

Bantu World

We trust that before any extension of this system becomes law, it will receive the fullest possible consideration from the legislators in Parliament among whom we have no effective voice. Second thoughts, we are certain, will prove best.

Sat. 4-1-50

184(6)

Johannesburg

Bantu World

Whatever the future may hold, the immediate fact is that over a million Africans must live both now and for a long time to come in urban areas which could never have been built without their labour. The only sound basis for life in these areas is the family unit. The existing law lays down a period of two years before a man may be joined by his wife and family. Is this not long enough? A period of five years is cruel and unjust. It must also lead inevitably to an increase to that immorality which the new amendments are designed to reduce.

At present, women wishing to leave country districts for urban areas must have a travelling pass and a letter from their husbands' employers to say that they are joining them.

In municipal locations, marriage certificates are necessary before application can be made for a house. Some houses may sometimes be obtained by doubtful means, but they are the exception rather than the rule.

It is true that there are a number of single women in most urban areas, many of whom have come from outside the Union. Some of these may well be of an undesirable type, but municipalities already have authority to eject them.

There is no single class of women who brew beer and skokiaan for it is a common practice despite the law. To attempt to extend the Pass System to all women in urban areas will, in our opinion, do nothing to help existing evils. Women of good standing will bitterly resent it. Nor do we believe that it will be possible to enforce it with any hope of success. Are we to expect to see the police arresting women because they have not got passes? We sincerely hope not.

One of the reasons put forward for the outbreak of rioting at Krugersdorp last year was the rumour that women were to carry passes.

We must be quite clear that the registration of women will not be compulsory, but it is a dangerous principle to leave in the hands of local authorities, even though they do not make use of it. The principle itself is wrong and so will be resented.

It is true that city life is full of temptation for young women and there are some who have not the strength of character to resist. The remedy surely is to strengthen the influence of the home, not to make it even more difficult for homes to be established.

Our correspondence columns carry many letters complaining of the behaviour of youth. Various remedies are suggested, but the basic responsibility still rests with parents. Without discipline in the home we shall ourselves suffer from the quality of our young men and women.

The extension of the Pass Laws can do next to nothing to help the problem, but will certainly worsen race relations which have already deteriorated far too much. In any event, we should like to know where the demand for this suggested extension originated.

By 1953 we are told that National Registration of all races will have been effected. It will then be compulsory for everyone irrespective of race, to carry an identification certificate. We hope that National Registration will be used by the Government to bring an end to the Pass System as it now exists. Careful thought and planning should make this possible provided the goodwill is there. No single action could do more to bring about a better relationship between white and black.

In the meantime, it appears to us by far the wiser course to postpone any suggestion that the Pass Laws are to be extended to women even though such extension will not be compulsory.

18a (6) 1950

# Race Riots Flare In Johannesburg: Eritreans Rise

18a (6)

**By Pan African News Service**

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Special) — In what is considered Johannesburg's worst race riot in years, thousands of armed African natives over the week-end were battling police and attacking all whites as the situation rapidly got out of hand. Bands of natives numbering over 100 each were attacking police, stoning automobiles and concentrating an assault on the railway station. A general uprising of the long-suppressed African native all over the continent seemed eminent, some observers declared.

Afro

Sat. 2-18-50

**At the same time, reports of riots and pitched guerilla battles were coming from Ethiopia, thousands of miles northeast of South Africa, where natives tossed hand grenades in the center of the city of Asmara in Eritrea, shortly before the arrival there of three members of the United Nations Four Power Eritrean Commission. In Eritrea, the dread Shifta Terrorist Movement was showing its hand in an all-out demonstration against the return of the Italian Colonial regime under the guise of a 10 year UN Trusteeship for Somiland which is a part of land-locked Ethiopia.**

### Native Resists Arrest

**The riot here in Johannesburg was set off when a flying squad of police attempted to arrest a native on one of the countless charges that are on the books to oppress the black population. The man resisted and in a few moments, the streets were swarming with natives from the New Clare Location, a native compound, coming with a supply of firearms to help him resist an arrest they felt to be unjust.**

**Shouting cries of "freedom" and "liberty," the rioters surrounded the police who were forced to hurriedly beat a retreat under a shower of stones, sticks and in the face of scattered gunfire. One of the police sergeants, however, was isolated and was smuggled into a house by three of the natives. He was freed eventually as police reinforcements poured into the area armed with tear gas. Casualty lists were not available as the South African police sought to control what might well develop into a nationwide rebellion on the part of the millions of blacks who have been under the heel of the Dutch-British South African government for many years.**

### Grenades Tossed By Cyclists

In Eritrea, according to a Reuters dispatch, four hand grenades were exploded in two political attacks in Asmara. Police later announced that Ali Nur, leader of the Shifta Terrorist Movement, had surrendered at Barantu police station on Monday and promised to surrender 3500 of his followers if he is granted amnesty. Ali Nur's organization is the leading group hammering at the proposed Italian occupation of Somaliland and of Eritrea.

Afro

2-18-50

**The grenades were tossed by two African cyclists and were intended, it was said, for Fitauri C. Beraki and Hogas Tesfamarami, Independent Party delegates who had recently returned to Asmara from the UN at Lake Success, USA. Beraki and Tesfamarami are regarded as Italian stooges and their lives are not worth a plugged nickel if they fall into the hands of Shifta Terrorists who number more than 20.000 members.**

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# Desire For Rights Stirs In Natives

Defender.

Sat. 2-25-50

CAPETOWN, South Africa — Overtones of unrest and discontent are being felt in South Africa.

Rioting broke out in Johannesburg Monday when more than 100 natives fought with police, stoned cars and a railway station. Fighting continued Tuesday and several persons were reported injured as gunfire was exchanged between natives and police.

18a (6)

Chicago

Trouble began when a squad of police attempted to arrest a native. His resistance brought to his aid a group of residents from New Clare Location, a native area.

Outnumbered, police retreated, but one was captured by the embittered natives. Tear gas and rifle fire were necessary to rescue the policeman from the rioters.

**Arrest 250 Natives**

Fearful of a racial war, police arrested Tuesday 250 natives of New Clare Location. They blamed the outbreak on growing race hatred of Africans toward Europeans.

Spokesmen for the native population insist that the South African government's segregation policies are responsible for the rioting.

Commenting on the riots, Prime Minister Malan said that the use of African troops in World War II is responsible for the race disturbances.

Speaking before Parliament, Malan said that "the non-European said to himself: 'If we are good enough to fight the white man's battles, we are good enough to take our places on an equal footing here in South Africa.'"

**Gold Coast Strike**

Further indication of South African discontent is found in the recent general strike called by the Trades Union Congress in the Gold Coast. Affected were railways, electricity, communications and other key services in the southern half of the territory.

The strike was followed closely by an incident in Accra which resulted in the slaying of two constables who were trying to disperse a group of natives.

The situation in South Africa is a peculiar one. The whites are in control of the country and dictate the policies by which all the people are governed.

**Blacks Are Divided**

The blacks are divided into two segments — the so-called "colored" group, which consists of mulattos who have had some sort of educational background, as opposed to the natives, who constitute the majority and are for the most part uneducated.

The "colored" group thinks itself better than the natives and wants equality for itself on par with the whites. They will have nothing to do with the natives. Actually, they have sided with the whites. But this has put them in the middle, since they are not fully accepted by the whites and the natives are against them.

Now, the "colored" group, as well as the natives, is subjected to considerable segregation.

* * *

MONROVIA, Liberia—Firestone Rubber plantation workers, about 20 miles from Monrovia, rioted last week as an aftermath of unsucessful negotiations for higher wages.

Armed riflemen and police guards were dispatched to the plantation to quell the rioting workers. A state of emergency was declared by President William V. S. Tubman.

The average wage of a Firestone worker is 45 cents a day, plus certain rice allotments and purchase preferences. Firestone has been credited with offering to pay $1 a day, but claims that Liberian merchants and planters declared that such a wage level would ruin them.

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# Rioting Renewed in Johannesburg

~~Times-Picayune~~

(The Associated Press)

Johannesburg, South Africa Feb. 15—Rioting broke out again Tuesday night in Johannesburg's native quarters and a number of persons were reported wounded in an exchange of gunfire between police and natives.

2-16-50

Five stores were set on fire. Automobiles were looted. Other passing vehicles were stoned.

New Orleans

Rioters attempted to prevent firemen from putting out the fires. Later police protected the firemen by firing submachine guns, revolvers and rifles.

18a (6)

Earlier police arrested 250 natives at the scene of a Monday night outbreak which authorities said showed a rising black-white antagonism threatening to flare into an ugly racial war.

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# Africa Sizzling!

~~Courier~~

## Johannesburg Scene of Riot

Sat ~~18a~~ (6)

(Special Correspondent)

**JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —This racial volcano that is South Africa erupted into bitter violence again last week and some 185 natives are facing charges of public violence as a result of fighting between the police and natives in the second major outbreak in less than two years.**

2-25-50

Pittsburgh

**Not a single soul in this huge slice of the African continent was not definitely aware of the fact that these outbreaks—like their violent and bloody predecessors in Durban early last year — are due solely to racial causes, and nobody seemingly has any solution to offer to the grave problem which caused them.**

**PROBLEM STILL THERE**

**That problem still exists, despite the fact that police and constabulary have finally quelled the disturbances.**

**In the rioting, which repeated itself day after day for three straight days, stores were set afire, automobiles were stoned, open street fights between police and natives took place, and both natives and European whites armed themselves and joined in the neighborhood clashes with each other. Police fired submachine guns, rifles and revolvers on the natives in their effort to restore order.**

**ARREST CAUSED RIOT**

**The initial outbreak came when police sought to arrest a native said to not have the identification papers required by a new national law instituted by the Malan administration when it came into office in the recent elections. A native mob prevented the arrest. The administration policy is one of strict racial segregation and has caused much ill-feeling on the part of the natives.**

**Purpose of the identification program is to keep natives from outlying areas from integrating themselves into the already large populations of urban centers like this city. Capetown and Durban, scene of last year's bitter riots. The administration has ordered that only natives who have defenite job commitments may enter these cities and they are required to carry identification papers which set forth that they meet that requisite.**

**In the entire membership of the South African General Assembly, there is no native representation, except through the medium of three white members who are supposed to represent natives and their interest. Local belief is that the present quiet will not linger long, unless some native demands are met.**

# Riots Commission At Krugersdorp

Bantu World

Sat 2.11.50

Johannesburg

18a(6)

**Developments on the day before trouble flared up at Krugersdorp on November 1, were referred to by Major P. J. Elston, District Commandant of Police on the West Rand, in evidence before the Newlands, Krugersdorp and Randfontein Riots Inquiry Commission sitting at Krugersdorp.**

Major Elston recalled a resolution passed at a Munsieville residents' meeting on October 31 saying Africans should refuse to go to work until the Government or municipal authorities consented to address them on the subject of the registration of African women and changes in the location housing system.

Mr J. de Villiers Louw, a Johannesburg additional magistrate, is chairman of the commission whose members are Mr C. W. Prinsloo, of the Pretoria City Council Non-European Affairs Department; Mr R. Wronsky, assistant director of Native labour, Johannesburg. Mr M. W. Botha, is secretary and legal adviser of the commission.

### Purpose of Meeting

The meeting had been called, Major Elston said, to tell residents of the change from Government to municipal registration. Rumours went around that African women would be registered and that Africans not employed in Krugersdorp would, in future, not be allowed to live in the location.

Because the meeting was to be held at night, municipal authorities invited declined to attend. Dissatisfied with this, because they had said they did not know what the municipal registration would involve, the meeting decided upon this resolution against going to work.

Police Inspector H. R. Bayman, Krugersdorp, told of an armed band of Africans preventing workers from leaving the location in the early morning. With 40 men he went to the location and told the residents of a meeting arranged the next Wednesday in connection with the airing of grievances.

### Motorists Stoned

At seven o'clock came reports of stoning of motorists by Africans on the Sterkfontein Road, to which all available police were sent. Africans had dispersed when this force arrived.

An hour later, Africans in a "hostile mood," assembled round the beerhall, were enjoined not to resort to violence. Stoning followed soon afterwards; many policemen were hit and he ordered his men to open fire. No Africans were killed.

Surrounded two-thirds by Africans, the police withdrew and later, the beerhall was set on fire and gutted. Native Advisory Board members, he said, had done everything they could to calm riotous elements among Africans.

Recalled, Major Elston gave an account of developments involving the police reply to an unruly group which attacked the force, resulting in one African killed and several wounded.

Following representations by Advisory Board members, a meeting was held in the location and, later, the police withdrew.

### Further Outbreaks

Fifty policemen sent to the location following reports of stoning of Africans returning from work in the evening, were also stoned. Forced to fire back, the police did so, one African being killed.

Evidence was also given by the local Native Commissioner, who said he had been ignored by Africans during the riot and days leading to it. After an emergency meeting of the Town Council on the day of the riot, he said, it had been obvious that the main reason for the riots was not the switch-over from Government to Municipal registration. November 1 was merely a convenient date for a riot, the registration question being more an excuse than anything else.

### Frustration The Cause

Mr J. Dlamini, Location Advisory Board member, ascribed the main causes of rioting to frustration and the registration change. Raids on the location were also cited as a contributory cause. He said that the Advisory Board had always sought to co-operate with the authorities, such as the manager of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department, but this co-operation had not always been reciprocated.

Having referred to the meeting on October 31, and the people's decision not to go to work next day, Mr Dlamini then referred to the police, whose show of force was, in the Advisory Board's opinion, unnecessary. Use of batons, not firearms, would have met the need, he said.

Councillor E. W. H. Souness, chairman of the Lewisham Location Advisory Board, said the fact that African women would not be compelled to carry passes under the registration change-over, was carefully explained to Africans at a joint meeting of the Munsieville and Lewisham Native Advisory Boards.

The practice whereby African women seeking accommodation in Krugersdorp Location had first to produce a letter from their employer was, Mr Solomon More said a source of worry to the location residents. This the location dwellers sonstrued to mean that African women would carry passes.

When approached, the authorities would not give a satisfactory answer to this matter. Referring to the riots on November 1, Mr More said that the people retaliated when assaulted by the police. Had the police not been present there would have been no rioting.

As leader of a youth movement, he said that his organisation played no part in the riots; he himself had helped the police to quieten the crowd. Mr More also cited the location residential permit which was contributory to the residents' grievances. He blamed the municipal authority for the type of picture shown at bioscopes in the location.

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# 18 Killed, More Than 30 Hurt In South Africa May Day Riots

Courier Journal

18a(6)

Wed. 3.5.50

Louisville, Ky.

Capetown, Union of South Africa, May 2 (AP)—A night of terror growing out of an attempted May Day strike in Johannesburg and the surrounding Witwatersrand gold-mining region led to the death of 18 Negroes and the wounding of more than 30, Justice Minister C. R. Swart told the House of Assembly today.

In an interview earlier, Swart charged Communists are devoting 95 per cent of their attention to stirring up South Africa's Negro population. He said they already have tried their hands at espionage—a theme on which he did not elaborate—at the "dictates of Moscow."

Swart said a "strong, wide" anti-Communist bill will be introduced in Parliament Friday.

### Two Die In Burning Movie

Sixteen of the Negroes killed at Johannesburg and nearby were shot by police in dispersing gatherings. Two suffocated in a burning movie theater set afire by rioters. Shops were looted and street lights stoned when rioting flared in all the native suburbs of Johannesburg and some nearby towns.

Fearful of Communist inroads in budding nationalist and labor movements among South Africa's natives, Swart had banned the projected celebration of May 1 as "Freedom Day."

All day yesterday resentful crowds hissed, jeered, and threatened "wait until dark" as Johannesburg police patrols, armed with rifles, pistols, bayonets, and Sten guns went about breaking up gatherings.

In protest against the ban on May Day meetings, Communist leaders proposed a strike. Strikers tried to dissuade other workers from reporting at their jobs.

At nightfall threats of violence began to materialize.

"There would have been a blood bath" had the natives reached white areas, Swart said, but this was prevented. Not until morning did the situation quiet down.

18a(6) 1950

## Gold Coast Jails Left Wing Editor

Afro-American
Sat. 2-4-50

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa (ANP)—Agitation over the new constitution, now before the people, has resulted in the jailing again of Kwame Nkrumah, leader of the extreme nationalist group. A full-blown political insurrection was feared by authorities.

Nkrumah jailed

Nkrumah, American educated Gold Coaster, was recently arrested and fined on a libel charge as a result of publications in the newspaper The Evening News, which he publishes.

18a(6)

The editor has expressed strong opposition to the new constitution, despite the fact that it was written by African leaders and chiefs chairmaned by Judge J. H. Cousset of the Gold Coast Supreme Court.

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# Natives Of South Africa Plan For General Strike

West African Pilot

18a(6)

Nigeria

# Protest At Racial Segregation & Colour Bar: Liberals Worried

### By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

**LONDON.—All non-Europeans, especially the Africans, will be called upon to stage a one-day general strike throughout the length and breadth of Southern Africa, as a warning to white people not to provoke the 8,000,000 Bantus into "direct action."**

This was decided at a special meeting of Bantu leaders, held behind closed doors at Bloemfoutein to plan a counter-action against the new racial segregation and colour bar policies of the Malan Government.

VOORTREKKERS

Before a gathering of 250,000 Boers, descendants of the Voortrekkers, the early Dutch settlers who left the Cape Province, then under British rule, when slavery was abolished in 1838, Dr Malan, Prime Minister unveiled a big, ugly monument to commemorate the victory of the Europeans over the Zulus at the battle of the "Blood River" a hundred years ago.

Dr Malan told the Boers, who number about a million and a half, that Europeans had a duty to their ancestors to maintain "white supremacy."

The Voortrekker spirit and ideals were once more being looked down upon.

RACIAL PURITY

As a result of urbanization Afrikanerdom (Boers) had for the greater part lost their sheltered position, spiritually as well as economically.

European poverty, coupled with non-European uplift, had made the struggle for racial purity increasingly difficult; and the godless Communism, which was upsetting everything they had built up and regard as sacred, continue to act like a destructive and deadly canker.

South Africa now and always must accept the challenge to "white supremacy."

INSULT TO AFRICANS

Issuing a call for action, Dr A. B. Xuma, President-General of the African National Congress, declared that Dingaan, the great Zulu chief defeated at the Battle of Blood River, was a defender of native freedom and had set an example to Africans who must continue the struggle until independence is won.

"If all the Zulus mobilised for battle had turned up, when ordered to do so by Dingaan the white-man would not be able to celebrate at Pretoria.

"We are not deceived by the assurance of the Native Affairs Minister, Dr Janson, that, the Voortrekker monument is a symbol of goodwill and an innocent symbol of gratitude," declared Mr W. M. Tsotsi, President of the All-African Convention.

18a(6)

"We regard it as an insult to our intelligence and a cynical disregard for our feelings for

Malan to say that the Voortrekkers opened up an era of peaceful development in our country for black and white alike."

LIBERALS' WARNING

Describing South Africa's racial discrimination as an invitation to Communism, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, warned the Labour Government not to support Malan's demand to incorporate the Native Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

Moving the resolution at the Liberal Party meeting, the daughter of the late H. H. Asquith, one time Prime Minister, said Dr Malan's racial policy was a challenge to the conscience of every Liberal and was causing grave disharmony in the Commonwealth and seriously injuring the good name of Britain in the eyes of the world.

England's silence in this matter may disastrously affect her relationship with South Africa.

"How can Africans believe that we are sincere when we speak of partnership when they are not allowed to do the same job as a European worker?

SEEDS OF DOOM

"We should make it quite clear that we do not intend to betray the freedom of those we have promised to protect," said Lady Bonham-Carter.

"Dr Malan is surely sowing the seeds of doom in a country where there are 2,000,000 whites and 9,000,000 coloured races.

"Can a country quarrel with its lifeblood?

"Can a nation depend for its life on people it needs and uses, and yet deny them the elementary rights of human beings?"

To treat these Africans merely as a source of cheap labour was a form of exploitation which must carry with it its own Nemisis.

# Gold Coast's Agitation: Sekondi Chief Detained

West African Pilot

Mon. 1-16-50

## Two Newspapers Banned: Riots Continue: Five Women Held

Lagos. Nigeria

ACCRA, Jan. 15 (R).—The Paramount Chief of Sekondi, 140 miles west of Accra, was detained yesterday after a clash in which about 300 of his followers stoned the Police.

The police dispersed the demonstrators who were defying the curfew orders imposed under the official state of emergency which was proclaimed throughout the Gold Coast three days ago after strikes and agitation for Dominion Status and the reinstatement of sixty-one dismissed Government workers.

At Tarkwa, about 120 miles west of Accra, thirteen people were reported to have been arrested for intimidation.

An official order under the emergency regulations has suspended the publication of the Cape Coast Daily Mail, the organ of Mr Kwame Nkrumah's Convention Peoples Party, which has been demanding immediate grant of Dominion Status for the Gold Coast.

182 (6)

This followed the suspension of the party's newspaper, Accra Evening News.

Steel-helmeted police carrying wicket shields and truncheons today patrolled Accra yesterday where fifty-eight people, five of them women, were arrested during the civil disobedience campaign which began last week.

The police were in complete control and Accra was quiet.

Arrests were also reported in Kumasi, 120 miles inland and at Cape Coast, eighty miles west of Accra.

Twenty people in Kumasi were heavily fined by the police.

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# Chief Secretary H. Foot Escapes Assassination

West African Pilot

Mon. 2-20-50

(182 (6))

## Assailant Makes Two Direct Attempts At Dagger Stabbing

Lagos Nigeria

When the Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr Hugh Mackintosh Foot, C.M.G., was entering the Secretariat buildings on the morning of last Saturday, February 18, an unknown man carrying a knife, attempted to attack him from behind.

West African Pilot

HON. H M FOOT, C.M.G.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Nigeria. An unknown assailant attempted to stab him with a dagger last Saturday morning before the Secretariat buildings. He escaped unhurt.

Mon. 2-20-50

Lagos Nigeria

Mr Foot dodged his aim and, fortunately, the dagger rippled his coat, and Mr Foot came out unhurt.

The assailant made a second attempt but was grappled by a messenger and Mr Foot's chauffeur who wrested the dagger from him

The man managed to escape, but police investigations continue.

Mr Foot confirmed the above news but declined to make a statement yesterday morning.

A late report yesterday was to the effect that a man had been arrested and detained by the police, in connection with the incident.

Later in the day he was discovered to be Chukwunwike Ugokwe, a post office worker on a salary of 2/8d per day and an ex-serviceman.

Incidents like this have recently happened in the empire.

The Governor of British Sarawak was stabbed, he is now dead.

The Chief Justice of Sierra Leone was shot. he recovered.

18a(6) 1950

# Unrest Breaks Out in 3 Separate Parts of Africa

Afro American

## 14 Natives Killed, 70 Wounded on French Ivory Coast; Gold Coast, S. Africa Aflame

ABIJOHN, French Ivory Coast (ANP) — The unrest which has been smoldering along West Africa is beginning to break out.

Riots in this French-owned colony occurred on Wednesday with two or three thousand Africans at Dimbokro shouting defiance at African police, commanded by French officers. Fourteen Africans were killed and 70 wounded. Twenty-two policemen were wounded also.

French authorities, acting on orders from Paris, immediately clamped down on all meetings of the African Democratic Rally, a political party among French natives which is declared to be pro-Communist.

### Other Outbreaks Noted

Meanwhile, a policeman and three natives have been killed and nine persons injured in a gun battle at Jakora, south of Kumasi in the Bekwai division of Ashanti on the British-ruled Gold Coast.

In addition to this, more than 750 natives were arrested, last week, in the New Clare suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa, during one of the country's biggest race riots.

Observers here found the riot no surprise. This is only a sample of things to come, they assert. Increasing segregation is making the natives chafe, as they realize that they out-number the white residents by a ratio approximating 9,500,000 to 2,500,000

### Little Connection Seen

The spark which ignited the French colony of Ivory Coast probably spread from the British colony, Gold Coast, which is next door.

There is little connection between the two areas of trouble however since there is very little of Communism in the Gold Coast whereas the Communist party is strong in France and an accepted political party in that country.

Many French Africans have been exposed to Communistic tenents; and most of the 17 African and West Indian deputies in the National Assembly at Paris, representing colonial areas, are aligned with the Communists.

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18a(6)

Courier

Sat. 2-4-50

**African Judges—** These two African Supreme Court justices swing jauntily along a London street, where they are members of the Commission of Inquiry studying recent bloody disorders at the Enugu Colliery in Nigeria, reported in The Courier several weeks ago. They are Mr. Justice A. A. Ademola, left, Nigerian Supreme Court, and Mr. Justice S. O. Quashie-Idun, right, of the Gold Coast Supreme Court—Reuterphoto.

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# URBAN MOVE HELD AFRICA RIOT CAUSE

Times

## Much Expected of Creation of Special Mobile Unit Under Police Head's Direction

~~18a(6)~~

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 18—Although riots in Negro townships on the fringes of Johannesburg have occurred generally at weekends, authorities report today that there is little likelihood of any immediate trouble in view of measures taken under personal direction of the Police Commissioner. Much is expected from the creation of a special mobile force, which this morning began patrolling the townships and their approaches. Nevertheless police action can only be repressive, and the real problem is to remove the causes of the trouble.

New York

Moreover, there is urgency. The newspaper Cape Argus recalls that in the Johannesburg area, riots have occurred at least once a month for the last six months. Since Negroes there outnumber the whites in a ratio approaching three to two, the city council's manager of native affairs has described the situation as "explosive." Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, one of the three whites representing the Negroes in the House of Assembly, said this week: "The riots are not an episode but a symptom; not the end but only the beginning."

Most South Africans believe that urbanization of the Negroes is at the root of the matter. It began years ago when an agricultural people began to turn to industry, and it has developed at the same pace as industry, with its constant demand for cheap labor. Thus several million Negroes have become sort of "displaced persons," living in overcrowded locations on the fringes of cities and losing toucch with tribal laws and traditions. In the main they are law-abiding, but inevitably some of the younger generation have taken to running wild.

Gradually the attitude of the Negroes toward the whites has been changing. A magistrate at Port Elizabeth remarked this week: "These days one is apt to encounter impudence from the natives."

The present Nationalist Government's remedy is racial segregation, with Negroes developing their own mode of life in their own reserves. This implies restoring tribal conditions to the same extent. That would be a long process. Meanwhile, the Government is striving to stem the influx to the urban areas by turning back all who do not hold "passes" as proof that they have work. That is the reason for the systematic police raids.

In telegrams to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan yesterday and today, Negro leaders held that these raids were the determining factor of the riots. The Anglican Archbishop of Capetown declared: "The law-abiding element among the Africans is large, but it is not prepared to help the police against law-breakers."

In Parliament this week there was a tendency to discuss the riots on party lines, but with an agreement that the situation called for rapid action and that white civilization must be maintained. Few suggestions were made. The Natal Mercury, an opposition organ published in Durban, has one:

"What is wanted is the setting up of a national convention charged with the task of drawing up a new charter of race relationships in South Africa, a charter which will steer a middle course between the reactionaries on one hand and the so-called Liberals on the other.

# Africans Lose Faith In God Of The Whiteman

1(a)(6)

West African Pilot

## Rev. Scott Warns Against War Between Dark & White Races

Thurs 2-23-50

Lagos, Nigeria

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — "The oppression and exploitation of the Africans by a small white minority in South Africa is destroying the black man's faith in the white man's God," declared the Rev. Michael Scott, the English-born missionary who attacked Dr Malan's Government before the United Nations Trusteeship Council in New York last November.

Rev. Scott, who recently attended an international conference of followers of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of "non-violence, non-co-operation" tactics in fighting against the system of imperialism, was speaking at a press conference on the conditions of the Bantu races in South Africa.

"South Africa," he said, "is not a self-governing Dominion."

Why?

Because four-fifths of her population — non-Europeans, Africans, mixed coloured races and Indians — were not represented in the Union Parliament."

South Africa is a herrenvolk dictatorship of a small white minority over an overwhelming non-European majority who are denied the most elementary human rights and civil liberties, he said.

Unless Great Britain and the United Nations use their influence to check the dangerous policies of Dr Malan, the worst racial war in the history of Africa is likely to break out this year, is the warning of liberal-minded Europeans.

As a result of the refusal of the Minister of Finance and Leader of the Africaner Party, which holds the balance of power in the South African House of Assembly to support the draft bill to disfranchise the one million coloured (half castes) people living in the Cape Province, Dr Malan has agreed to postpone legislation until after the next general election when his party, the Boer Nationalists, hope to secure a majority over the Afrikaner Party as well as the opposition United Party led by Field Marshal Smuts.

The full Nationalist "Apartheid" or racial segregation policy announced before the present compromise, calls for the removal of all coloured men from the voting roll.

W. African Pilot

As a protest against the conspiracy to deprive them of political equality, the members of the Coloured Advisory Council have resigned en bloc. 2-23-50

The leaders have issued a statement condemning the Government's "Apartheid" policy and calling upon all non-Europeans to unite and oppose further European domination.

The Advisory Council was first appointed by General Smut's Government in 1943 to advise the Cabinet on matters affecting the coloured population.

It had no legislative or executive powers and functioned similarly to native administrative or provincial councils in the British West African colonies.

The council was re-appointed in 1948 by Dr Malan, who now blames the Communists for causing the resignation of the members.

And as a reprisal against their resignation, Malan has announced his intention to introduce legislation to give the Union Government stronger powers to suppress "nationalism" and "Communism."

Sir Percy Sillitoe, head of the British Secret Service, was invited to South Africa by Malan to advise Dr Swart, the Minister of Justice, on anti-Communist activities.

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# Trouble Looms Over Oshogbo As Women Refuse To Pay Tax

West African Pilot

Tues. 2-28-50

OSHOGBO, Feb. 27.—Once again, the political atmosphere here is getting charged with fear and unrest; fear, in the consequences that may follow the refusal of women to pay taxes, and unrest in the clash of views held by these women and those in authority as to the propriety of taxing women here.

Lagos, Nigeria

Reports have it that women with income arbitrarily assessed at £25 up to seventy-five pounds have had such income as the basis of tax assessment on a progressive scale by the local tax assessment committee.

But the women have all decided not to honour any tax assessment notices, on the ground that the calculation of their income was done behind their backs and therefore such figures as were put up have been seen to be all misleading.

1A(6)

Again, they argue that if even such figures were correct, it would be unfair and unreasonable to tax them since their counterparts in Lagos with all their local amenities do not pay income tax except from a point where their income exceeds £200 per annum.

The District Officer, it is alleged, has ordered that all women tax defaulters should be prosecuted and though the women pleaded financial embarrassment caused by bad trade and the struggles of living as are common in rural districts of Nigeria, the District Officer remains adamant.

Meanwhile, the tension is developing and all efforts to persuade the women to pay the tax have failed.

The Iyalode of Oshogbo has, however, paid her share, but the others would rather face prosecution than pay anything and the common appeal of all here is for the authority to look into the matter carefully to save whatever repercussions might follow the deadlock.

## OFFICIALS CRITICIZED ON RIOTS IN NIGERIA

Times 18a(6)

LONDON, June 9 (Reuters)—The Government inquiry commission that investigated riots in the British colony of Nigeria tonight severely criticized a 44-year-old Scottish police chief who gave his men orders to fire on African coal-mine strikers.

Sat. 6-10-50

The bullets killed twenty-one Africans and wounded fifty-one others,, giving political agitators the cue to set off a wild wave of riots and looting in other parts of the colony.

New York
Nigeria

Also criticized in the commission's report was the British Chief Commissioner of Nigeria's eastern provinces, Comdr. J. G. Pyke-Nott. The report charged that he and his advisers had erred in diagnosing the original miners' dispute at Enugu as a political agitation rather than what it actually was—an indusrial dispute.

But the man most heavily criticized was an African trade union leader, O. Ojiyi, who was described as the "worthless secretary of the Enugu miners."

The spark that kindled trouble in the humid, subtropical colony was a rumor that the Enugu miners were due pay arrears of £80,000 [$224,000] that were being withheld from them. Mr. Ojiyi the report said, spread this falsehood.

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# Twenty-Three Persons Treated For Injuries Received In Strike

West African Pilot

## Girl Alleged Stripped Naked For Being A Whiteleg: Police Grab Thirty-Three Men

Mon. 12-18-50

Twenty-three persons were treated for injuries last Saturday at the General Hospital; some were wounded by the police, others were non-strikers injured by the strikers.

Lagos, Nigeria

Eight others — all strikers wounded by the police — were treated in private hospitals.

### THIRTY-THREE

The strike of mercantile workers took a violent turn last Saturday and all available data tend to show that the position will grow worse today.

18a(6)

All told, thirty-three strikers were detained by the police who, later that day, released twenty of them.

Mr Ralph Aniedobe, Organising Secretary of the Nigerian Brewery Workers' Union, was among those arrested.

MR RALPH ANIEDOBE
General Secretary of the Brewery Workers Union. He and others were reported arrested by the police last Saturday.

A girl worker at the Northwest Merchandise Department — an arm of the UAC — was mercilessly beaten and stripped naked because she attended work.

She was rushed to hospital.

### LETTER EXPLAINS

At the Kingway Stores more people joined in the strike.

Some twenty workers there, not on strike, but who could not attend duty because of the great threat of physical harm from the striking mob, wrote a joint letter to the management explaining the position.

They were excused.

The following companies are still entirely paralysed by the strike:

Elder Dempster Lines, SCOA, G. B. Ollivant, John Holts and Gottschalk.

### SKELETON SERVICE

Messrs J. T. Chanrai and K. Chellarams maintained a skeleton service.

At the Marina and Broad Street the striking mob clashed with the police several times; while the police used batons, the strikers grabbed the nearest available weapon — bricks, stones, sticks — and hit back.

Of great concern is the fact that a batch of police riflemen kept vigil at the Central Police Station.

They were not called up, but were obviously intended for action should the situation get out of control.

18a(6) 1950

Sereste Khama, Bamangwato Chieftain.
Ruth Williams

BRITISH OUST CHIEF
WED TO WHITE WOMAN.

London-The British government has taken away the ruling powers of Sereste Khama, Bamangwato chieftian, who offered to give up his throne more than a year ago to marry Ruth Williams, blonde London stenographer. The decision, observers said, means that the Bechuanaland tribe will be governed by a state council with Khama as an advisor. The claim of Khama's uncle, Tshekedi Khama, who led, the revolt against young Khama for marrying a white woman, was not upheld. At the time of the tribal council revolt, young Khama put his fate up to his people, and they supported his choice.

Defender
Sat. 2-11-50
Chicago, Ill.

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## African Chief, White Queen Urged to Snub British Ruse

Afro-American

18a(6)

2-18-50

SEROWE, Bechuanaland — Elders of the Bamangwato tribe last week urged Seretse Khama, their chieftain-designate, to reject an invitation by the British Colonial Office that he and his English-born wife, the former Miss Ruth Williams, come to London for talks about the bitter controversy over his status.

Seretse told the great tribal gathering that it was not for him to say whether he would accept the invitation, that he would abide by the decision of the tribesmen, the majority of whom accepted him and his wife as rulers after his uncle, the former regent, went into voluntary exile.

British efforts to get the Khamas back to London is seen as a "trick" to keep both out of Africa for good. "White supremacy" advocates in South Africa and Rhodesia are opposed to the union and supported a probe of Mrs. Khama's status as tribal queen and its effect on tribal traditions.

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## British Ministers Plead With Negro King to Abdicate

18a(6)

London, Feb. 16 (AP)—Two British government ministers pleaded with Negro King Seretse Khama today to give up his throne and thus avert a Commonwealth crisis over his white queen.

The 27-year-old chief of the Bamangwato tribe was closeted for two hours with Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of Commonwealth Relations, and Viscount Addison, Lord Privy Seal.

Khama was known to oppose giving up his crown, as a British king did before him, for the woman he loves.

Race-conscious South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have pressed the British to keep him and his pretty wife, Ruth Williams, one-time London typist, off the throne.

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**King Warned:**

## Give Up Bride Or Quit Throne!

Courier

LONDON—(ANP)—Young King Seretse Khama, ruler of 125,000 Bamangwato tribesmen, held his first meeting with Commonwealth Relations Secretary Philip Noel-Bajer and he is believed to have held his original position.

Informed sources stated that Noel-Baker pleaded with Khama to give up his throne or his English bride, Ruth Williams, 24-year-old London typist. It is reported that during this first session, Khama turned down an offer to merely sit in an advisory council that would replace his throne.

Main argument used by the British Government official is that the presence of a mixed marriage in the South African orbit is bad enough, but the existence of a mixed marriage on the Bechuanaland throne is impossible.

18a(6)

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## African Chief Tricks British

Afro-American
Sat. 2-25-50

### Refuses to Rule Tribe Without White Queen

LONDON — Seretse Khama, 27, chief of the Bamangwato tribe, outwitted the best brains of British colonial diplomacy last week by leaving his white wife, Mrs. Ruth Williams Khama, 24, behind in Serowe, capital of the tribe's reserve in Bechuanaland.

Seretse flew here for a conference at the urgent request of top British officials, after other leaders and members of the tribe counseled him to avoid trickery by the British by leaving his wife home as a "willing hostage."

**British Plea Fails**

Two high officials, Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of Commonwealth Relations, and Viscount Addison, 80, lord privy seal, urged him, Feb. 16, to abandon his royal claims by abdication and serve on a State Council which would rule in his place.

18a(6)

His reply was: "What is there for me to say to you?"

The British officials made these arguments to Seretse:

The presence of a mixed marriage in the South African orbit is bad enough, but its symbolic existence between an African chief and a white woman, jointly occupying a tribal throne in Bechuanaland, is impossible.

Mr. Noel-Baker admitted that South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Southwest Africa—all determined that "white supremacy" must prevail in that part of the African continent, are marshalled against any semblance of racial equality, and may cause serious trouble.

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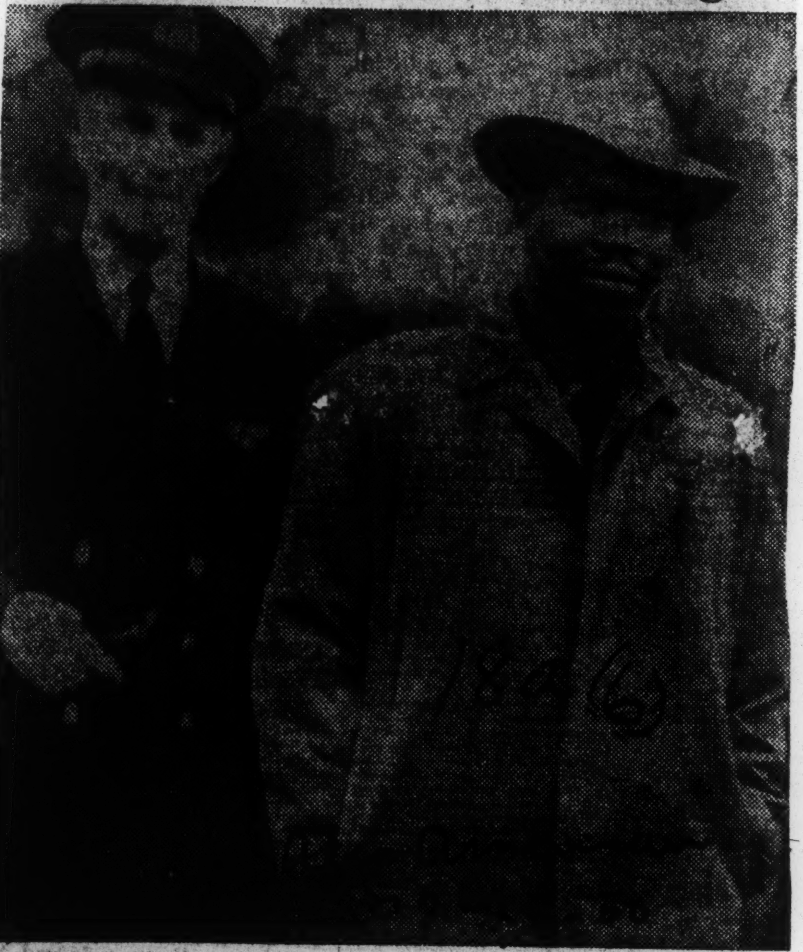
## Wife Stays in Africa as Hostage



Khama, Bamangwato tribal Chief Designate, arrives at Southhampton Marine Airport, England. Khama, who will confer with Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of Commonwealth Relations, on the future of the chieftainship, said that his wife did not accompany him because she wished to remain in Africa as a "willing hostage" of the tribe awaitng her husband's return. The wife is the former Ruth Williams, a one-time London typist.

18a(6)

18a (6) 1950

SOUTH AFRICA
RACIAL- AREA BILL

# Racial-Area Bill Voted In South Africa

## Law Compels Segregation

18a (6)

Courier-Journal

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Capetown, June 13.—The South African House of Assembly adopted today the group-areas bill to split South Africa into racial areas.

Wed. 6-14-50

It disregarded an 11th-hour plea for an investigation by a commission.

Louisville, Ky.

The bill was approved 73 to 58. Passage by the Senate seems assured although the Government has a majority of only one vote in the Upper House.

The measure, which has been described by Prime Minister D. F. Malan as the kernel of his Government's racial policies, will transform South Africa into a sort of checkerboard, with compartments allotted to the inhabitants according to their race.

It is realized generally that application of the bill may affect the whole future of South Africa. Minister of Lands J. G. Strydom, who represents the extreme nationalist element in the cabinet, argued today that only by such legislation "could the country be saved from a blood bath" by allowing "people to occupy their own areas and to develop in their way."

He added, "Only segregation can prevent the bastardization of the white race."

Members of the small liberal group in Parliament argued that the basic weakness of the bill lay in the fact that it would be applied compulsorily by whites (2,500,000) without the co-operation of the nonwhites (about 10,000,000).

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## South African Police Charge Bill Protestors

Advertiser

18a (6)

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, June 14—(AP)—Police Wednesday night charged crowds demonstrating outside the parliament building against anti-Communist legislation.

Thurs. 6-15-50

Members of the parliament watched as protestors were beaten to the ground by club-swinging police.

Montgomery, Ala.

The legislation which touched off the protest would outlaw Communist activity in the Union of South Africa. A bill on this subject now is up for second reading—the decisive stage in its consideration by parliament.

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## South Africa's "Group Bias" Bill Passes House

Daily World

18a (6)

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—Efforts of the Malan regime to institute a rigid pattern of segregation within the Union of South Africa passed the halfway mark successfully here last week when the House of Assembly adopted the controversial "group-areas" bill by a vote of 73 to 58.

June 6-18-50

The measure now goes to the Senate, where it is said passage is assured though the government has a majority of only one vote in that body. The house, in approving the measure, disregarded a last-minute plea by members of a small liberal group in Parliament, for an investigation by a commission.

The bill is the key racial policy of Prime Minister D. F. Malan's Nationalist government. It is designed to transform the union into a checkerboard pattern of areas with blocks allotted to inhabitants according to their race.

Atlanta

Ga.

The government claims the measure is necessary to wipe out the threat of mounting racial tensions which have broken out into bloody riots. One of the leading proponents of the bill and key figure in the extreme nationalist element in the cabinet, Minister of Lands J. G. Strydom, asserted that "only by such legislation could the country be saved from a bloody bath by allowing people to occupy their own areas and to develop in their own way.

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## GROUP AREAS BILL

18a (6)

The Group Areas Bill which is claimed to be a form of "positive apartheid" cannot be hailed as a blessing by the Africans, notwithstanding the fact that it is supposed to grant some measure of self-government to the occupants of each area.

The Africans as people who have no part in the enactment of laws nor in their administration are in no position to see any good in any bill which may at first appear good but end up quite the opposite.

Bantu World

When it comes to determining areas for each racial group, the African feels he will be the one who will be found portable enough to be moved from place to place. The fact that these involuntary migrations will extend over a long period is no comfort to people to whose life security of tenure and fixity of position are irrelevant. When and where is the African ever going to live without fear of being told that sooner or later he has to pull down his home and dispose of his property and move to a new place?

Sat. 6-17-50

The Group Areas Bill foreshadows the resuscitation and perpetual maintenance of tribalism. While nothing is being said about dividing the Europeans into the English, the Afrikaners, the Jews and the Greeks, it is clearly said that Africans may be further divided. Anything that is calculated to turn the African into Lot's wife who hankers after the Sodom of separate and mutually hostile tribes is anathema. To tribalism the African has turned his back.

Johannesburg

The desire for unity has become a dominant urge among Africans. Industrial life has brought in its train the demolition of tribal dividing walls. The Basotho, the Zulus, the Xhosas and Shangaans now do not only live together in the locations, but actually intermarry. Every nerve is being strained to obliterate all tribal distinctions. The African is, therefore, prepared to co-operate with those who are out to kill the dragon of tribalism and is opposed to anyone who is out to perpetuate it.

The Bantu World has, since its establishment close on two decades ago, striven for interracial concord. It is the ardent desire of this journal to see the early dawn of the day when all hatred and prejudice between black and white shall become a museum piece symbolising life that has ceased to be. It would, therefore, be inconsistent for us to condemn prejudice between black and white, and still see good in the prejudice between black and black.

Incidentally the disintegration of the African race into tribes is not only going to perpetuate hatred between tribe and tribe, but is going to aggravate hatred between black and white. A race, that is going to force the African into a state in which he will regard his brother as a foreigner, is going to incur the lasting dislike of the African.

We cannot afford to allow the fomentation of such dislike to go on unchecked and unopposed. We have more than once pointed out the fatuity and tragedy of interracial disharmony in this country. The more we spend time on drawing daggers for one another, the more we fritter away time which should be used in building a greater, happier and more prosperous South Africa.

The core of the Group Areas Bill is interracial division with all the prejudice and hatred that this division foments. Whatever good there might be in this bill is bound to be neutralised by this undesirable feature.

# MOSLEMS PROTEST SOUTH AFRICA BILL

18a(6)

## Assail Legislation That Would Split Country According to Color of Inhabitants

New York, N.Y.

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 11—A religious factor was injected today into South Africa's racial segregation issue. Many Moslems from Capetown and surrounding districts met here to protest against the Group Areas Bill, under which "our religion and our mosques are at stake." At least a score of moslem communities were represented by the sheiks and imams.

Times

Speakers declared that the bill, which proposes to divide the country in compartments according to the color of the inhabitants, implicitly empowered the Minister of the Interior to expropriate any mosque situated in an area proclaimed to be non-Indian. It could be allowed to remain only at the Minister's discretion.

Mon. 6-12-50

There are more than 100,000 Moslems in South Africa, including many "Cape Malays" whose forbears were brought from the East Indies as slaves by early Dutch settlers. Several of their mosques stand in the center of Capetown.

Since India and Pakistan intend to bring South Africa's racial laws once again before the United Nations, Moslem circles here assert that the religious factor is calculated to align all Islam on their side. South Africa, on her part, will continue to insist that such legislation is a domestic matter, on which point the Government is assured of support of the entire white population regardless of party.

It is likely that the Group Areas Bill will pass through the House of Assembly this week with the help of the "guillotine" on debate, but the Government has promised an opportunity to discuss India's recent decision not to attend the round-table conference on the racial questions decided upon last February. Although the Government has a majority in the Senate of only one vote, passage of the bill in that chamber seems assured.

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# JIM CROW, TO THE HILT

18a(6)

New Republic

6-12-50

The US is losing its grim distinction as the country where racial discrimination is worst. The Union of South Africa now seems to be in the number-one place. A bill which is on its way through Parliament will divide the country into zones, and members of each race subject to discrimination will be required to live and work inside its own area. This is a logical climax to the proto-fascist policy which won the election in 1948 for the Nationalists.

Nearly every aspect of Jim Crow practised in the American South is paralleled in South Africa, with some additions of their own. African Negroes, natives of India and other Asiatics are fiercely segregated. The Negroes, for example, are forbidden to vote (as are the other non-whites), with a single unimportant exception in one province. Nearly all of them are illiterate; 40 percent are kept in special compounds, which are hardly better than prisons. They do most of the heaviest labor and are paid starvation wages. To the existing Jim Crow regulations, two more will soon be added: Even witnesses and prisoners in court trials will be Jim Crowed, and every non-white will be registered, fingerprinted and photographed, to make sure that, if his skin happens to be light. there will be no possibility of his "passing," joining the charmed circle of the whites.

While the colored races are subject to the most serious discrimination, anti-Semitism also exists in South Africa (despite official denials). The Nationalists in the Transvaal, for example, refuse to permit Jews to join their party.

New Republic

Though there is opposition to all this in South Africa, there is no evidence that it is strong enough to be effective. The United Nations is a legitimate forum for airing such gross injustices; but the UN seems too weak to be effective at this time. Meanwhile, resentment among the non-whites (who outnumber the whites four to one) is growing. Riots not long ago resulted in the killing of 12 Negroes in Johannesburg. and a real race war is possible.

6-12-50

18a(6)

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# AFRICA NEGRO RIOTS ASSESSED IN STUDY

New York, N.Y.

## Investigation of Invents in the Johannesburg Area Finds Reds Active Among the Natives

Times

18a (6)

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 23—Coinciding with the announcement of strong police measures to preserve order next Monday—"Protest Day"—Parliament received today a report on a series of riots by Negroes in the Johannesburg area during the last eight months.

As a protest against recent legislation by the Nationalist Government, various left-wing organizations, including the Communist party, since dissolved voluntarily, have urged non-whites to cease work on that day and remain in their homes.

Sat. 6-24-50

By law, however, Negroes cannot abandon their work without a valid excuse, and in many sections they are reported to be at loss what to do. Police authorities are promising full protection to all workers but the situation is admittedly ense.

The investigating commissioners came to the conclusion that "in the background to these riots a strong feeling of antagonism against the Government and control by Europeans [whites] in all spheres of life formed a strong undercurrent * * * Communist activities are clearly rife among the natives [Negroes]."

The report revealed growing Negro resentment against the police although, it said, "there is still a solid core of conservative and law abiding element" that tends to be subjugated by the "lawless and vociferous portion of the community."

According to the investigators, the riots were a culmination of emotion built up over a period of time, caused by complaints and conditions, some real and some imaginary, and fanned by propaganda.

"The main factor causing this widespread anti-police attitude is enforcement of laws, considered by natives to be oppressive, whereas the ill treatment of the natives by some members of the police is contributory," the report said.

While recording that during riots the police "showed remarkable restraint," the investigators added: "There seems to be justification for complaints against some of the younger members of the South African police. It appears they treat the natives with undue harshness. * * * Young children see their parents arrested and this rouses a feeling of resentment. In the result they hate the police."

The investigators were satisfied that "there were strong Communistic influences at work * * * surreptitiously urging and preparing the populace for active participation in widespread disorders * * *. The leaders voiced their repugnance to violence whereas they clandestinely, from places of vantage, urged irresponsible youths and scholars to acts of violence."

The report does not cover the fatal riots last May Day, which occurred after the commission had been appointed. Conditions prior to these troubles, when police fire killed a dozen Negroes, resemble those obtaining today in preparation for the "day of mourning" on Monday.

The suppression of communism bill was adopted by the Senate today, with no modifications of the text accepted by the House of Assembly. [The United Press reported that the vote was 18-18, with the Senate President voting for the bill to break the tie.]

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# Police Attack South Africans Backing Reds

Times-Dispatch

Thur. 6-15-50

Richmond, Va.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, June 14—(AP)—Police tonight charged crowds demonstrating outside the Parliament building against anti-Communist legislation.

18a

Members of the Parliament watched as protestors were beaten to the ground by club-swinging police.

The legislation which touched off the protest would outlaw Communist activity in the Union of South Africa. A bill on this subject now is up for second reading—the decisive stage in its consideration by Parliament.

Justice Minister C. R. Swart said the Communists were trying to foment a native uprising in South Africa and that the Union was a fertile field for Communist penetration.

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# SOUTH AFRICANS DEFY COURT ON MANDATE RULING

Tribune

## They Intend to Take Over Southwest Africa

Thurs.

7-13-50

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—The Union of South Africa intends to absorb South-West Africa into her own territory, in defiance of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice, an official said today.

18a

Chicago, Ill.

Eric Louw, South Africa's minister for economic affairs, who is in London, said that "neither the U. N. nor the Union are bound by the advisory opinion" of the International Court of Justice. He added that South Africa "does not consider herself under any obligation to render reports" of her administration to the U. N.

*[South-West Africa, with an area of 317,729 square miles, is almost six times the size of Illinois. It has a white population of about 38,000 and about 270,000 natives.]*

### Elections Planned

The court at The Hague, The Netherlands, declared unanimously yesterday that South-West Africa remains under the international mandate assumed by the union in 1920. It recommended, 12 to 2, that the union is bound by its obligations under that mandate [from the defunct league of nations] to submit to the U. N. reports of its administration and to transmit petitions from its inhabitants.

The advisory opinion was requested by the U. N. general assembly last year.

Louw said South Africa's prime minister, Dr. Daniel F. Malan, had clearly stated his country's position in regard to the territory.

Dr. Malan has ordered elections in South-West Africa for Aug. 30. At that time the white inhabitants will elect six representatives to the Union parliament.

### Much Autonomy Promised

South-West Africa will get a large measure of autonomy compared with other provinces in the union.

The United States, together with countries like India, Pakistan, and Russia, opposed South Africa's move to swallow up South-West Africa. They want the union to go on rendering regular reports of her stewardship to the U. N. and have also asked that South-West Africa be turned into a trusteeship territory. The Malan government rejected this request. Its action was upheld by the world court.

# RIGID SEGREGATION PATTERN SET IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Black Dispatch

## Will Separate Whites, Colored and Natives Regarding Ownership and Occupancy Of Property

18a(6)

## MOSLEMS SEE THREAT TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP) — Efforts of the Malan regime to institute a rigid pattern of segregation within the Union of South Africa passed the halfway mark successfully here last week when the House of Assembly adopted the controversial "group-areas" bill by a vote of 73 to 58.

Sat.

6-24-50

The measure now goes to the Senate, where it is said passage is assured—though the government has a majority of only one vote in that body. The house, in approving the measure, disregarded a last-minute plea by members of a small liberal group in Parliament. for an investigation by a commission.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The bill is the key racial policy of Prime Minister D. F. Malan's Nationalist government [illegible] is designed to transform the union into **a checker-board pattern of areas with blocks allotted to inhabitants according to their race.**

**The government claims the measure is necessary to wipe out the threat of mounting racial tension which have broken out into bloody riots. One of the leading proponents of the bill and key figure in the extreme nationalist element in the cabinet, Minister of Lands J. G. Strydom, asserted that "only by such legislation could the country be saved from a blood bath by allowing people to occupy their own areas and to develop in their own way.**

18a(6)

**"Only segregation can prevent the bastardization of the white race," he added.**

**The party is unalterably opposed to any "inter-breeding between Europeans and non-Europeans."**

**No Cooperation From Non-Whites**

However, the opposition or liberal element of the cabinet argued that the "basic weakness of the bill lies in the fact it would be applied compulsorily by whites without the cooperation of non-whites."

Briefly, the group areas bill, introduced by Dr. Donges, proposes to give the minister of interior power to split the country into areas for three main groups—white, colored and natives. These groups may be further sub-divided into Indians, Malays, Zulu, Xosa, The proposed control will be of ownership or occupation or both. The only parts not subject to control would be areas already set aside for certain racial groups—such as land reserved under native laws.

Once an area is controlled, no one may sell property in it to a person of another racial group without a permit. A change of occupation to a person of another group would also require a special permit.

Property owners, cannot bequeath it upon death or sell it to anyone who is not a member of the same racial group.

**Four Main Groups**

There are the whites—Afrikaans- speaking people of Dutch and German descent, and people of English-speaking races. They are generally referred to as Europeans, number about 2,500,000 and have full political and commercial rights.

Next are the so-called "colored people"—those of mixed blood, white. Hot-tentot. Mozambique, **Madagascar and Malayan. They number about 1,000,000.**

**Then there are the Asiatics, mostly descendants of Indians who emigrated to South Africa in the last century. Confined chiefly to Natal, this group numbers about 300,000.**

**Finally, there are the Africans or Bantu—generally referred to as natives. They number 8,000,000. About 40 percent of this group, called neither Negroes nor colored people, live on native reserves or territories where they eke out a poor living on impoverished land. The remainder are employed as laborers on farms, railways, in heavy industry, gold and diamond minds and in a variety of unskilled jobs.**

18a(6)

**Generally, they enjoy no political rights, are mostly illiterate and are completely cut off from white people. But in Cape Province, natives have a restricted franchise which enables them to send three elected white members to the house and four whites to the senate. The government proposes to take away the privilege of electing house representatives, however.**

**Natives Have Other Small Privileges**

**In addition, the Cape Province natives have other small privileges which are a throwback to old British rule. In other parts of the union, they travel in separate railway coaches, have separate churches, schools, townships or villages.**

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# SOUTH AFRICA IS PRESSING RACE SEGREGATION PROGRAM

New York, N.Y. Times

## Division of the Union Into 'Compartments' Will Create a Serious Labor Problem

18a(6)

### By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 10—India told South Africa this week that it would be useless to hold the proposed conference on racial questions because the Group Areas bill now being forced through Parliament by using the "guillotine" practically settles the matter before it can be discussed.

The bill has been described by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan of South Africa as the keystone of *apartheid,* the segregation policies of his Nationalist Government. It is designed to divide the country into compartments in which land would be owned and occupied only by members of a designated race. This social and residential separation would be compulsory.

June 11, 1950

**No Voice for Non-Whites**

The Areas Bill is opposed by all whose skin is not white. But they have no voice in the government of the country and until they are organized there is little they can do beyond formal protest.

In present nomenclature, Europeans means all whites, including those from America and Australia, and for some strange reason Turks, Syrians and Lebanese. Cape Colored (or simply Colored) means all half-castes, including the progeny of early white settlers and their women slaves. Indians means mostly descendants of imported indentured laborers, together with Pakistani merchants (the great majority are South African nationals by birth). Other Asiatics include Chinese, Malays, even a handful of Filipinos. Natives means blacks of whatever tribe; those from beyond the borders of the South African Union are styled paradoxically "foreign natives."

**By Right of Conquest**

Today the European is supreme. He rules by right of conquest and of that Western civilization on which he bases his superiority.

There is, of course, no complete mutual acceptance of any caste grading scheme. A Native intellectual who mimeographs a monthly magazine in English wrote recently: "Africans do not accept the white man as the standard of humanity or his development as the ultimate human ideal. The African's ambitions are much nobler; he wants to surpass the white man."

He surpasses him already in numbers, four to one—8,500,000 blacks to 2,500,000 whites. Coloreds aggregate about 1,000,000, Indians 250,000; other fractions are negligble numerically.

Today all groups are restless, both as a result of industrialization and under the surge of new aspirations engendered by the war. In the old pastoral days, the black man, still primitive, accepted the white man's patriarchal dominance almost as matter of course. But diamonds were discovered, then gold; factories and workshops sprang up; Indian coolies were imported to create a sugar industry.

**From Reserves to Mines**

To meet the situation, the theory of migratory labor was evolved. The black man was taken from his simple mode of life in a reserve and brought to the mines on contract; he was lodged and fed and he earned money to keep his family, and more; his wife cared for the children and tilled the corn patch until he returned. Urban centers became fringed with black slums. Johannesburg has 750,000 inhabitants and at the last census more than one-half were non-white. The density of population of Alexandra Township, one of its native suburbs, reaches 60,000 to the square mile.

There is a marked tendency at present among Natives to distrust white guidance, whether from liberals or Communists. The cry today is for African unity and emancipation of Africans by Africans, together with a great thirst for education. Younger elements advocate a policy of non-cooperation with whites.

**Question of Labor**

The Government's remedy is the Group Areas bill. Malan supporters say this scheme is democratic, since each compartment will be enabled to practice self-government for racial matters. That may be, but the fact remains that parallel development of each group within its own boundaries seems impossible because of the labor factor. If the white man is to live, the black man must leave his compartment to work for him. Yet if the black man is to live, his work is needed in his own compartment.

In the final analysis labor is the predominant factor. It is accepted that the country's economy would be thrown into chaos should all black workers fold their arms for one week—miners, industrial laborers, messengers, cook boys, house boys, garden boys, laundresses, nursemaids and scores of others. Non-whites are realizing that therein lies their strength. They are preparing a "general day of mourning" in protest against discriminatory legislation. The date has yet to be set, but the idea is, that all non-whites should remain at home, cease work, and pray. In a sense the extent of the response may help to determine the future of South Africa.

18a(7) 1950

# U.K. Millionaire Gives £300,000 To Aid Negroes

West African Pilot

# Relief Hidden By Colonial Office Since 1927 Disclosed

18a(7)

2-17-50

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON. — The good and loyal people of the British Central American colony of Honduras will be delighted to learn that a British millionaire, Baron Bliss, the great grandson of Baron de Barreto, first holder of a title bestowed by the King of Portugal on the ancestor of Henry Edward Ernest Victor Bliss, has left the sum of £300,000 to be held in trust to help develop the colony and relieve unemployment among the Negroes.

The existence of this trust fund established since 1927, but kept secret, until now, by the Colonial Office authorities, has been disclosed by seventy-two-year-old Mrs Alice Wolton, who lives at Cobham in the County of Surrey.

"It was left by Baron Bliss, my sister-in-law's husband.

"It was upset when I read the recent statements from the colony about economic distress and lack of development," declared Mrs Wolton.

Nigeria

It was a letter from Dr Wilson, the Bishop of British Honduras in The Times a few weeks ago telling of "the sorry plight of the people of this loyal colony," which first shocked British public opinion and forced the Colonial Office to take immediate action to alleviate widespread unemployment and starvation among the labouring classes.

An immediate release of £250,000 from the £8,850,000 originally earmarked for the colony has been granted to the British Honduras Government from the Colonial Office Welfare and Development Fund totalling £120,000,000

West African Pilot

There had been an earlier release of £142,000 for work on road construction to link Stana Greek with the fertile inland districts.

2-17-50

The new grant will enable the Government to undertake additional road building and other forms of public works.

In addition to these sums deducted from the C.D. and W. Fund, the British Treasury has made a gift of £62,500.

## ORIGIN OF LEGACY

Here is the story of the legacy left by Baron Bliss as told by Mrs Wolton, who has written to Mr R. H. Garvey, the Governor of the colony, to enquire what has happened to the £300,000 left in trust for the benefit of the natives:

"As the only surviving relative, I would like to know just what work has been done with the money in the way of development," says Mrs Wolton in her letter to the Governor.

Commenting upon the present distress, Mrs Wolton says:

"They call it the 'forgotten colony,' but he (Baron Bliss) did not forget it.

"Now they are talking of doing the very things he suggested twenty-three years ago.

"He came from an old Norfolk family.

"He was semi-invalid and travelled in his yacht to benefit his health.

"When he reached British Honduras, he was so impressed by the dire need for help that he immediately altered his will to create the fund.

"Shortly afterwards, in 1926, he died in his yacht off Belize.

"His wife died in 1942 and her legacy went into the trust.

"So it was with other bequests."

## FUND'S TRUSTEES

Mrs Wolton explained how the trust was supposed to operate.

"Under the terms of the will, published in October 1927, the Governor of British Honduras was to be chairman of the trust and receive £300 a year.

"The Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General of the colony were to get £200 a year as members.

"Succeeding governors would take over the chairmanship.

"The trust was to be devoted to such purposes as these trustees may consider for the benefit of the colony, such as buildings, roads, railways, telephones, hospitals, medical or economic research, or other beneficial work, but not churches, chapels, dancing halls, education or schools." These latter had to be financed by government or religious bodies.

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# West Congratulates East On New Local Government Bill

West African Pilot

18a(7)

IBADAN. — At the Western House of Assembly early last week the bill for the Criminal Code (Disaffection) (Amendment) Ordinance 1950 was introduced by the Acting Senior Crown Counsel in the course of which he said that any tampering with the discipline and loyalty of employees in the Forces and Prisons was reprehensible.

Archdeacon L. A. Lennon, M.B.E., urged that prisoners should be well looked after.

The bill was passed without any amendment.

2-17-50

The Acting Secretary (Finance) moved a motion that the report of the Standing Committee on Finance which was laid on the table of the house the previous day be accepted.

The Secretary, Western Provinces, seconded the motion and it was unanimously carried.

The Resident, Benin Province, introduced the bill for the Eastern Region Local Government Ordinance, 1950.

Nigeria

The Acting Resident, Ijebu Province, seconded.

The bill was acceptable to the house in principle.

He urged that the people of the Eastern Provinces should be congratulated on all the hard work that had been done in the preparation of this bill.

The bill for the Eastern Provinces was discussed in committee and passed unanimously with certain minor amendments which dealt with printing or grammatical mistakes.

The Acting Senior Crown Counsel then introduced the bill for the Cinematograph (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950.

This was accepted by the house in principle unanimously.

The Resident, Benin Province, introduced the bill for the Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950.

The bill was passed without amendment.

The Acting Secretary (Development) Western Provinces introduced the bill for the Nigeria Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950

This bill offers no controversial clauses and was passed unanimously without amendment.

# National Church At Aba Ordains Its First Priest

West African Pilot

# Paul Robeson Given The Title Champion Of African Freedom

Wed 2-8-50

Lagos Nigeria

**ABA.—On January 29, at 9 a m, at 161 Ehi Road, over 5,000 people from various parts of the country witnessed the first ordination ceremony of the first priest of the National Church, according to the original African form of ordination**

The ordination was performed by the leaders of the church, and the ordinand was Mazi Jideofo Ndubuisi Egbuche, of the Port Harcourt branch.

180(7)

Before 9 a.m, the hall with the premises was thick with an enthusiastic crowd.

All the leaders, each clad in white cassock with half purple blouse, entered the hall in a procession, led by the President, Dr J. U. Ekpo.

Meanwhile the ordinand took his seat at the tail end of the hall while the leaders sat on the platform.

The Secretary, Mazi Wachuku Abengowe, introduced the leaders to the audience, after which an impressive address was delivered by Dr Ekpo.

The Port Harcourt branch choristers rendered an anthem which was immediately followed by an ordination sermon by Mazi J. I. G. Onyia, Vice-President of the National Church.

The vice president called the ordinand thrice loudly, and the president subjected him to serious questions to re-affirm his faith.

The president then washed his head, hands and feet, and administered the oath of allegiance with sand in a glass of water to him.

All the leaders and two representatives from each branch blessed him by laying their hands on his head and shoulder while offering prayers.

The priest's gown was later put on him.

After a song from the National Church hymn book, the newly ordained priest delivered a short address.

The secretary read telegrams of congratulations from Nguru, Calabar, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Yaba, Port Harcourt, Onitsha, Kaduna, Makurdi, Zaria, Warri, Sapele, Benin, Manfe, Opobo, Uyo, Umuahia, Enugu and Uzuakoli.

He announced that the National Church has canonised the miners who were massacred at Enugu as martyrs for Nigerian freedom.

Three other types of awards were given to various people.

Several Western and Eastern leaders who took part in the defence of the Enugu miners recently were awarded the title "Defender of Nigerian Martyrs," while others who had been convicted of sedition and other political offences received the title "Victims for Nigerian Freedom."

In honour and appreciation of their selfless services to Africa, three citizens were awarded the C.A.F. (Champion of African Freedom).

Mr Paul Robeson, Mr Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, and Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria.

The certificates were shown to the audience, and will be sent to the winners wherever they may be.

A deafening applause followed the announcement.

A group photograph was taken after the service, and the invitees were entertained with refreshments of African menu.

Five different sets of native dances were in attendance during the refreshment.

There were delegates from many branches in the country.

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# NO Passes For African Women

Bantu World Sat. 4-22-50

# NO Extension Of Two Years' Rule

Johannesburg South Africa.

# NO Medical Examination

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## *MINISTER MEETS ADVISORY BOARDS DEPUTATION*

**Passes for Native women are not to be introduced, the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. E. G. Jansen, informed a deputation of the Location Advisory Boards Congress at Cape Town on Monday.**

The deputation, which discussed with the Minister proposed amendments to the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, was led by the president of the congress, Mr. S. P. Sesedi. The Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen, was present.

180(7)

A statement issued by the Department of Native Affairs says that the Government is also not prepared to include in the amending Bill a proposal to extend the period recognised for permanent residence in urban areas from two years to five years.

Mr. S. P. Sesedi, leader of the deputation, said in an interview that the deputation was satisfied that certain proposals to which the Native people objected would not be included in the Bill.

**"African women throughout the Union will be relieved to get this assurance," he added.**

The deputation had had a most cordial, friendly and sympathetic reception from the Minister, said Mr. Sesedi.

After hearing the points raised by the deputation, the Minister had given an assurance that the proposals to which the deputation objected, such as the carrying of passes by Native women and compulsory medical examination, would not be included in the Bill.

**● *Housing is widely recognised as one of the most urgent problems the country must face. Until slum conditions have been removed, other social evils will continue. This week we start the first of a series of articles on African housing along the Reef. These articles are factual and show what each municipality has done. Later we hope to publish articles by leading Africans putting forward suggestion for dealing with the problem that all urban areas face to a greater or lesser degree.*** Bantu World Sat, 12-2-50

***Make sure of the Bantu World each week and read the facts on housing.***

# *The African housing problem*

BENONI, lying as it does with Boksburg to the south-west and Brakpan to the south-east, is "fenced in" at the very point at which it makes provision for the housing of its African population. This fact has a considerable bearing on the African housing problem with which the Municipality of Benoni is faced. Also, and not unnaturally, it has a bearing on the methods employed to combat the problem.

The authorities are fortunately aware of the peculiarity of the circumstances and it must be said that they are tackling the problem in a sane and realistic manner. Their approach is right, but a time of trial lies ahead, and it remains to be seen if the men on the job can carry their plans through to fulfilment in the face of besetting circumstances—an ever-increasing birth rate, "squatting" and faction fights.

Cutting out the faction fights and acts of hooliganism which certainly do not aid any municipality in its progressive aims, the problem becomes one of making adequate provision for a growing population within a definitely restricted area.

## New scheme

NOW, let us take a peep behind the scenes, the better to acquaint ourselves with the endeavours of the Benoni non-European Affairs Department.

The accompanying map provides an indication of existing and planned housing facilities, and should prove useful to readers as a guide to what is going on.

The old Benoni Location makes provision for Africans, Coloureds and Eurasians. This area, east of the railway line, provides practically no room for extension. Wattville, on the opposite side of the railway line, offers limited space for additional housing, and it is in this area that work is going ahead.

An economic housing scheme is at present well under way whereby provision will be made for 520 houses, with 513 more to follow, on part of the original farm Reitfontein No. 4, lying south of Wattville.

Building operations commenced on this site towards the end of July and all excavations had been dug and foundations laid by the end of August. It is expected that the first part of the scheme will be completed by the end of March, 1951.

## Methods

A HOUSE of the type being built is shown in the left-hand corner of the accompanying map. As will be seen, the houses offer adequate provision for quite large families. All are fitted with a stove, sink, bath, and shelves in the kitchen. Electric light, on the metre system, is available if requested. Door frames and window frames are of concrete, the roofs of corrugated asbestos.

Bantu World

The houses are of moulded concrete blocks, several distinct patterns helping to make up robust well-planned structures. Hollow blocks are made use of for outer walls, and solid blocks go to make up the inside walls. Each block is made with tongue and grove, dove-tail, or interlocking ends according to the need.

Sat. 12-2-50

The blocks required for each house are made and assembled on site, and once building starts it is done on the team system by European labour. Non-Europeans are employed only in block-making and general labouring.

The team system works in the following manner:— One team erects blocks up to window level and then moves on. The next team follows with door and window frames. The following team completes the walls to ceiling height. Then come teams putting in floors and inside walls.

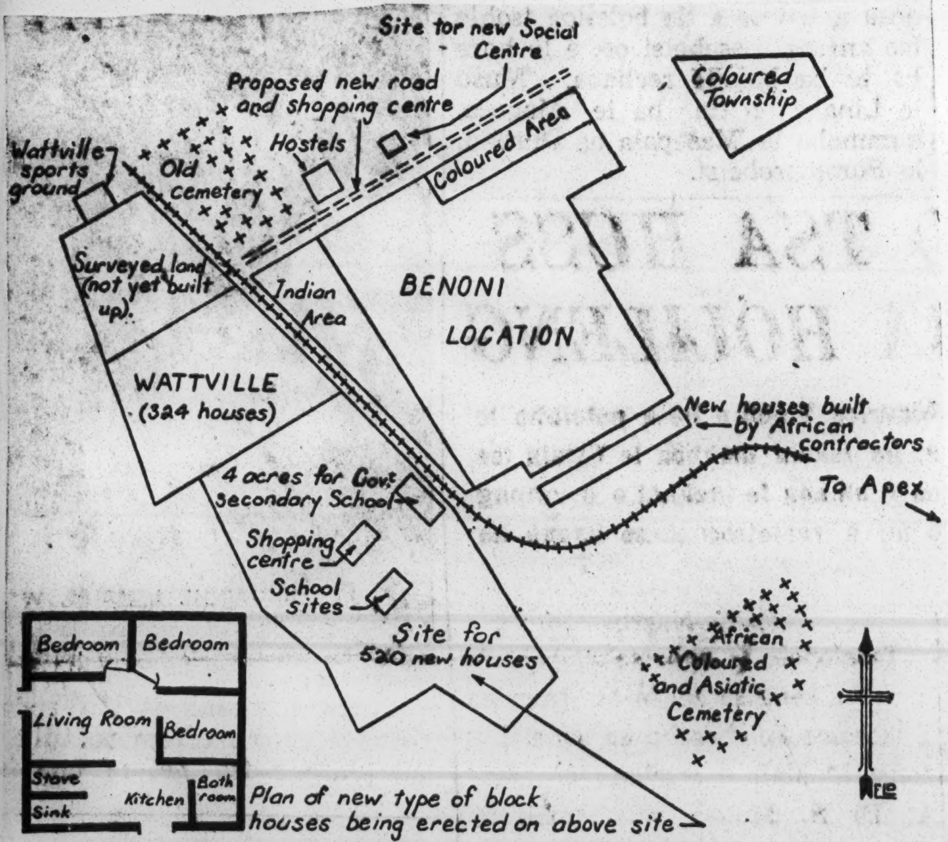
Another team puts on the roofs, while another provides fitting, shelves, etc.

Plumbers, electricians and painters complete the job. The teams work to a time factor and can complete 20 houses in 8 days once the foundations have been laid.

Flooring, it should be mentioned, is of tarred rubber. All properties will be fenced, and street lighting will be provided.

Other aspects of the Benoni housing problem and how it is being met will be published in a further article.

**These labourers are making blocks on the spot for the walls of new houses at Wattville.**


Site for new Social Centre
Coloured Township
Proposed new road and shopping centre
Hostels
Coloured Area
Wattville sports ground
Old Cemetery
Surveyed land (not yet built up).
Indian Area
BENONI LOCATION
WATTVILLE (324 houses)
New houses built by African contractors
To Apex
4 acres for Gov.t Secondary School
Shopping centre
School sites
Site for 520 new houses
African Coloured and Asiatic Cemetery
Bedroom
Bedroom
Living Room
Bedroom
Stove
Sink
Kitchen
Bath room
Plan of new type of block houses being erected on above site

**Map showing Benoni Location and Wattville with proposed sites for new houses, schools and shopping centre.**

18b 1950

# Tibet Invaded Tuesday, Soviet Says in Berlin

Evening Star
Thurs. 10-26-50
Washington, D.C.

## Red Paper Announces Crossing of Border By Attacking Force

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Russians announced today that Chinese Communist forces had crossed Tibet's frontier early Tuesday.

18b

"In the early morning hours of Tuesday, a formation of the Chinese people's army crossed the Tibetan frontier," an announcement in Taegliche Rundschau, official newspaper of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, said today.

It was the first word that the Red Chinese actually had entered Tibet.

The Peiping radio yesterday announced that Chinese Communist forces in South China had been ordered to advance on Tibet. The Chinese Reds had been hinting at an invasion of Tibet for several months.

### 1949 Separation Cited.

Taegliche Rundschau said:

"In the summer of 1949 reactionary authorities of Tibet under pressure from their English and American advisers had proclaimed their detachment from China. This was not the wish of the Tibetan people, but was designed to serve Washington in its efforts to convert Tibet into a military attack point against the democratic peoples of the Republic of China."

The Soviet control commission's organ declared:

"The command to the Chinese People's Army is clear. Three million inhabitants of Tibet must be freed from imperialist oppression and the national defenses on the Western frontier of the Chinese People's Republic must be strengthened."

The second Chinese field army which spearheaded the invasion "has the honorable task of liberating the Tibetan population and blocking the imperialists from occupying part of the fatherland," the paper added.

### Political Mission Cited.

The Soviet mouthpiece said "English imperialists" had "succeeded in quartering a political mission in Lhasa (the Tibetan capital city) where today it controls all internal and foreign policies of Tibet on instructions from London and Washington."

This statement indicated that the chief Russian claim regarding Tibet would be that it was to be an invasion base of the Anglo-Americans in the future.

The official Russian daily added:

"The Tibetan people have repeatedly written to (Chinese Communist leader) Mao Tze-tung requesting their liberation. They have built roads in the border region to facilitate the entrance of the Chinese People's Army. Thus the wish of the Tibetan people has been openly demonstrated to return to the great democratic community of China and not to be put down by American and English imperialists."

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Times - Picayune

WIREPHOTO by The Associated Press.

YOUTHFUL RULER OF TIBET, the Dalai Lama, was reported Friday to have left the capital at Lhasa along with members of his cabinet, International News Service said. Chinese Communist units invading the country are said to be within 150 miles of Lhasa. Destination of the young spiritual and temporal ruler and other officials was not known. This new picture of the 17-year-old ruler shows him sitting above his crest, the thunderbolt, which is the insignia of his power. He is to be invested with full ruling powers when he reaches 18, and rules through a regent at present.

Sat. 11-4-50

18b

# PRASAD UNOPPOSED AS INDIA PRESIDENT

Times / 8b

## Follower of Gandhi Will Be Made Republic's First Titular Head Today

Jan 24-50

**By ROBERT TRUMBULL**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 23—Dr. Rapendra Prasad, 65, former English professor, lawyer and Nationalist leader, will be unopposed in the election of the first President of the Republic of Indian. Since no other nominations had been filed at the deadline this afternoon he is to be proclaimed President in tomorrow's opening session of the Constituent Assembly's spring term, unless routine business puts the election back another day.

He will take office Thursday upon India's becoming a republic. With Dr. Prasad's inauguration the present Governor General and first Indian to hold that office, Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, will retire and his position will cease to exist.

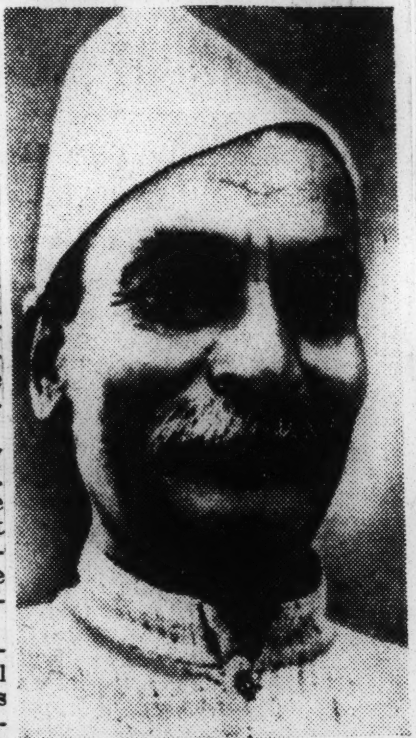
Dr. Prasad's unopposed candidacy is regarded here as a political victory of the first order. He was nominated by Prime Minister Jawaharlel Nehru and seconded by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, although some say that both had earlier favored Mr. Rajagopalachari until it had become apparent that the majority of the electors in the Constituent Assembly would vote for Dr. Prasad.

Dr. Prasad, like Mr. Rajagopalachari, was a follower of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi since the inception of the Gandhi movement. However, although Mr. Rajagopalachari hass ben called the "Tamil Mahatma," Dr. Prahad seems to occupy a place in the minds of orthodox Congress party members colser to their conception of the late leader than does the Governor General, who sometimes differed with Mahatma Gandhi and left the Congress party for a time in 1942. Mr. Rajagopalachari favored partition of India in the earliest days of the Pakistan movement.

Dr. Prasad was a stanch backer of Hindi as a national language, a campaign in which he and his colleagues were successful. Language experts now are casting about for a Hindi rendition of the title of president, since it has been decided that the term "rashtrapati" as applied to the Congress party president would now be inappropriate for the head of the state.

It has been decreed that Rajen Babu, as Dr. Prasad is affectionately called in the Congress party, shal be addressed formally as "Mr. President." This has raised doubts ass to the propriety of the Republican Government's continuing the honorifics of your excellency for provincial governors and your highness for maharajas, who are lesser figures now. In the case of princes, the title is guaranteed in the covenants by which they ceded their states to the Indian Union.

INDIA'S NEW CHIEF



Dr. Rajendra Prasad

The New York Times (London Bureau)

India's first President will move into the great red sandstone Government House Thursday morning with his wife, sister, seventeen granddaughters and two grandsons. Dr. Prasad has let it be known that he personally does not look forward to moving into the splendor of the Government House.

A northodox Hindu of high caste, Dr. Prasad leads a Spartan life, rising at 3 A. M. for a period of office work followed by Yogi exercises, reading of Ramayana, the sacred Hindu epic, and spinning of homespun cotton, a symbolic task imposed on strict Congress party members by the late Mahatma Ghandi. He spends at least a half hour each morning in prayer.

The President-nominate's favorite pastimes are Indian music, dancing and agriculture. He will attend a motion picture if the program contains references to some aspect of Mahatma Gandhi's life, but he would rather be relaxing with his grandchildren. In his home village in Bihar he devotes much of his time to lecturing cultivators in the fields on modern farming methods.

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# How Gandhi Viewed the Missionary

Tribune

Jan 8-50

*"THE MAHATMA AND THE MISSIONARY," selected writings of Mohandas K. Gandhi, edited by Clifford Manshardt. [Regnery, $2.]*

18b (India)

**Reviewed by Alfred C. Ames**

"I am convinced that the American and British money which has been voted for missionary societies has done more harm than good. You cannot serve God and Mammon both. And my fear is that Mammon has been sent to serve India and God has remained behind, with the result that He will one day have His vengeance."

The above judgment by Gandhi, first published in 1936, is from one of nearly a hundred passages selected by Clifford Manshardt for republication in the present book. These passages, which for the most part first appeared in periodicals between 1924 and 1940, have been brought together under five topics.

Gandhi's views on any subject are important in recent Indian history. His views on Christian missionary activity are particularly worthy of consideration by American churchmen. And the personality of Gandhi, here as elsewhere, is wonderfully magnetic. Of all world figures of our time, Gandhi is unquestionably the most Christlike. Why did he not become a Christian? Why did he condemn Christian missions in India? Here are answers to such questions in Gandhi's own words.

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# Mme. Pandit Asserts U.S. Accepts India's Neutrality

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (AP).—India's Ambassador to the United States told Parliament today the United States now understands and accepts India's policy of avoiding alignments in the East-West cold war.

18b

Herald Tribune

Mme. Vijayalakshmi Pandit said India's neutral policy had been little understood in the United States before the recent visit of her brother, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Since his visit, she said, Americans have accepted this policy "as the only possible course for India at the present time."

Following his sister, Prime Minister Nehru heatedly denied before Parliament that he is pro-Communist.

Wed 2-1-50

"I am not prepared to be anti-this or anti-that," he said angrily. "I may be soft to some, hard to others at times, but I dislike being pushed about or bullied," he added.

"I represent Asia when I say we are not going to be pushed this way or that. We try our best not to be swept away by panic or fear. Some one the Anglo-American side call me a Communist, while some on the other side call me an imperialist. This is a result of sheer fear complex.

"People ask me: 'Are you this or are you that?'

"But I say: This is where I intend to be. Nowhere else."

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# Reds, Moslems Blamed in India For Fatal Riots

Herald-Tribune

## Religious Conflicts Flare in Bengal, Assam; Police and Communists Battle

Wed 2-15-50

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (AP).—A Home Miinstry official said today both Communism and Hindu-Moslem antagonisms were responsible for disorders which swept India during the last week, causing dozens of deaths.

Home Secretary H. V. R. Iengar said a "chain reaction" of Hindu-Moslem troubles started in Pakistan's East Bengal in the east, spread to India's West Bengal and back again, and had repercussions in India's Assam.

Parliament yesterday authorized the government to expel 500,00 Moslem immigrants from Assam as well as many Chinese and Burmese who have migrated to that evposed border sttae since the partition of India thirty months ago.

18b

India

Although Transport Minister N. G. Ayyangar said the migration of Moslems from Eastern Pakistan was not planned, some members of Parliament voiced fears it was a "conspiracy" to convert Assam to a Moslem-majority state. Assam's 3,000,000 Hindus outnumber Moslems by only a little over 1,000,000.

Iengar said attacks on Hindus in the Khulna district of East Bengal caused 12,000 refugees to flee into Murshidabad and Calcutta in West BeBngal, where some took revenge on Moslem. He said more than fifteen were killed in disorders in Calcutta.

Reports of the Calcutta disorders led to new trouble in Dacca, capital of East Bengal, he said, and other trouble at Karimganj in Assam, where one person was killed by police firing. He said, however, that both East and West Bengal authorities were doing their best to keep the disturbances from spreading.

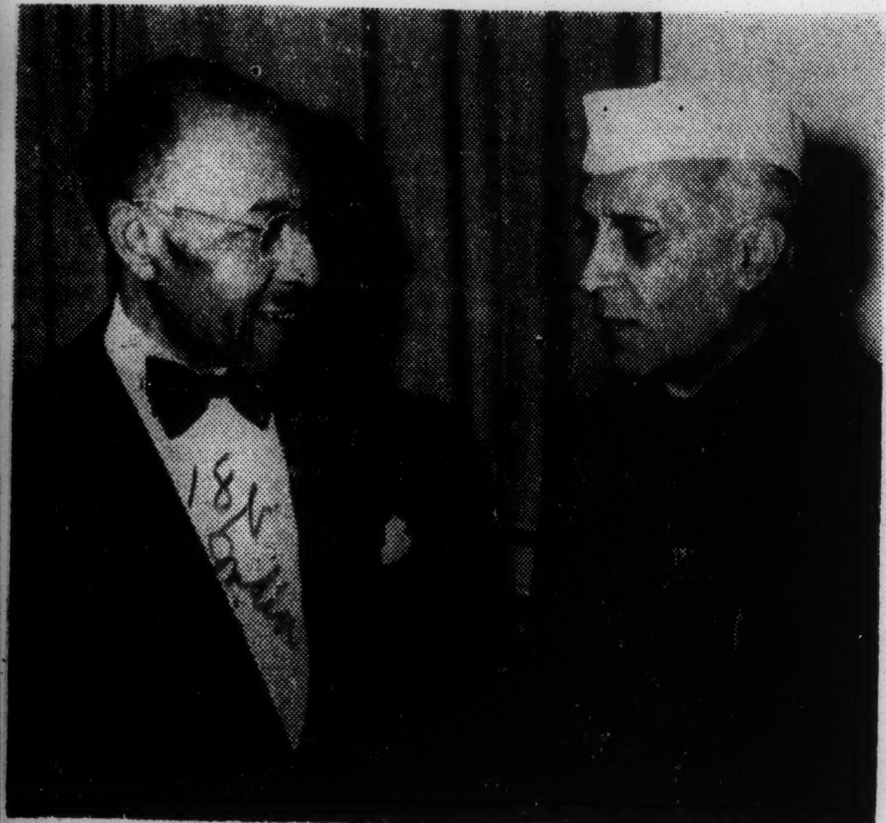
Meanwhile, police and prison guards used clubs, tear gas and rifles to control disorders caused by Communists in the Punjab, the northern province in which New Delhi is situated; in Bombay province, in the west, and in Madras province, in the southeast.

Clubs and tear gas dispersed Communists at Amritsar, in the punjab, who attacked the Congress party office, and forty-three Communists were arrested.

At Ahmednagar, Bombay province, 200 were arrested after three persons were killed in what was described as a fortnight of "Communist violence."

At Salem Central Jail in Madras province, twenty-one prisoners were killed and 103 injured when jailers fired on rioting Communist prisoners. Thirty-four of the jail staff were injured.

Iengar said the Communist prisoners use chairs, tables, dishpans and cups as weapons. "They refuse to obey orders, hit the jailers and trouble starts," he said. "There is a concerted move to bring about collisions with the jail staff."



18b

**JOHNSON, NEHRU CONFER** — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University president, talks with Prime Minister Nehru of India. Dr. Johnson is one of some 30 educators, newspapermen, business leaders and experts on labor relations now engaged in a tour of India which is being sponsored by the American Institute Pacific Relations of New York City.

12-24-49

# Dr. Johnson Leaves On Three Week Tour Of India

18b

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, left the United States today on a three and one half week tour of India. The tour is being sponsored by the American Institute of Pacific Relations of New York City.

Nearly thirty educators, newspapermen, business leaders and experts on labor relations will represent the Institute at an unofficial Indian-American Relations Conference in New Delhi, December 12-22. The list includes besides Dr. Johnson, the names of six other university presidents from Washington University, St. Louis, University of Virginia, State University of Iowa, Mc Gill University. University of Kansas and the University of Rochester. All the university presidents were invited by the Association of American Universities.

The purpose of the conference is to explore means of strengthening all aspects of Indian-American relations, with the expectation that such discussions will promote research and mutual understanding on problems of common interest. The conference was arranged jointly with the Indian Council of World Affairs, one of the twelve national units in the Institute of Pacific Relations. The Secretary-General of the Indian Council, Dr. A. Appadorai, assisted in launching the project while in the United States last year and is in charge of preparations in New Delhi. The Indian delegations at the conference will also include eminent scholars, business men, editors, newspapermen and labor experts.

The organization of this conference is in line with previous efforts of the Institute of Pacific Relations which have greatly stimulated Far Eastern studies in American universities during the last twenty years. It is the first of several conferences and substantial publication program in observance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the IPR.

Most of the members of the American delegation will proceed to India by air. Some will travel extensively in India, visiting universities, industries, publishing enterprises and economic development projects.

The American group for the conference includes:

Chancellor A. H. Compton, Washington University. St. Louis.

President Colgate W. Darden, Jr, University of Virginia.

President Virgil M. Hancher, State University of Iowa.

Principal Cyril James, McGill University, Montreal.

Chancellor D. W. Malott, University of Rochester.

Mr. Donald B. Straus, Management-Employee Relations, Inc. New York.

Mr. Edward C. Carter. Provost, The New School for Social Research, New York.

Mr. C. E. Shaw, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

President Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University

Mr. I. F. Baker, Westinghouse, Electric International Company.

Professor Harold H. Fisher, The Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University.

Mr. Phillips Talbot, Institute of Current World Affairs and Chicago Daily News.

Mr. J. B. Atherton, Mutual Telephone Company, Honolulu.

Professor Ralph Turner, Yale University.

Mr. Herbert Elliston, Editor, The Washington Post, Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. Morden Murphy Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Miss Vinita Lewis, International Refugee Organization.

Professor Edward C. Lindeman New York School of Social Work.

Mr. B. H. Kizer, Graves, Kizer & Graves, Spokane.

Dr David G Mandelbaum, University of California.

Mr. J. D. Fosque, California Texas Oil Company.

Dr. Morris Opler, Cornell University.

Mrs. Beatrice Pitney Lamb, Editor, United Nations News.

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# Howard University President Attends Meet In India

18b

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, is in India attending a conference of leaders representing over twenty countries, including India, to discuss the possibilities of using the techniques developed by Mahatma Gandhi in an effort to obtain and preserve peace in the world.

He is now attending the first sessions of the conference at Santinike tan, the school which developed under the leadership of the great Indian poet, Rabindrnath Tagore. Following this session which should end this week, the delegates will spend two weeks in visiting various important cities in India and talking with leaders of the new Republic. The conference will reconvene during the final week in December at Sevagram, the ashram founded by Mahatma Gandhi.

President Johnson is one of several representatives from the United States who are attending the conference under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. He flew to Calcutta, India, on November 23rd, and is expected to return by Pan American early in January.

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the University at Howard University, is serving as Acting President during Dr. Johnson's absence.

12-23-49

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# Dr. C. Johnson Leaves For Tour Of India

12-9-49

18b

NEW YORK—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, left the United States on a three and one half week tour of India. The tour is being sponsored by the American Institute of Pacific Relations of New York City.

Nearly thirty educators, newspapermen, business leaders and experts on labor relations will represent the Institute at an unofficial Indian-American Relations Conference' in New Delhi Dec. 12-22. The list includes besides Dr. Johnson, the names of six other university presidents from Washington university, St Louis, University of Virginia State University of Iowa, Mc Gill university, Universtiy of Kansas, and the University of Rochester.

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18b

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12-16-49

The purpose of the conference is to explore means of strengthening all aspects of Indian-American relations, with the expectation that such discussions will promote research and mutual understanding on problems of common interest. The conference was arranged jointly with the Indian Council of World Affairs, one of the twelve national units in the Institute of Pacific Relations. The Secretary-General of the Inidan Council, Dr. A. Appadorai, assisted in launching the project while in the United States last year and is in charge of preparations in New Delhi. The Indian delegation at the conference will also include eminent scholars, businessmen, editors, newspapermen and labor experts.

The organization of this conference is in line with previous efforts of the Institute of Pacific Relations which have greatly stimulated Far Eastern studies in American universities during the last twenty years. It is the first of several conferences and substantial publication program in observance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the IPR.

Most of the members of the American delegation will proceed to India by air. Some will travel extensively in India, visiting universities, industries, publishing enterprises, and economic development projects.

12-16-49

# Red China, India Talk Of Asiatic United Nations

Post-Herald 186

BY LEON DENNEN

Written For The Post-Herald

**PARIS**—The creation of an "Asian U. N." which would eventually include Korea, among others, is currently being discussed between Communist China and the government of India, French sources associated with the Cominform's World Federation of Trade Unions report.

The WFTU, which is generally credited with having prepared the ground for the Communist attack on South Korea, is one of Moscow's main instruments of penetration and aggression in the Asian countries.

10-27-50

A proposal for the establishment of an Asian Federation, I am reliably informed, was recently advanced by Chou En-lai, Communist China's premier and foreign minister, in a conversation with Sardar Pannikar, India's ambassador in Peking. Following his meeting with Chou En-lai, Pannikar reportedly discussed the proposal with Red President Mao Tse-tung.

An Asian union would obviously serve as a check on the United Nations should Communist China fail to gain admission to this "Western-minded" body. It might ultilmately develop into an Asian rival of U. N.

A strong advocate of Communist China's claim for admission to U. N., Jawaharlal Nehru, India's prime minister, has long been known as an exponent of the theory that Asian affairs should be administered by Asians. A Pan-Asian federation is one of his pet projects.

Nehru first made an attempt to create an Asian Federation at a conference held at New Delhi in 1947. At that time the project fell through because of Soviet opposition. Through the activities of the Russian-dominated Mongolian People's Republic, the WFTU and other Asian agents of the Cominform in Moscow were able to disrupt the conference.

But the present Chinese proposal, it is believed here, was made with the knowledge and backing of the Soviet Politburo. Should this be so, it would represent a complete reversal of Russian policy.

The main quarrel between Stalin and Tito, which finally led to a break, was over the Yugoslav marshal's desire to form a Balkan federation. The Kremlin feared that such a combination of powers would be too strong and independent for the Russians to dominate. Apparently it has no such fears with regard to an Asian Federation.

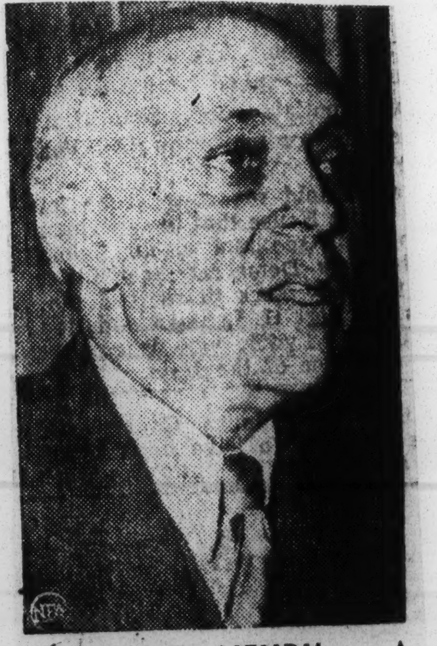
India's reaction to Communist China's proposal is not yet known but it is considered as unlikely that Nehru would enter at this time into a separate agreement with Mao Tse-tung. Nehru is in mortal fear of Western, especially United States, domination of Asia. But he also has better reasons to fear and distrust the Russians and their Asian satellites.

It is therefore regarded as significant that the New Delhi government recently went out of its way to reiterate India's faith in the U. N. This despite the fact that Nehru was decidely opposed to the U. N.'s decision to cross the 38th Parallel and its resolution on Korea.

Nevertheless, should India continue to be thwarted in the U. N.—especially should the Chinese Communists fail to gain admission—an Asian Federation sponsored by China and India is, in the view of my informants, a distinct possibility.

18

**CHOU EN-LAI**—A complete reversal of Russian policy.



**PANDIT NEHRU** — A mortal fear of Western domination.

## THE WIFE OF THE PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER LENDS A HAND

N.Y. Times Mon. 5-8-50 18b

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan aids a youngster with a puzzle at the Children's Center, 2 East 105th Street

The New York Times

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EQUALITY IN INDIA PLEDGED:

# Pakistan Dignitaries Guests of Trumans

Afro-American

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Representatives of one of the darker nations, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan and his wife, the Begum Sahiba, last week were shown all of the courtesies reserved for visiting heads of states.

The visitors flew here from London in President Truman's plane and were greeted at the airport by Mr. Truman, his wife and daugher. An honor guard fired a 21-gun salute as the visitors stepped from the plane, with Cabinet and diplomatic corps members standing by.

**Guest at Blair House**

The Prime Minister and the Begum were overnight guests of the Trumans at Blair House. They transferred to the Government house the next morning, according to custom, remaining there for four days before continuing on their three-week tour of this country.

Addressing the House and Senate separately last Thursday, Prime Minister Liaquat expressed admiration for the American "belief in equal opportunities for all" and that "civil liberties gives man the greatest scope for his faculties." Throughout his address ran a note of equality of racial and religious groups.

**Pledged to Guarantee Rights**

He said the Muslim State of Pakistan is pledged to guarantee "fundamental human rights, equality of status and opportunity."

He added that all of Pakistan's minorities "shall enjoy full rights of citizenship."

The new State formed Aug. 15, 1947, has kept steadily before the people "the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolenance and social pustice as enunciated by Islam," declared the State head.

He added that "It believes in the equality of all men and in the right of each individual to enjoy the fruit of his or her effort, enterprise, capacity and skill, provided these be honestly employed.

18b

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# PAKISTAN'S PRIME MINISTER REGISTERS PROTEST AGAINST SEGREGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Black Dispatch

## Thinks America Should Interest Itself in Peace of Total World

Sat. 5-20-50

## VIEWS EXPRESSED IN CHICAGO ROUND TABLE

18b

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Pakistan's Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan had a sage observation to make here Sunday while participating in a discussion on the NBC coast-wide University of Chicago Round Table of the Air radio program.

He criticized the United States' role in working toward the peace of the world and said:

"A world-wide peace effort would required the United States to see that conditions of the people in the East is made better and that these countries are developed more economically.

"On that . . . depends the peace of the world, because on the peace of the Asia depends the peace of history."

In his criticism of the U. S. peace policy, he charged that Asiatic peoples were "under the impression" that this country "is interested only in the possibility of war with Russia and not in the peace of the world."

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## PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER, WIFE RESUME TOUR

Tribune

Liaquat Ali Khan, prime minister of Pakistan and his wife left Chicago yesterday after a two day visit. With their retinue of 20, they left the Edgewater Beach hotel at 7 a. m., driving to Chicago Midway airport, where they boarded the former Presidential plane, the Sacred Cow, to fly to Kansas City. They are on a good will tour of the United States. The prime minister Friday visited the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust company and the begum visited a northwest side super mart. Their schedule included a trip to the Science museum and a luncheon party at the Wheaton farm of Col. Robert R. McCormick.

18b

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## PAKISTAN HAS U.S. IDEALS, SAYS PRIME MINISTER

Kansas City, May 13 (AP)—Liaquat Ali Khan, prime minister of Pakistan, said today a true parallel in ideals of individual freedom exists between his nation and the United States. Liaquat Ali received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Kansas City.

18b

Tribune

The prime minister of the 3 year old Asiatic nation spoke to 2,000 persons at a convocation ceremony.

Presidents of 40 colleges from Kansas and Missouri participated in the ceremony

Liaquat Ali said Pakistan stands alone united in an atmosphere filled with turmoil and strife.

# PREMIER CRITICIZES U. S. PEACE POLICY

## Liaquat Ali Khan Says Future Hinges on Bettering the Lot of Peoples in East

N. Y. Times

**By RICHARD H. PARKE**

Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan declared here yesterday that the people of Asia were "under the impression" that the United States was interested only in the possibility of war with Russia and not in the "peace of the world."

Mon.

He said the East believed that this country was not doing "all that it should do to secure peace." A world-wide peace effort, he explained, would require the United States to "see that the condition of the people in the East is made better and that these countries are developed more economically."

5-8-50

"On that, let me tell you, my dear friends," he went on, "depends the peace of the world because on the peace of Asia depends the peace of history."

The Prime Minister, who arrived here on Saturday from Washington for a five-day visit, gave these views in a discussion on the University of Chicago Round Table of the Air radio program over a coast-to-coast National Broadcasting Company hook-up.

The program was not heard in this city, however, but will be rebroadcast next Saturday. Liaquat Ali also appeared on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's television program over an N. B. C. network.

### Help on Kashmir Suggested

In his radio talk, the Prime Minister suggested that the United States might take a "more active role" in the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir "if" this country "is really interested and concerned about the peace of the world."

15

"I don't want the United States or any other country in the world to support me in an unjust cause," he said, "but at the same time I think they will be failing in their duty if they shirk their responsibility in doing everything to see that justice is done and that the agreements that are entered into between governments are implemented."

The Prime Minister called the problem of whether India or Pakistan would rule Kashmir the "most dangerous" dispute facing the world today. He confessed that in recent talks with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India he did not make "much progress" on the Kashmir question.

He said the object of his visit to the United States, which is being made at the invitation of President Truman, was not to "ask for doallrs as charity" or to "discover America" but to "assist the people of this great country to discover Pakistan."

Taking part with the Prime Minister on the radio program were W. Norman Brown, chairman of the South Asia Regional Studies Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and Phillips Talbot, a Professor of Political Science of the University of Chicago and Far Eastern correspondent of The Chicago Daily News.

The Prime Minister was joined on the television show by Mrs. Roosevelt as well as his wife, Begum Liaquat Ali, and George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs.

Liaquat Ali reiterated on this program his belief that the peace of the world depended on peace in Asia.

Mr. McGhee commented that the understanding reached between the Prime Minister and Pandit Nehru constituted "one of the outstanding examples of statesmanship in modern times."

Mr. McGhee remarked at one point that the Prime Minister's wife was known as the "Dynamo in Silks." Begum Liaquat Ali turned to Mrs. Roosevelt, sitting beside her, and said: "Mrs. Roosevelt, I could tell you the dynamo in silks doesn't impress me so much as when people said I was the Mrs. Roosevelt of the East. That's what interested me."

In the morning, Begum Liaquat Ali, a leader in her own country's welfare activities, spent two hours inspecting the city's Children's Center at 2 East 105th Street. She was accompanied on her tour of the building by Raymond M. Hilliard, Welfare Commissioner.

The Prime Minister's wife, dressed in a bright red "Garara" gown with a "dupatta," or shawl, chatted with virtually all of the center's 350 dependent and neglected children. In one of the nurseries she promised a group of 5-year-old girls that she would send them some Pakistan dolls to add to their collection.

Other events on the Prime Minister's day included a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, his headquarters, with members of the executive committee and national advisory board of the India League of America.

He was the guest at noon at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel given by Percy J. Ebbott, president of the National City Bank, and last night was entertained at dinner in North Tarrytown, N. Y., by Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller and Howard C. Sheperd, president of the Chase National Bank.

## Wife of Pakistan Premier at Children's Center

18 b

Herald Tribune Mon. 5-8-50 New York

Herald Tribune—Acme

**The Begum Liaquat Ali Khan chatting yesterday with a group of children at the Children's Center. 1 East 104th Street. She promised to send them dolls from Pakistan**

# Pakistan Chief Relays Fear U.S. Neglects Peace

### Liaquat Ali Khan Reports Asia Feels Interest Is Only in Talk of Red War

By Mac R. Johnson

The people of Asia feel that the United States is interested only in the danger of war with Russia and is not doing all it should to secure world peace, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan said yesterday.

"I would be failing in my duty, if, after coming all this way, I kept anything in my heart and didn't tell the American people what people in the East feel," the Prime Minister added on the "University of Chicago Round Table," a National Broadcasting Company program which originated in studios at 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

The program was carried on a nation-wide network from 1:30 to 2 p. m., except in the New York area, where it will be rebroadcast Saturday over WNBC from 1:30 to 2 p. m.

The Prime Minister, who is in the United States on an official state visit, then explained that America could rectify its omission by improving the condition of peoples of the Far East and helping in the economic development of Asiatic countries.

"On that, let me tell you, depends the peace of the world, because on the peace of Asia depends the peace of history," the visitor said.

The Prime Minister's statements were in reply to a question about Pakistan's position in regard to the United States and the cold war. The question was asked by Phillips Talbot, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, who recently returned from a four-month trip as a Far Eastern correspondent of "The Chicago Daily News."

Liaquat Ali Khan in his reply appeared to place blame for the cold war on Russia by saying "This expression 'cold war' has been discovered in cold countries."

W. Norman Brown, chairman of the South Asia Regional Studies Department of the University of Pennsylvania, third member of the panel on "Problems Facing Pakistan," asked the Prime Minister what Pakistan would like to receive from the United States.

"Well, first of all, understanding of Pakistan and its problems, and secondly, help in developing Pakistan's resources, so that Pakistan may be able to make its fullest contribution toward the peace of the world, for which I know that every Pakistani has the greatest concern."

The Prime Minister said the Kashmir dispute was the "most dangerous" problem facing the world. He said he had spoken with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru about solving it but that they "did not make much progress." He said this was because they had devoted so much time to solving another problem—the question of minorities.

He said the pact to respect minority rights—the rights of Moslems in Hindu India and of Hindus in Moslem Pakistan—protected the "life, property and personal honor" of minorities. He said it had restored confidence in each country to the extent that "3,000 Hindus are returning to East Pakistan each day."

The Prime Minister and his wife, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, later appeared on Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's television program, "Today With Mrs. Roosevelt," which originated at the Park Sheraton Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, and was carried by an N. B. C. network from 4 to 4:30 p. m. Also on the program was George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

Mr. McGhee said that the Pakistan-India minorities pact was "one of the outstanding achievements in statesmanship in modern times," and Mrs. Roosevelt added that it was one of the most encouraging developments in years.

Earlier in the day, Begum Liaquat Ali, a welfare leader in her own land, inspected the Children's Center, at 1 East 104th Street, accompanied by New York City Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard; John J. Murphy, director of the center, and Miss Amelia Igel, child care director for the Welfare Department.

During the morning, the Prime Minister conferred with officials of the India League of America in the Waldorf-Astoria, where he is staying. Later, the Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali were luncheon guests, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, of Howard C. Sheperd, president of the National City Bank of New York.

The Prime Minister and his wife left their hotel at 5 p. m. to pass the evening as guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, at the Rockefeller estate, Hudson Pines, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Today, the Pakistani visitors will tour the United Nations temporary headquarters at Lake Success, returning in time for a ticker tape parade along lower Broadway before a noon reception by Mayor William O'Dwyer at City Hall. The Mayor's luncheon for them will follow at 1 p. m. at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Later, at 5 p. m., Liaquat Ali Khan will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia University in the trustees room of Low Memorial Library on the campus. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia, will confer the degree, while Grayson L. Kirk, provost of the university, will read the citation and present the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and his wife will attend a reception and dinner given by the Town Hall and the Foreign Policy Association from 7 until 10:45 p. m., at the Waldorf-Astoria.

18c 1950 Canada

# Negroes Who Fled Okla. Terrorists in 1910 Find Alberta, Canada, Haven

Courier 18c

ATHABASCA, Alberta, Canada—(ANP)—A small group of Negroes, who fled their Oklahoma homes in 1910 as refugees from racial discrimination, has established a flourishing community in this northern fringe of Alberta's rolling farm country. They have carved a settlement out of what was once a wilderness.

The original group built their homes in the heavily wooded valleys that wind in and out of the Athabasca area. The community now numbers 400 and gives evidence of its prosperity through the waving heads of wheat in the fields.

Each farmer owns about a quarter section though some have as many as three sections. They have their own schools and churches and even a home for the aged. Most of them are Methodists.

And "discrimination" is a forgotten word around here. "We don't even know we are dark until we look in a glass," said one of the ex-refugees.

1-7-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Windsor, Canada, will probably see a Negro lawyer appointed to one of that city's most important positions if current plans go through. James Watson, 38-year-old attorney, is being considered as Windsor's next city solicitor . . . The Canadian "Auto City" is the counterpart of America's Detroit . . . It has a population of 125,000, of which only [illegible]000 are Negroes . . . At a recent municipal election, Dr. Roy Perry, a Negro dentist, won a seat in the City Council by leading all ward polls, becoming the first of his race to sit on that body in more than twenty-five years.

Canada 18c
3-11-50

## Fights Jim Crow in England

18d England
1-14-5

The Dulwich (England) Labor Party has taken up the complaint of Mrs. Marjorie Kellman, wife of a Jamaican and former RAF pilot. She tried to purchase a white fur coat for her 13-month-old daughter, Lorraine, but the shopkeeper told her he catered to white only. Mrs. Kellman is a native of London.

# Britons Call Them Niggers, But Treat Them as Equals

18d

*By Mark F. Ethridge, Jr.* *Special to The Courier-Journal*

MANCHESTER, England. — Britain's semi-conscious traditionalism has let her "muddle" effectively through a minor race relations paradox that would set an American's teeth on edge.

The Negro population of all Britain hardly equals that of a good-sized Southern city. In some areas, as in New England, there are practically no Negroes. In the Soho district of London there is a Negro colony the equivalent of, say, the French colony in New York.

The paradox, which seems to worry no one except visiting Americans, is that the average Negro in Great Britain is treated automatically and unconsciously as a complete equal, but just as unconsciously is embarrassed by a British lack of tact that insists on calling them "niggers" and calling anything dark-brown colored "nigger-colored."

When Lena Horne played at the Palace Theater here a week ago she packed the house twice nightly. There were long lines of both sexes waiting for her autograph, while Frank Sinatra couldn't fill the house 65 miles away at a beach resort. By Wednesday of her week in Manchester both Miss Horne's Saturday shows were sold out. And people left the theater raving not only about her talent, but her looks.

While here with her daughter, Gail, and her white husband, Lennie Hayton, songwriter for M.G.M., Miss Horne stayed at the Midland, Manchester's swankiest hotel despite its appearance of a brown-tiled public lavatory.

There was no mention of discrimination, nor, as far as I could see, even a thought that such a thing existed anywhere. It wasn't a conscious effort not to discriminate; her reception here was a completely natural, equal one.

If anything, Miss Horne had the edge. She certainly speaks better English than either I or my Lancashire County compatriots can manage. She dresses better, sings better and gets paid a lot more for her talents than we do. And she was easily the prettiest person present at her press conference.

Although Miss Horne is exceptional in herself, her unprejudiced reception was nothing extraordinary. Josh White fared as well a week earlier, and he isn't even handsome.

8-8-50

Recently I met a West African named D. W. Emuchay who is resident physician at one of Lancashire County's biggest hospitals. He treats patients with complete democracy, and is treated the same way.

There are innumerable cases. Actually, a case of discrimination would be more unusual here than one of equal treatment. Discrimination would be news here.

Yet, despite all this, there remains that spoken and written rudeness, and it's just a matter of course.

Four West African boys, aged eight to 13, stowed away on a ship to England this week. When they were discovered their feat was hailed in the British press with good play and fine impartiality, plus general good humor.

But British newsmen insisted on referring to the "remarkable feat" of the "four little nigger boys." There was no feeling of superiority; the newsmen had merely chosen a convenient, if unfortunate, phrase to describe the children.

And the press isn't the only offender. One of the major shoe polish companies, specializing in good polish and snob appeal, has a color called "nigger." Kiwi, the recognized shoe polish leader here, calls the same color "dark tan." Everyone recognizes both misnomers as a dark, cardovan brown color, but no one apparently thinks of it as impolite or in bad taste.

There are, too, the usual stories which base their humor on racism, just as un-funny here as in the U.S. But here the raconteurs are unconsciously tactless. It just hasn't dawned on them.

And the strange thing to race-conscious Americans is that the Britisher will agree his choice of words is rude, tactless, patronizing and derogatory.

But if you ask why he continues to use the words when he treats Negroes with such automatic impartiality and equality, the answer is that the words are just as automatic as the treatment. He is just doing what comes natcherly.

18d 1950

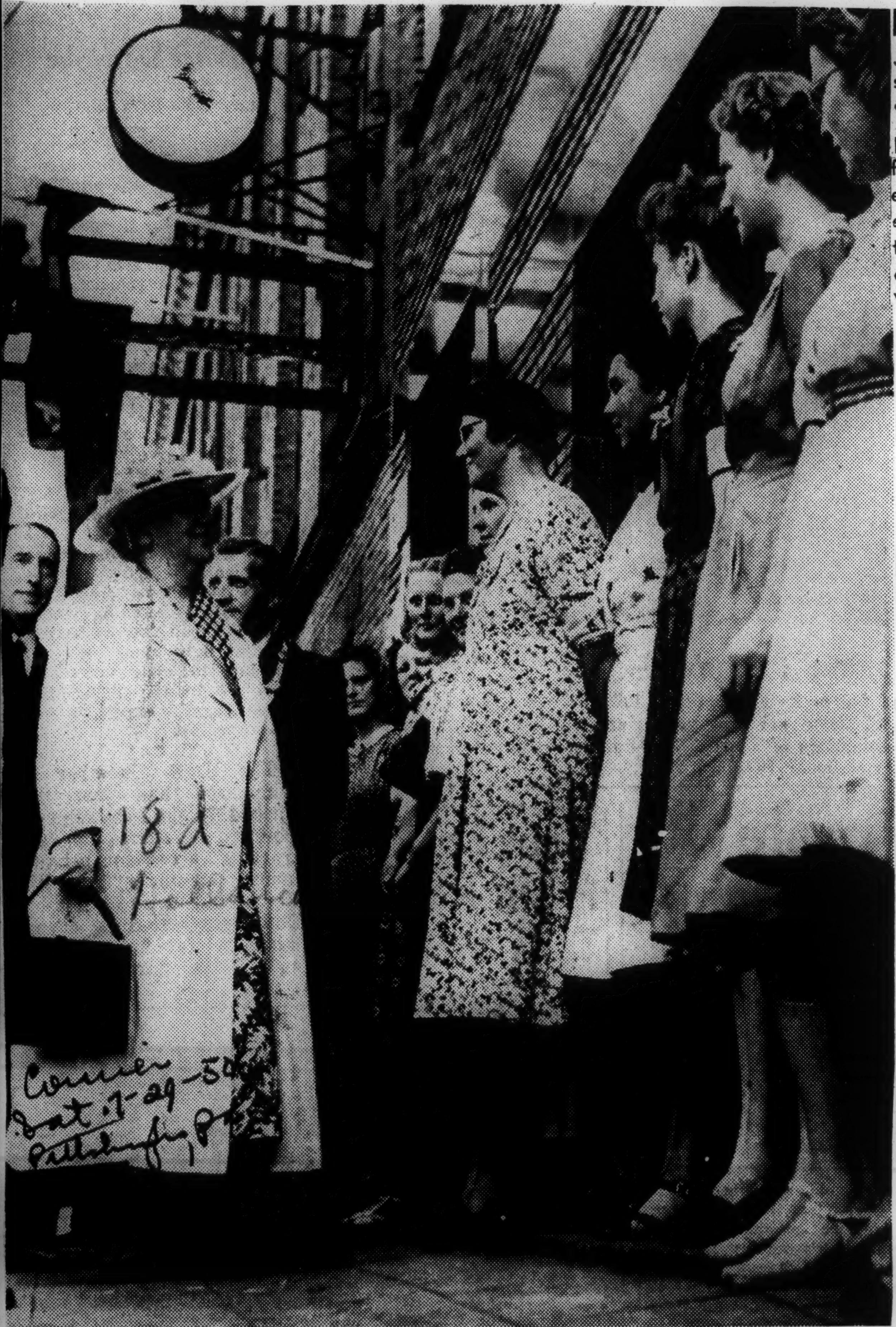
Europe
Copenhagen, Denmark

## Mrs. FDR Meets Danish School Inspector

18d Europe

Afro-American
Sat. 7-1-50
Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt talks with Danish school inspector, Victor Cornelis, in Copenhagen, Denmark on her tour of Scandinavia. A native of the West Indies, Mr. Cornelis has lived in Denmark since 1914 and is shown here, in an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt, discussing social problems in the U.S.



18d

Courier Sat. 7-29-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Every Bit a Queen**—When told that two Jewish women and a Negro did not get the same treatment accorded other employes in a North Holland (Lutherade) factory, Queen (now princess) Wilhelmina of the Netherlands personally went to the factory to rectify the condition. Her dictum to assembled employes was that "all human beings are equal." There is no racial discrimination in the factory now. Fourth from the right is a colored girl. Fifth from left is a Jewish woman.

18d 1950 Finland (Europe)

# Pact To Furnish Jobs, Says Finn

Advertiser

HELSINKI, FINLAND, June 15—(AP)—Finnish Premier Urho Kekkonen said Thursday night the five-year $350,000,000 Finnish-Soviet trade pact would furnish jobs for tens of thousands of Finnish workers. He described the agreement as the biggest deal ever concluded by Finland.

6-16-50

Kekkonen returned to Helsinki in a special Soviet plane Thursday night after taking part in the signing of the pact in Moscow Tuesday.

Montgomery

During his visit Kekkonen had several talks with Prime Minister Stalin.

18d [illegible]

In an interview upon his arrival here, the Finnish premier said: "No political subject was ever touched upon during my meetings with the Russians, nor were any political demands presented to us."

He said Stalin had told him: "The Finns are an honest people who have always fulfilled their obligations."

# Martinique's Deputy Against All Racism

Afro Americans

Dat. 2-25-50 Balt. Md.

## Gives Up Practice to Fight for 'French-American' Island

**[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Stewart giving, for the first time, the background of men of color who govern France. France's democracy is in sharp contrast to the brand practiced in the United States.]**

18d France

PARIS—Dr. Emmanuel Very, 45, physician, Socialist Deputy from Martinique and secretary of the powerful French National Assembly (House of Representatives), is one of the youngest and most astute of the group of French politicians who keep the Government on a coalition status.

But on one subject he will bluntly speak his mind — racial discrimination.

"I am personally against all racism," he told me recently in an exclusive interview. "But I am very attentive to recognize any type of racism that has already been officially suppressed.

**U.S. Sanction of J.C. Shocking**

"I do not know the United States. I have never been there. But I am stupefied that such a great democracy lets exist traces of official discrimination."

Dr. Very, now married for the second time, lives with his Martinique wife and their daughter in a luxurious apartment in one of the better sections of Pasis. His work at the national Assembly leaves him no time for his medical practice. His wife is a registered nurse.

Martinique is represented in the French Goverment by three Deputies and two Senators (or members of the Council). Since 1946, Martinique has been a Department of France, which puts it in the category of equal representation like one of the 48 States in America.

**Other Two Deputies 'Red'**

Dr. Very is the only Socialist Duputy from Martinique. The other two are Communists—Leopold Bissol and Aime Cesaire, a prefessor. Bissol was out of town, and Cesaire would not consent to an interview.

The Senators are Paul Symphor, Socialist, teacher of elementary children, and Emile Lodeon, lawyer, who is a Radical-Socialist, the party headed by Premier Georges Bidault. A French Senator belongs to the upper house of the Government and is similar to his counterpart in the American Congress.

Dr. Very, who holds the Croix de Guerre with palm, and the Legion of Honor (two of France's highest decorations), has been a Deputy since 1946 when the first Legislature was formed for the Fourth Republic after the liberation.

**Keeps Up With Constituents**

He works at an office in his home until noon every day, and attends sessions of the Assembly in the afternoon and often until late at night. During his morning office hours, he sees constituents from Martinique, visitors, and with a secretary catches up with his correspondence.

When I arrived at his home, the door was opened for me by his gracious wife. Dr. Very entered the reception room a few minutes later, dressed in a neat blue-pin striped suit and looking younger than his years. He speaks some English, but said he was happy that we could conduct the interview in French.

He couldn't seem to get over the idea of my smoking French cigarettes (and apparently liking them). He himself lit one Gauloise after the other, but never took more than a few puffs before crushing it out.

"Martinique has a dual personality," he told me. "By language and tradition we are French—but our geographical position makes us a part of the American family.

"It is a legislative error that, in spite of the faithful attachment of the Antilles for France, there has not been formulated a plan which will search out a judicious solution for the problems posed by our peculiar situation."

Dr. Very meant by this, he explained that Martinique is so far from France that many economic developments are neglected. Not enough capital has been made available, and as a result Martinique has potenial wealth rather than the incomes and high standard of living which could be reality.

**Communism on Rise in Island**

Without saying so, his manner seemed to hint that if American capital and American productive genius went to work in Martinique, things might be much different.

"The people of Martinique have been French for more than three centruies," he continued. "But unhappily Communism has been born there since the war and has tended to raise the racial question.

Afro American

"This has been aided by a social situation which has not been given enough attention by Metropolitan France."

Dat 2-25-50

I gathered that the continued growth of Communism is a very definite possibility in Martinique —and that Dr. Very is unhappy about the prospect. Two out of three Deputies are now Communists.

If the present economic condition of the average Martinique is not bettered, the next elections may show a clean sweep for the Communists. High prices and high taxes make good propaganda Especially if wages are low.

**Not a Tourist's Paradise**

American tourists will get a hearty welcome in Martinique, according to Dr. Very. But here again he had to sort of apologize for the economic condition of the island.

He admitted that hotels and houses were not too numerous and not too good. Part of Dr Very's job has been to try to get France to loosen up the purse strings and develop Martinique into the kind of place that would attract thousands of visitors each year — but progress has been mighty slow.

**Went Underground in War**

Dr. Very was born at Saint Marie, Martinique. After his early studies at Fort-de-France (capital), he enrolled at the school of medicine at Toulouse, France; and later for specialization and colonial medicine studies at the Faculte de Paris. In 1930, he was back in Fort de France where he began his practice.

He got into policlcs and was made president of the General Council in 1937. Whe the Vichy government suspended the Council in 1940, Dr. Very organized a clandestine committee of resistance. Later he left for France and joined a fighting unit.

For liberating the Royan pocket his battalion was given a collective citation, and at the end of the was Dr. Very went back to Martinique where he was elected Deputy.

As secretary of the National Assembly, he is one of the architects of post-war France.

# Martinique's Deputy Against All Racism

Afro American

## Gives Up Practice to Fight for 'French-American' Island

Dat 2-25-50

**[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Stewart giving, for the first time, the background of men of color who govern France. France's democracy is in sharp contrast to the brand practiced in the United States.]**

18d France

PARIS—Dr. Emmanuel Very, 45, physician, Socialist Deputy from Martinique and secretary of the powerful French National Assembly (House of Representatives), is one of the youngest and most astute of the group of French politicians who keep the Government on a coalition status.

But on one subject he will bluntly speak his mind — racial discrimination.

"I am personally against all racism," he told me recently in an exclusive interview. "But I am very attentive to recognize any type of racism that has already been officially suppressed.

**U.S. Sanction of J.C. Shocking**

"I do not know the United States. I have never been there. But I am stupefied that such a great democracy lets exist traces of official discrimination."

Dr. Very, now married for the second time, lives with his Martinique wife and their daughter in a luxurious apartment in one of the better sections of Pasis. His work at the national Assembly leaves him no time for his medical practice. His wife is a registered nurse.

Martinique is represented in the French Goverment by three Deputies and two Senators (or members of the Council). Since 1946, Martinique has been a Department of France, which puts it in the category of equal representation like one of the 48 States in America.

**Other Two Deputies 'Red'**

Dr. Very is the only Socialist Duputy from Martinique. The other two are Communists—Leopold Bissol and Aime Cesaire, a prefessor. Bissol was out of town, and Cesaire would not consent to an interview.

The Senators are Paul Symphor, Socialist, teacher of elementary children, and Emile Lodeon, lawyer, who is a Radical-Socialist, the party headed by Premier Georges Bidault. A French Senator belongs to the upper house of the Government and is similar to his counterpart in the American Congress.

Dr. Very, who holds the Croix de Guerre with palm, and the Legion of Honor (two of France's highest decorations), has been a Deputy since 1946 when the first Legislature was formed for the Fourth Republic after the liberation.

**Keeps Up With Constituents**

He works at an office in his home until noon every day, and attends sessions of the Assembly in the afternoon and often until late at night. During his morning office hours, he sees constituents from Martinique, visitors, and with a secretary catches up with his correspondence.

When I arrived at his home, the door was opened for me by his gracious wife. Dr. Very entered the reception room a few minutes later, dressed in a neat blue-pin striped suit and looking younger than his years. He speaks some English, but said he was happy that we could conduct the interview in French.

He couldn't seem to get over the idea of my smoking French cigarettes (and apparently liking them). He himself lit one Gauloise after the other, but never took more than a few puffs before crushing it out.

"Martinique has a dual personality," he told me. "By language and tradition we are French—but our geographical position makes us a part of the American family.

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Afro American

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Dat 2-25-50 Baltimore Md.

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18d

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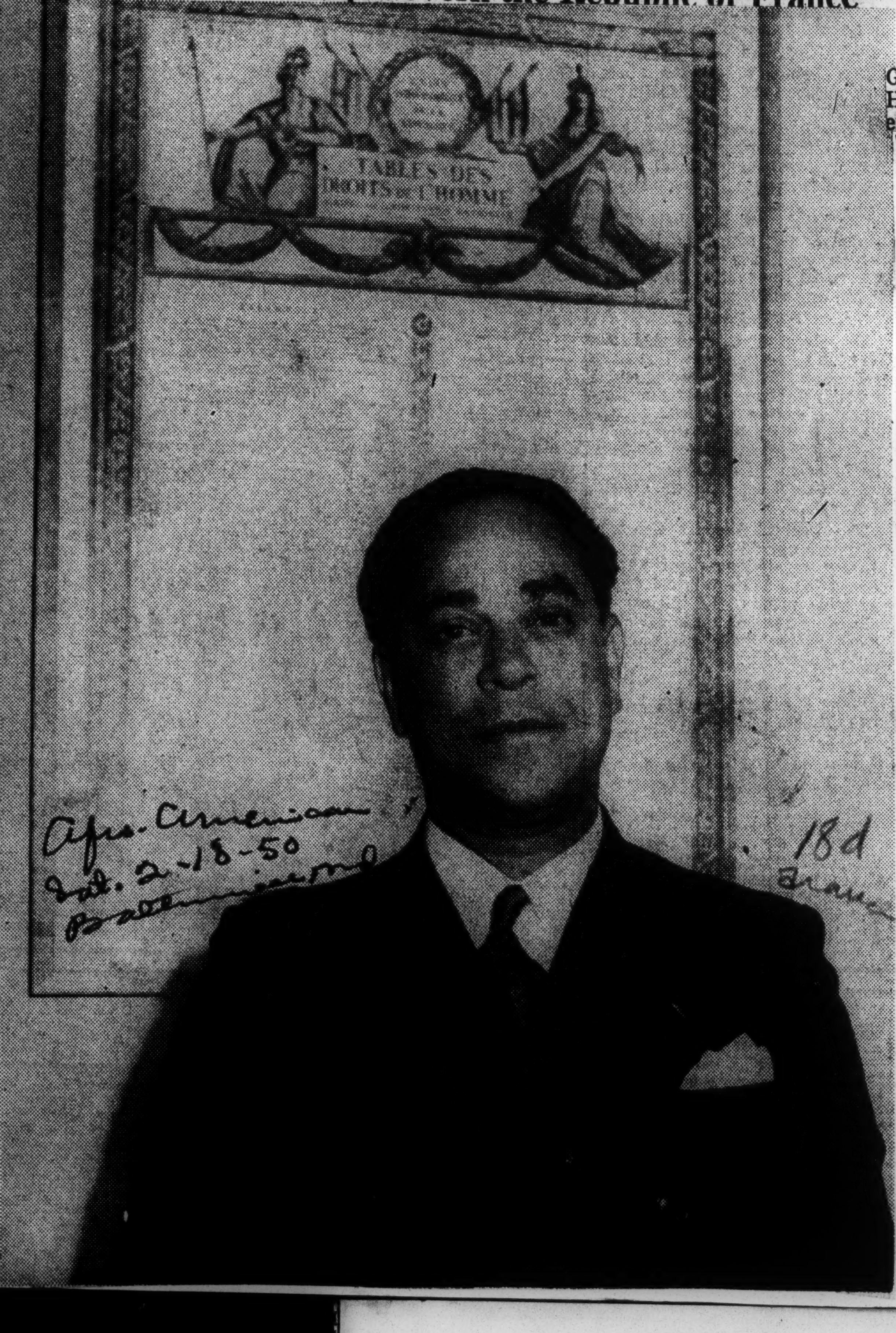
DR. EMMANUEL VERY

# Meet Gaston Monnerville, France's Senate President

One of 70 Who Help Govern the Republic of France



Afro-American
Sat. 2-18-50
Baltimore, Md

18d
France

Gaston Monnerville is president of the French Council of Repblic (similar to our Senate). He represents the department of Lot which is in Metropolitan France and all of his constituents are white.

# Top Man in Congress Also Official Greeter

Afro-American

## 70 Colored Delegates, 3 Women, Helping Plan Nation's Destiny

**ByOLLIE STEWART**

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Stewart giving for the first time, the background of men of color who govern France. France's democracy is in sharp contrast to the brand practiced in the United States.]

PARIS—The two legislative bodies that make up the French Government are muc hmore thickly populated with men and women of coler than is true in the United States—and this is much more notiseable today than ever before.

The French Chamber of Deputies (similar to the U.S. House of Representatives) is composed of 600 men and women. Of this number 44 are colored.

The Council of the Republic (similar to the U.S. Senate) is composed of 3[illegible]2 men and women. Among these are 26 colored. (For ease of comprehension, in this article the members of the Council will be referred to as senators.)

Afro 2-18-50 Baltimore, Md

Thus, among the senators and deputies who make the laws that govern France there are 70 men and women of color. Although some of them come from far away places and speak different languages, they are all citizens of France—inspired by the words, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

### Like Own Vice President

The man among them with the biggest job—actually with one of the most responsible jobs in the French Government—is Gaston Monnerville, a lawyer and former minister. Monnerville is president of the Senate, with work similar to that of the Vice-President of the United States.

18d

Although born in Cayenne, French Guiana, 53 years ago, Monnerville does not represent his native land. He represents, instead, the department of Lot, which is in Metropolitan France. All of his constituents are white.

In addition to his work in the Senate, he is the Grover Whalen of France. He greets visiting dignitaries. He lays cornerstones. He presents medals and often officiates at flag-raising ceremonies.

### 3 Women in French 'Congress'

There are two colored women in the Senate: Madame Eugenie Eboue, wife of the late Governor Eboue, and Medame Jane Vialle. Madame Eboue, though born in Guiana, represents Guadeloupe. Madame Vialle, a journalist, was born in Ouesso, Congo, and represents Oubangui-Chari.

There is one among the deputies. She is Mlle. Gerty Archimede, of Guadeloupe, a lawyer and a Communist.

Communist deputies are in the majority from both Martinique and Guadeloupe. Of the three deputies from Martinique, two are Communist—with one Socialist. The score is exactly the same for Guadeloupe.

Here is an up-to-date list, by departments, of the men and women who helped to govern France:

Martinique — Deputies: Leopold Bissol, Aime Cesaire and Dr. Emmanuel Very. Senators: Paul Symphor.

Guadeloupe—Deputies: Mille Gerty Archimede, Girard Rosan and Paul Valentino. Senators: Mme Eugenie Eboue and Maurice Satineaux.

Guiana—Deputies: Leon Damas. Senators: Jules Patient.

Lot—Senator: Gaston Monnerville.

Cameroon—Deputies: Jules Ninine and Douala Manga-Bell. Senators: Arouna Njoya and Charles Okala.

Comores Archipeligo — Deputies: Said Mohamed Cheik.

### Three From Ivory Coast

Ivory Coast—Deputies: Quezzin Coulibaly and Felix Houphouet. Senators: Victor Biaka-Boda.

Dahomey — Deputies: Sourou-Migan Apithy. Senators: Louis Ignacio Pinto and Emile Poisson.

Gabon (Congo) — Deputies: Jean Hilaire Aubama and Maurice Bayrou. Senators: Mathurin Anghiley.

Guinea—Deputies: Mamba Sano and Diallo Yacine.

High Volta—Deputies: Henri Guissou, Mamadou Ouedraogo and Beni Nazi. Senators: Christophe Kalenzaga and Nouhoum Sigue.

Madagascar — Deputies: Joseph Ravoahangy, Jacques Rabemananjara, Joseph Raseta and Jules Castellani. Senators: Michel Randria, Felix Totolehibe and Norbert Zafimahoua.

Mauritanie—Deputies: Horma Ould Babana.

Middle Congo — Deputies: Jean Felix-Tchicaya. Senators: Jean Malonga.

Nigeria—Deputies: Emile Hamani Diori and Georges Condat. Senators: Oumar Ba.

New Caledonia—Deputies: Roger Gervolino.

Oceania—Deputies: Georges Ahnne.

### Four Senegalese

Oubangui-Chari — Deputies: Barthelemy Boganda and Rene Malbrant. Senators: Mme. Jane Vialle.

Reunion—Deputies: Raphael Babet. Leon de Lepervanche and Raymond Verges.

St. Pierre-Miquelon — Deputies: Dominique Laurelli.

Senegal — Deputies: Mauritanie Lamine-Gueye and Leopold-Sedar Senghor. Senators: Mamdou Dia and Ousmane Soce.

Somali—Deputies: Jean Martine. Senators: Ali Djamah.

Sudan—Deputies: Mamdou Konate, Jean Silvandre and Fily-Dabo Sissoko. Senators: Amadou Doucoure, Mahamane Haidara and Mamadou M'Bodje.

Chad—Deputies: Gabriel Lisette. Senators: Mohamed Bechir Sow.

Togoland—Deputies: Andreas Aku.

## Prime Minister and Council Head

18d

Afro-American [illegible] 18-50
Baltimore, Md.

French Prime Minister M. Georges Bidault holds a conference at Elysee Paris, France, with Gaston Monnerville, president of the French Council of the Republic.

ROYAL DUTCH

18d
France
Courier
Sat. 2-18-5
Pittsburgh

**En Route**—M. Gaston Monnerville, President of the French Senate, and his wife, on steps in New York after flight from Paris. They were en route to Haiti for Haitian Exposition.

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# Monnerville Pays N. Y. Brief Visit

18d
France

### By J. A. ROGERS

Courier
Sat
2-18-50

NEW YORK—M. Gaston Monnerville, President of the French Senate, arrived here by air last week from Paris, en route to Haiti as official representative of his Government to the Haitian Exposition. Accompanying him is Madame Monnerville.

In the delegation were General Bouscat, former head of the Air Forces of France and Madame Bouscat, M. Medioni, Director of Affairs for French Colonies in America; M. Jean-Michel Quintard, Chief of the Cabinet of the President of the Senate; M. Barrault, Haitian Consul at Casablanca, and M. Andre Monnerville, nephew of President Monnerville.

**On hand to meet them at the airport were M. Francois Puaux, Acting Consul-General of France in New York; M. Paul Raymond, Consul Adjoint of France; Mlle. Julienne Prot, French Vice Consul, and M. de la Tournelle of the United Nations and Madame Tournelle.**

Courier
Sat
2-18-'50

New Yorkers who went to greet them were Dr. Godfrey Nurse, who was guest of M. Monnerville in Paris last summer; Dr. Mae Chinn, A. A. Austin, Rushford Lord and A. Crawford.

President Monnerville and his delegation left two hours later for Curacao, Dutch West Indies, from where they will go to Port-au-Prince. On Feb. 16, they will leave to visit Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana, which M. Monnerville represents in the French Senate. They will then leave on the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc for Dakar, West Africa, and thence to France. M. Monnerville expressed regret that this his second visit to New York was so short.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

18e 1950 Carribbean

# 'Watch Dog' Group Reports Peace In Caribbean

18e

A Caribbean "watchdog" committee reported yesterday the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Guatemala and Haiti are complying with 'quit-feuding" orders issued by the Organization of American States' last April.

An "atmosphere of understanding and good will" prevails, the five-nation committee said.

A report said the Caribbean Legion—composed of soldiers of fortune and Dominican political exiles—has been broken up, that threats of invasion and bitter propaganda attacks have stopped, and that all countries are living up to treaties.

Post '50 Jan. 7-21

Washington (D.C.)

18e 1950 General

## WASHINGTON LOOKS SOUTH

It is good to remind ourselves as often as possible that there are twenty nations to the south of the United States, all of them linked to each other and to us by many bonds. The peace and economic welfare of the world and the survival of Western democracy depend as surely on our relations with Latin America as they do with Europe or Asia. In such respects, this is "one world."

Times

These generalizations, which would be platitudinous if we did not so often forget them, have special point today on the eve of a gathering of United States Ambassadors to the northern Latin-American countries at Havana. There will be another meeting at the beginning of March in Rio de Janeiro for the rest of the Ambassadors. The State Department's vigorous and far-sighted young Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, Edward G. Miller Jr., will attend both these conferences, and meanwhile George F. Kennan, who heads the State Department's policy-planning staff, will be off early in February on a long tour of study in Latin America. These trips and conferences will offer the opportunity for a new appraisal of Inter-American relations. No one denies that there is much to be learned on all sides and in both directions—north and south.

Jan 17 '50

Latin-Americans complain that since the war the attention and the economic and military aid of the United States have gone too exclusively to Europe. It is felt that more positive economic help and more cordiality should go to the more democratic countries in order to prove that democracy pays. Charges that the United States helps big business to exploit the masses are still heard. American arms, it is asserted, are being used by the military dictators to bolster their regimes. On our side, the suspicions, the revolutions, the instability, the dictatorships and the discouragement of American business and investments are equally causes for criticism and distrust.

18e General

These factors do not add up to bad relations; on the contrary, Inter-American relations are on the whole very good. Moreover, the unfortunate tendency of the Latin-American countries to become "news" only when trouble occurs, hides such features as the political stability of the democracies of Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Mexico and Cuba, and it ignores the reasons behind the disturbances. The natural tendency, in the Western Hemisphere as in Europe and the Far East, is to oversimplify the issues and to forget that a score of nations at different stages of development cannot present a harmonious picture. Inter-American problems are enormously complex and difficult, and the days when the United States could wield the "Big Stick" are gone forever. Nor are there some simple, all-embracing formulas that the State Department can apply.

The constant ferment is an effort to give expression to social and economic forces that have been suppressed in the past. Democracy is never achieved by fiat from above; it comes through the travail and struggles of elements seeking to win power and justice for the masses. To expect countries with a long tradition of military dictatorships and oligarchy, and with a social structure consisting of a privileged few and a downtrodden, illiterate, backward majority, to become democracies over a few years or even a generation is asking too much. Yet that, in effect, is what we seem to expect and what we criticize when there are evidences that many Latin-American countries are not yet ripe for full-fledged democracy.

If comparisons are made with fifty, or even twenty, years ago, the situation in general has adequate elements of hopefulness. The first requisite for a fully effective United States policy is to get more knowledge of Latin America and its problems, and especially to get a more profound knowledge. The instability cannot be taken complacently, however natural it may seem. The causes behind the disturbances are more obvious than the reasons why they take forms that are special to Latin America. The trips that Assistant Secretary Miller and Mr. Kennan are about to make can contribute much to mutual understanding.

18e 1950 Puerto Rico

# Race Prejudice Spreading in Puerto Rico--Author

18e

By DAISY C. HICKS

RIO PIEDRAS, Puerto Rico—"Racial prejudice is growing in Puerto Rico", Ciro Alegria, Peruvian author of the prize-winning novel, "Broad and Alien Is The World," told a group of New York school teachers and social workers at a panel discussion at the Isbella Agrila Hall of the University of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Alegria opined that this prejudice is due partly to the increased preparation now being made by colored Puerto Ricans, and partly to the attempt of white Puerto Ricans to become throughly Americanized.

He pointed out that a few if any of the business houses employ colored Puerto Ricans, and that their inability to get jobs in the commercial field has had a definite affect on the courses colored Puerto Ricans take in college.

Jul 8-12 '50

### Study Medicine, Education

Mr. Alegria said he has found through close observation that colored Puerto Ricans specialize in areas like medicine and education.

Brooklyn [illegible]

This trend is so pronounced, he stated, that it is common talk to hear the teaching profession referred to as a colored profession. In explaining the opening of this field, Mr. Alegria stated that due to the scarcity of teachers on the island there was no competition among groups.

### Leaders Disagree

Abel Plenn, author of the novel, "Southern Americas." and co-ordinator, agreed in general with Mr. Alegria concerning the racial problem, but believes that racial prejudice is not one of Puerto Rico's major problems at the present.

18e

Dr. Jaime Benitez, chancellor of the university, admitted in a private interview with the writer that racial discrimination does exist, but among individuals rather than with groups. Juan Hernandez, noted Puerto Rican radio and screen star, said colored Puerto Ricans enjoy more freedom than colored Americans.

18e(1) 1950 Panama Canal Service

# Canal Zone Fires 12 Negro Workers

**By AMBROZINE E. VILLIERS**

Amsterdam News

BALBOA HEIGHTS, Canal Zone, (AN)—Union leaders here are aroused by the recent firing of 12 oldtimers, all Negroes, from the Panama Canal service. Gov. Francis K. Newcomer declared that these workers were discharged because they were security risks to the United States government. He said:

18e(1)

"A loyalty check has been made of the people who have been discharged and their connection with a Communist front party has been determined. After careful investigation it has been decided that they may constitute a security risk and that their further employment with the United States government cannot be justified."

Dec [illegible]

General alarm is being felt by many of the local-rate (Negro) workers because they fear a coming wholesale discharge of employees because of their work with the People's party. Local 900 of the Government and Civic Employees Organizational committee (CIO) will meet this week to discuss the situation and plan future action.

Each person fired was a member of the People's party. If this policy is carried out against members of the party, declared by the Panamanian Government and the U. S. attorney general a Communist front group, it is feared that many women employed by the Pan-Canal railroad will lose their jobs.

IRONICALLY, Joe Louis was barred from one of the best hotels in the Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and yet was welcomed in one ot the best in Sao Paulo, just 500 miles away. The former city is supposed to be racially liberal while the latter has the reputation of being racially reactionary. This teaches one not to generalize.

Courier
Sat. 5-20-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Courier
Sat. 7-29-50

MARIAN ANDERSON
*. . . cancels reservation*

# Discrimination Hit by Newspaper And Legislators

RIO DE JANEIRO—Refusal of a Sao Paulo hotel to admit Katherine Dunham, internationally famous dancer, brought a scathing editorial attack against racism by the influential newspaper, Correoi Domanha, and the introduction of anti-discrimination legislation in the Chamber of Deputies.

**Marian Anderson, also touring South America, upon learning of the snub to Miss Dunham, immediately withdrew her reservation at Sao Palo's swank Esplanada, the leading offender.**

Deputies Gilberto Freyre and Alfonso Arinos introduced a bill making such action punishable by a fine and imprisonment.

**Senator Freyre said the action "wounds democratic rights. There is no color line in Brazil. Mestizos (persons of mixed blood) were the pioneers who made Sao Paulo what it is today."**

Senator Arinos said discrimination against Negroes has been making headway in Brazil. He said Negroes were barred from certain civil careers, such as the diplomatic corps, "while the Navy and Air Force create difficulties for Negroes."

The newspaper editorial accused the offending hotel managers of betraying Brazil's traditional racial tolerance, adding that democratic equality, which should stem from the nation's mixed racial origins, was guaranteed by the Constitution of Brazil.

**The editorial referred to Miss Anderson as "the world's foremost singer." It lauded both artists as "Ladies of the highest distinction."**

Miss Dunham and her dancers were feted in Rio where crowds stormed the Teatro Republica for admittance. She returns there Aug. 1 by popular demand.

June 30, Miss Dunham delivered a lecture at the National Theatre Service of the Department of the Ministry of Education before a select audience of anthropologists, sociologists, writers, journalists and Rio elite. Speaking in Portuguese, Miss Dunham drew high praise and received rave notices from the Rio press.

Courier
18e(3)
Sat. 7-29-50
Pitts. Pa.

# Judge Hastie, Bough Study Plight Of Natives At Caribbean Meetina

defender Sat. 12-2-50 chicago, ill.

18e(4)

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — Federal Judge William Hastie of the Third District Court of Appeals, and James A. Bough, chief of the Caribbean Division of the United Nations, left last week to attend the fourth conference of the Caribbean Commission now being held in Curacao, Dutch West Indies.

The Caribbean Commission is a consultative and advisory body of the United Nations created to promote the welfare of the dependent peoples in the Caribbean area, and dealing most with agriculture, communications, education, health, housing, industry, labor social welfare and trade.

It studies formulates and recommends measures and programs affecting 15 countries under the governments of France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States.

The Commission is composed of 16 commissioners, four appointed by each of the member governments, and has two auxiliary bodies, the Caribbean Research Council and the West Indian Conference.

The Council is composed of technical committees which conduct research in specific social and economcal fields. and the West ,Judge Hastie is attending as one of the four United States members, and Mr. Bough, former District Indian Conference provides regular means of consultation with UN delegates on territories matters.

The countries involved, with an estimated population of 6,000,000, are: French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Dependencies, Martinique, Curacao. Surinam, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica. Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Attorney of the Virgin Islands, is representing Tryve Lie secretary general of the United Nations. The conference will run through Dec. 10.

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## West Indian News

# Bustamante, Adams, Elected by Council As Commissioners

(Special to The Amsterdam News)

18e(4)

CURACAO, N. W. I. — Hon. W. A. Bustamante, of Jamaica, and Grantley Adams, of Barbados, were chosen as Commissioners in the British Section of the Caribbean Commission. The election took place at a meeting of British West Indian delegates to the Fourth Session of the West Indian Conference. Membership of the Commission is for two years. The B. W. I. delegates also elected alternates to serve on the Commission on occasions when elected Commissioners are unable to attend. The alternates are S. T. Christian, O. B. E., of Antigua, and W. Harrison Courtenay, O. B. E. of British Honduras.

Amsterdam

Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Adams are the leaders of the majority parties in the lected legislative bodies of their respective islands. Mr. Christian is a member of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, and Mr. Courtenay, member of the Caribbean Commission since 1948, is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of British Honduras.

12-16-50

New York
N.Y.

18e(4) 1950 Dominican Republic

# Trujillo's Turnabout

Two constructions may be placed on the sudden decision of Dominican President Trujillo to relinquish his extraordinary power to declare war. The first is that Trujillo is sensitive to the outpouring of foreign criticism that followed his broad demand for authority to make war on any nation harboring enemies of the Dominican Republic. This was clearly a departure from the principles of the Rio defense treaty, and it may be that Trujillo now is anxious to counter the appearance of illegality. The second and more cynical view is that the request for repeal of the war powers is a slick device by which Trujillo hopes to soften the findings of the Organization of American States. The Dominican Republic is a party, along with Haiti and Cuba, to the conflict which a five-nation OAS commission is now investigating.

In any event, the retraction of the threat is a welcome move, and certainly an essential step in the restoration of confidence in the Caribbean. In a sense it is tacit acknowledgment of respect for the OAS. The danger, however, is that because Trujillo has recanted, his friends on the OAS Council may be inclined to make light of the Dominican Republic's part in the Caribbean unrest and come up with a general denunciation of sin after the investigating commission has reported.

Very probably the investigating commission will find some guilt on all sides. The objective, however, should not be to call a plague on all the houses, but to assess degrees of guilt and fix responsibility for specific acts. When the parent OAS Council considers the facts as disclosed, it has an obligation to go beyond wrist-slapping and lectures on principle and focus attention on the conditions which have kept the Caribbean turmoil boiling. The Council should make it plain that unless the recommendations are punctiliously observed, enforcement machinery will be brought into action.

Post 18e(4)

Jan 21-50

Wash.

PRESIDENT OF HAITI
COL. PAUL E. MAGLOIRE

# Haiti Elects President In First General Election

World Wed. 10-11-50

18e(4)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—(SNS)—A 43-year-old candidate of the Movement of Workers and Peasants was chosen president of Haiti Sunday in the country's first popular election.

Atlanta Ga.

Although returns were still trickling in, the Mayor of Port Au Prince, who is in charge of tabulating the votes, announced in a bulletin that Col. Paul E. Magloire had been established as the overwhelming favorite.

Election Bureau officials for the entire country said 151,115 votes had been counted for Col. Magloire. The Election Bureau chief said fewer than 1,000 had been tabulated for opposition candidate Fenelon Alphonse.

In the capitol, Port Au Prince, Col. Magliore had 25,679 votes and Alphonse had seven. In a victory statement, Col. Magloire said:

"Our territory is small. Every inch of land must be cultivated and for this I will call in technicians, extend aid to peasants and encourage national and foreign investments.

"Progressive industrialization, especially processing industries, should make up for our deficiency in agriculture to increase the consumption capacity of our overpopulated country. Their development will be sought through state projects as well as by attracting native an domestic capital."

Col. Maglorie is a native of Cap Haitien. After graduating from the military school there he rose quickly in military rank.

When the revolution broke out in 1946, he was a major in the Haitian army. The revolution resulted in the overthrow of the government and the dissolution of Congress.

Subsequently he became a member of the Executive Military Committee (junta) which ran the country and restored constitutional order in the period between January to August, 1946.

In August, 1946, a civil government was elected. However, President Dumarsais Estime resigned on May 19 of this year. At that time ,the military junta was restored with Col. Magloire in charge of administration.

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# Haitians Voting Today in First Direct Election

Herald Tribune

## Magloire, Junta Ex-Leader, Favored for Presidency in Changed Government

Sun. 10-8-50

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 7 (AP).—The people of Haiti will choose a president tomorrow in the first direct popular election in the stormy history of this island of 3,500,000 inhabitants.

18e(4)

With all males over twenty-one eligible to vote, the balloting is expected to be enthusiastic and heavy. About 1,000,000 may cast votes.

New York N.Y.

A heated campaign to change a government which formerly was chosen by politicians in the National Assembly and overthrown by popular military leaders when the corruption got too great, has led to what the government says will be a completely free election.

### Expected to Win

Leading the campaign, and generally expected to be the victor, is Col. Paul Magloire, forty-three, who stepped out of the present ruling three-man military junta to run for office. The junta took over the government after former President Dumarsais Estime was thrown out of office just a year ago. It was the junta which instigated the election.

Col. Magloire's principal opponent is Fenelon Alphonse, a forty-two-year-old engineer-architect who is backed by political friends of the ex-President.

The platforms of the two candidates vary little. Each advocates more self-rule in the provinces, better education and health measures, economic reforms, co-operation with the United States in the fight against Communism and encouragement of foreign investment.

Col. Maglorie, who rose from the ranks in the country's 5,000-man army—one of the few forces in Latin America not considered by the people as an arm of dictatorship—has been touring by jeep through the island's florid, semitropical mountains urging the people to use their new-found voting right. He is supported by the Movement of Workers and Peasants, the only major party active in the campaign, and the Democratic Youth, and other smaller groups.

### Little Known in Politics

Although Mr. Alphonse has been little-known politically in the capital, he has apparently promoted much friendship in the country during surveying trips for the government. His demonstration of political shrewdness, capped by the surprise announcement this week that he had formed a new Haitian Liberal Democratic party, indicated that the election might not be an easy victory for Col. Magloire.

The Socialist Popular party and the Christian Social party have announced their intention to abstain from the elections.

Along with the new President, the people will select thirty-seven members of the Chamber of Deputies, twenty-one members of the Senate and seventeen members of a special commission whose task will be to draw up a new constitution. Pre-election reports say the commission will write a constitution patterned after that of the American, rather than European codes. Women are to be given the right to vote.

To insure an honest election the government has arranged for each contesting group to have its official watchers at the polls.

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# New Leader of Haiti Member of Family Dating Back Three Centuries

18e(4)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—(ANP)—Paul E. Magloire, the new president of Haiti! This is a name well remembered in the current history of Haiti.

Call

His political activity includes two Junta uprisings and now the leadership of the Caribbeans French-speaking republic.

The father of four children, President Magloire can trace his family tree back to 171[illegible] in a little church dedicated to Louis, king of France, Paul Eugene Magloire was baptised according to the rites of the Catholic church.

Col. Magloire, who carries the name of the first Magloire, was born at Cap Haitian, July 1907, the eighth child and fourth son of Gen. Eugene Magloire and his wife, born Philomen Mathieu.

During his boyhood days, young Paul first learned to appreciate the rigorous life of the peasant. He lived and worked around his family's country estate.

He studied at the Lycee Philippe Guerrier, receiving a certificate of secondary studies in 1929. For a while he then taught at his alma mater, but he ws stoo devoted to the land.

He then took his leisure time to study at the Quartier school where he learned different methods of agriculture and also the technique of distillers. Then h i's ambition was to become a great distiller.

Young Magloire enrolled in the Military School in Port au Prince in 1930. In one year he left with the rank of sub-lieutenant. Promotions came as follows: lieutenant captain, July 14, 1933; major, July 8, 1938; major, Sept. 30. 1944; and Oct. 6, 1946, colonel, his present rank.

In the meantime he studied law and became a fully qualified attorney in 1939.

He participated in his first big Junta, Jan. 11, 1946. From that date until Aug. 16 of the same year, he acted as minister of interior. He was one of the key supporters of President Dumarsais Estime when he was elected at that time.

After peace and order was restored he returned to his official duty as commander of the military department of the palace.

Again in 1950, May 10, Col. Magloire participated in another military Junta, this time unseating President Estime, the man he helped put into office. For this period he was chief of the military police. The Junta advocated the first popular election of the president and also worked for a new constitution. Magloire gave up his official post in the Junta to campaign for the office to which he has been elected.

To take this office he has given up his army career. As a soldier he received the following Haitian decorations:

Medaille militaire, medaille du service distingue and two etoiles, brevet de merite grand croix de l'Order National 'honneru et merite,' 'and grand-collier de l'Order National "petion et Bolivar."

He has a seven-point program: 1. To remain in the service of the people. 2. To respect international commitments. 3. To maintain the social advances of the revolution of 1946. 4. To promote the agricultural and industrial progress of the nation. 5. To decentralize the administration for a renaissance of the provinces. 6. To maintain order and public security. 7. To combat Communism.

Personally, Col. Magloire is tremendously popular among all classes of people. The people regard him as very able, very just, and devoted to the progress of Haiti.

He wants more American Negro men and women to come to his nation, especially through the U. S. diplomatic corps which at present has only one Negro, Giles Hubert of Georgia.

A family man, Colonel Magloire was married to Mlle. Yolette Leconte in 1936. A prominent member of Cap Haitian society, she comes from a family which includes ex-President Cincinnatus Leconte. They have one son and four daughters. The son, Paul Jr., 13, is studying in L'Institution St Louis de Gonzaque The four daughters, all very young, are at St. Rose de Lima Congregational school led by the Sisters of St Joseph de Cluny.

Yes, this is Col. Paul E. Magloire, head of a family with more than 300 years of devotion to the soil of Haiti, a father with five children, a military leader of two Juntas—today the president of the Republic of Haiti.

(1)

# American Delegation Honors Toussaint in Haiti

(18C4)

Afro-American
Dat. 12-23-50
Baltimore

Members of the American honorary delegation which attended the inauguration of President Paul Magloire, st and in front of the sttue of Toussint L'Ouverture preparatory to the laying of a wreath by Roy Garvin, manager Washington AFRO who was lected by the delegation to honor the great Haitian Liberator. Left to right; James E. Plinton, now residing in Haiti, but formerly of Newark, N.J., Preston Valient, Nashville, Tenn.; Roy Garvin, Jean Brierre, director of National Tourisme for Haiti; Claude A. Barnet, Chicago Ill., I. J. K. Wells, Charleston, W.Va., and Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa.

# End of Class, Race Discrimination Main Goal of Haiti's New President

Afro-American

Dat. 12-23-50

## Magloire to Improve Peasants' Status; Welcomes Investment of Foreign Capital

Baltimore, Md.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (NNPA)—Abolition of all class and race discrimination will be the primary objective of Col. Paul E. Magloire, who was inaugurated president of the republic of Haiti on Dec. 6.

In his inaugural address, he said: "We hold that discrimination is a monstrous crime against the nation because it breeds internal strife which endangers sovereignty."

Only about 3,000 white foreigners are in Haiti. The population is colored, divided largely between the blacks (the majority) and the mulattoes who are descendants of French settlers.

Peasants, who constitute 80 per cent of the 3,500,000 population, look forward to improved economic conditions under Magloire administration.

They took hope from the emphasis he placed in his inaugural address on a higher standard of living and improvement of education, which is compulsory in Haiti.

While the new president is a representative of the middle class, it is believed that he will inspire the support of all classes and unite the country behind his leadership.

(18C4)

**Demands Political Honesty**

Under the country's revised constitution, he will hold a seven-year term expiring in 1957.

Magloire made it clear that he intends to cater to no political faction and that he will abide by the rule of "absolute political honesty."

Re-establishment of order in the country, he said, is needed to combat totalitarianism.

"This war against Communism must find us a people united and

have accepted, and we fully intend, at the end of our term, to hold our head high when rendering the final accounts."

**Displomats Attend Rites**

. The oath of office was administered to Colonel Magloire by Sen. Charles Fombrun, president of the Haitian Senate, in the presence of a cross-section of Haitians from every walk of life who crammed the National Palace for the ceremony.

Visiting diplomats, representing their governments, were among those who witnessed the inaugural rites.

Immediately after the ceremony, the President's new office was blessed by "Te Deum" mass at the Cathedral.

**Takes Over From Junta**

Upon his return to the palace the powers of the government were turned over to him by the resigning military junta composed of General Frank Levaud and Antoine Levelt.

Colonel Magloire was a member of this junta which forced the resignation of former President Dumarsais last May 10 and temporarily assumed the executive power.

Colonel Magloire resigned last August to seek the Presidency.

**President's Background**

The new president was born at Cap Haitian in the northern part of the country and is a graduate of the Military School of Port au Prince.

He was promoted to the rank of colonel in the armed constabulary in 1946, rising from the rank of second lieutenant.

He is former commander of the National Penitentiary and head police officer in Port au Prince. He served as a member of the junta which deposed President Elie Lescot by a military coup on Jan. 11, 1946.

Colonel Magloire was elected president on Oct. 8 by popular vote, the first such election of a president in the history of the country.

Previously the president was elected by a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly.

and less criticism, and asked the support of his program by all the people.

He said he had considered the difficulties of his position as head of the State. but added "we

free from discord." he asserted.

**Invites Foreign Capital**

He urged intensified farming and betterment of the standard of living of the peasants. To that end, he said, his country will consider any project, whether it be built by Haitian technicians or foreign business men.

He also indicated that his administration will welcome investment of foreign capital which will "contribute to the raising of our economic potential."

President Magloire promised to decentralize and reorganize rural communities to improve the peasant's lot. Legislation will be enacted and executive orders issued, he said, "guaranteeing the peasants better living conditions."

**To Improve Education**

He proposed a stepped-up program of school instruction to "free our people from the slavery of ignorance which still holds captive four-fifths of our population."

He guaranteed freedom of the press, inviting more co-operation

18e(4) 1950 HAITI PRESIDENT OF HAITI
COL. PAUL E. MAGLOIRE

# New President of Haiti Pledges Farm Improvement, Better Day for Peasants

Afro American. Dec. 12-16-50

Baltimore, Md.

## Magloire Denounces Communism, Racism; Asks U.S. to Send More Tan Diplomats

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti (ANP)-Col. Paul E. Magloire was inaugurated Dec. 6 as president of the new Haitian government.

In a simple but impressive address, the new president declared that he would work for the advancement of peasants whom he called the backbone of Haiti.

With them, he said, he would work out a program for the improvement of agriculture, Haiti's basic industry.

### Dignified Inaugural

The lavish inaugural ceremonies here, although more colorful and pompous than American inaugurations, were very dignified.

An aristocrat, who is popular with all classes, the black, handsome colonel well matched the stately occasion.

Activities began at 8 a. m. with a 21-gun salute.

At 9 a.m. Col. Magloire appeared before the national assembly and assembled guests and government palace.

After being sworn in he delivered his address.

### To Utilize Resources

Declaring that he was not going to make any lavish demagogic promises, President Magloire said his aim was to utilize the nation's possibilities and co-operae with peasants to work with blood and sweat to produce coffee, bananas, cocoa, and other food crops.

He also denounced Communism and class color, hate and differences. The latter, he said, had been "cleverly and wickedly kindled during the last election."

He added that he would like to see the United States send more colored people with the diplomatic corps in Haiti.

### Farm Extension Goal

"Improvement and extension of agricultural possibilities will be a key point in my administration," he declared.

"Haiti is an agricultural land. The legislature and I will support any sound program which will permit an increase in agricultural output, increase the financial income of the country, and improve the living and health standards of the peasants.

### Peasants Nation's Life

"After all the peasants are the basis of the country's life and being. In the past the neglect of our peasants has been the main obstacle blocking our economic evolution.

"The starting point of all our possibilities, of all our plans is the small plot of land which our peasant with blood and sweat so that he can give us coffee, bananas, cocoa and other food crops."

### Aware of Problems

Concluding his address with a statement that every action of the government would be open to inspection and examination by the people, he remarked:

"Many obstacles and tasks lie ahead for this government, but I intend to tackle them with courage. At the end of my term I will hold my head high in rendering my final accounts to the people."

### Mass Celebrated

At 10 a. m., Archbishop LeDouze of Haiti celebrated Te Deum mass at a beautiful cathedral.

Following the mass, the government of Haiti was officially transferred from the president of the Junta to Magloire.

Col. Magloire along with Brig. Gen. Frank Lavaud and Col. Antoine Levelt made up the three-member military Junta which took over Haiti's government May 10, last from President Dumarsais Estime.

### Junta Officials Rewarded

Since then they have reorganized the government, held an election, and written a new constitution. Gen. Lavaud was presidnet of the Junta.

President Magloire in naming his new cabinet appointed Col. Levelt commander of the army. Gen. Lavaud will become ambassador to France. Other members of the cabinet are:

Luc Fouche, secretary of state to the president; Arsene Magloire, secretary of the interior and of public works; Jacques N. Leger, secretary of exterior, tourism, and worship;

### Other Cabinet Members

Francois George, secretary of finances; Louis Decatrel, secretary of agriculture, commerce, and national economy; Camille L'Herrison, secretary of national education and public health, Monferrier Pierre, secretary of justice and labor;

Clement Jumelle, undersecretary of labor; Emmanuel Michaud, undersecretary of public works; Pradel Pompilus, undersecretary of national education, and Jean Kernizan, undersecretary of agriculture.

### Hail Rturn to Normalcy

At the official transfer government, Gen. Lavaud spoke and expressed his joy at the return of constitutional government to Haiti. He also told of his great confidence in Col. Magloire.

Col. Magloire said he expected to continue several projects of ousted President Estime who still is very popular in Haiti. Among these policies was the championing of the cause of the peasants.

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# CURRENT EVENTS

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

18e(4)

Houston Texas Informer

## 28 NATIONS WITNESS HAITI INAUGURAL

(Editor's note: Carter Wesley is on vacation. This guest article was written by Claude A. Barnett, executive editor of the Associated Negro Press).

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti (ANP) Port au Prince, the capital city of the Republic of Haiti, became the international capital of the world during last week's inauguration activities in which Col. Paul E. Magloire officially became president.

Diplomatic representatives and delegates from the following nations attended:

Liberia, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Venezuela, Equador, Spain, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguary, Dominican Republic, Sweden, Uruguay, the Low countries in Europe, and the Vatican City in Rome which sent an apostolic delegate.

Many South American countries have one or more distinctly Negro delegates, but the United States did not. From America came Ambassador DeCoursey, James Bernes of Washington, Frederick Hassler, New York sugar magnate; Gen. William H. Morris of the Caribbean Command, and four attaches from the American embassy.

Our state department missed a good bet. It should have had a Negro delegate. Congressman Dawson's name had been mentioned as a possibility. He would have received a great ovation.

Numerous receptions, dinners, and parties were tendered delegates and visitors. The official reception was held at the palace garden. Then there was the state ball.

### PRESIDENT GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

Newspaper people were specially honored at all events. Col. Magloire gave them a special conference at his home. Here, he emphasized the point that he would like to see the United States send more Negroes here for the diplomatic staff.

He also revealed that his nation would welcome foreign investments and technicians. He seeks better roads for his nation and also irrigation.

The newspaper fraternity was well cared for by Jean Brierre, able head of the department of tourism, and Rogar Savain, his suave and diplomatic assistant who let no [illegible].

Mrs. Venice Spraggs, whose statuesque beauty accompanies a good set of brains, represents the Chicago Defender. Roy Garvin who combines the qualities of a legally trained mind with experience as a crack advertising salesman is here for the Afro-American. He has an economic interest in Haiti's future...

I. J. K. Wells of Color magazine, head of West Virginia's Negro section of the state department of education, also represents the Courier. There is reported to be a close tie-up between the two organizations.

...Claude A. Barnett was on hand for ANP....

### ARCHIE ALEXANDER HERE

Archie Alexander, the big time contractor-engineer from Des Moines and Washington, D.C., is here. Many persons hope that he lands the multi-million dollar contract for an irrigation project and dam here.

He has spent much of his time with the newspaper men and the delightful Haitian ex-ambassador to the United States, Jacques C. Antoine who still lives in Washington. The group stopped at the new St. Francis hotel up in the air-cooled suburb of Petionville.

Jimmy Plinton, the ex-99th Tuskegee Air Squadron ace born in New Jersey, was at the disposal of Americans for every service he could render and all the time he could spare from his business.

### LIVING CONDITIONS IN HOTELS

The distance from the United States mainland to Port-au-Prince by air is only 4 1-4 hours but the contrast in temperature was great. Snow and ice in Chicago and New York while Haiti is a sunny 85 degrees......

The hotels are full but the officials have parcelled out guests to all hotels on an impartial basis. Most hotels here, although ornate structures, have only 15 to 25 rooms. That makes for intimate living and onsiderable personal service.

Food is remarkably good. Fresh fruits, oranges, pineapples, bananas, and limes right from the tree or bush, are delicious. Fish and every seafood are here in abundance. Haiti seems to be the land of filet mignon. You can have deliciously broiled steaks for breakfast, lunch or dinner if you desire. Haitian cooks are wonderful.

Wines, rums and scotch seem likewise to be part of the country's food and drink ritual. They are experts in vintages.

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## HAITIAN PRESIDENT'S SON MISSES INAUGURATION

**PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti - (ANP) - Paul E. Magloire Jr., son of Haiti's recently elected president, had to miss his father's inauguration into office.**

**Young Paul, 13, could not be present because he had to undergo a delicate eye operation in New York.**

**He will be detained in New York for about a month before he can return to his native country.**

18e(4) 1950 HAITI

PRESIDENT OF HAITI
COL. PAUL E. MAGLOIRE

**HAITI:**

## President by the People

To the people of Haiti Oct. 8 was more than just another election day. It was the first time they had voted directly for their President; past Presidents were chosen by the National Assembly.

They made the most of the opportunity. Despite a daylong, drenching tropical rain, tens of thousands of Haitian men—the women can't vote—trudged barefooted or rode on muleback to more than 600 polling places.

The final results might not be known for weeks. Most of the votes, however, were cast for the man who, as head of the military junta which called the elections, had introduced the direct popular vote. A partial count in Port-au-Prince showed how things were going: 25,679 votes for handsome, intelligent Col. Paul E. Magloire; 7 for architect Fenelon Alphonse, his only rival; 3 for Papa Legba, a mythical voodoo god. The 43-year-old Magloire would probably end up with 99 per cent of the vote and take office early in December. In the meantime, a seventeen-man commission, also elected on Oct. 8, will draft a new constitution.

Newsweek
10-23-50

### Significance—

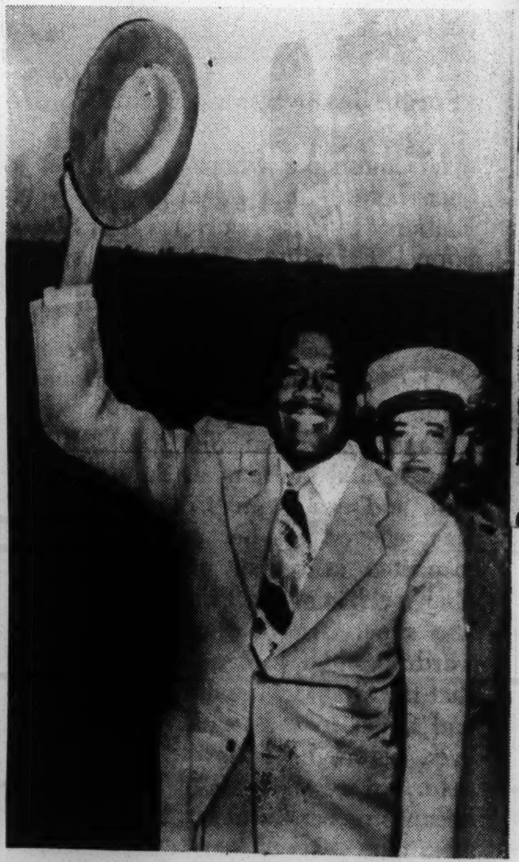
Alphonse called the election "hokum" and refused to vote. But there is little doubt that the one-sided result reflected popular opinion. Objective observers agree that Magloire is far and away the most popular man on the island among all classes. He seems even to have transcended the rivalry between the Negro masses and the mulatto aristocracy which is the traditional dividing line in Haitian politics. The fact that he is a professional soldier is not a handicap. Unlike many of their neighbors, Haitians do not look on their 5,000-man army, the Haitian Guard, as an instrument of repression. Magloire and his two associates in the junta, Brig. Gen. Frank Lavaud and Col. Antoine Levelt, have twice joined to throw out corrupt and inefficient civilian governments elected by horsetrading in the Assembly. This time they decided that only a man as strong as Magloire, chosen by popular vote, could do the job.

Magloire's campaign speeches were models of quiet optimism. But he faces terrific problems. Though the government's 1951-52 income will reach an all-time high of nearly $21,000,000, this is still woefully inadequate for a nation of 3,500,000 people. In addition, a large part of it is lost to the government because it is earmarked for payment of principal and interest on loans negotiated by previous regimes with private United States banks and the Export-Import Bank.

What Haiti needs most desperately is capital investment. The majority of Haitians are peasants who eke out a precarious living from the mountainous countryside. They are completely dependent on prices in the international market for Haiti's export crops of sisal, bananas, coffee, and sugar.

Magloire has promised to make every effort to encourage investment by United States and Latin American businessmen in the development of Haitian industry. He offers wide relief from import tariffs and years of tax exemption to investors. Haiti imports such basic commodities as matches, cement, lumber, canned fish, clothing, and furniture, although it has the raw materials from which to make them.

The tourist trade has also dropped alarmingly in the past year. Spurred by the grandiose promises of the Port-au-Prince International Bicentennial Exposition, local builders went mildly berserk and put up more than 25 costly and luxurious new hotels. The exposition was a colossal flop. Many of the new hostelries have had to close off wings, reduce staffs, or, in some cases, shut down altogether.


Doret

Magloire promised nothing

On the broad white verandas of the Hotel Splendide, where Haitians sip sweet black coffee and gossip about the government-to-be, Mme. Marie Frankel summed up the Haitian attitude to Paul Magloire: "Paul has promised us practically nothing, so it will be hard to be disappointed. Anything he does will be good. But we wait and see."

Magloire, after completing a triumphal tour of the city on election day, gave his view of the future: "If you give me hard work, I will give you honest government."

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**THE NEW PRESIDENT OF HAITI TAKES OFFICE**

New York, N.Y. Times Sun. 12-10-50

18e(4)

Col. Paul Magloire delivering his inaugural address at the Government House in Port-au-Prince on Dec. 6.

# Haiti Looks Forward To Improved Conditions

[illegible] 12-21-50

PORT AU PRINCE, ~~Haiti~~—(NNPA)—Peasants, who constitute 80 per cent of Haiti's 3,500,000 population look forward to improved economic conditions under the administration of Colonel Paul E. Magloire, who was inaugurated December 6 as President of the Republic.

18e(4)

They took hope from the emphasis he placed in his inaugural address on a higher standard of living and improvement of education which is compulsory in Haiti.

While President Magloire is a representative of Haiti's middle class, it is believed that he will inspire the support of all classes and units the country behind his leadership.

Under the country's revised constitution, he will hold a seven-year term expiring in 1957.

President Magloirse set as the primary objective of his administration the abolition of all class and race discrimination. Only about 3,000 white foreigners are in the country. The population is colored, divided largely between the blacks and the mulattoes. The blacks are in the majority. The mulattoes arc descendants of French settlers.

"We hold that discrimination is a monstrous crime against the nation because it breeds internal strife which endangers sovereignty," President Magloire declared.

Magloire made it clear that he intends to cater to no political faction and that he will abide by the rule of "absolute political honesty."

Reestablishment of order in the country, he said, is needed to combat totalitarianism. "This war against Communism must find us a people united and free from discord," he asserted.

He urged intensified farming and betterment of the standard of living of the peasants. To that end, he said, his country will consider any project, whether it be built by Haitian technicians or foreign businessmen. He also indicated that his administration will welcome investment of foreign capital which will "contribute to the raising of our economic potential."

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The support of his program by all the people was asked. He said he had considered the difficulties of his position as head of the state, but "we have accepted, and we fully intend, at the end of our term, to hold our head high when rendering the final accounts."

The oath of office was administered to Colonel Magloire by Senator Charles Fombrun, president of the Haitian Senate. Present was a cross-section of Haitians from every walk of life. They crammed the National Palace for the ceremony.

Visiting diplomats, representing their governments, were among those who witnessed the ceremony.

Immediately after the ceremony, the President's new office was blessed by "Te Deum" mass at the Cathedral.

18e(4)

Upon his return to the palace the powers of the government were turned over to him by the resigning military junta composed of General Frank Levaud and Antoine Levelt. Col. Magloire was a member of this junta which forced the resignation of former President Dumarsais on May 10 and tempororily assumed the executive power. Colonel Magloire resigned last Aug. to seek the Presidency.

President Magloire was born at Cap Haitian in the northern part of the country. He is a graduate of the Military School of Port au Prince. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in the armed constabulary in 1946, rising frm the rank of second lieutenant.

He is former commander of the National Penitentiary and head police officer in Port au Prince. He served as a member of the Junta which deposed President Elie Lescot by a military coup January 11, 1946.

Colonel Magloire was elected President of Haiti on October 8 by popular vote. It was the first election of President by popular vote in the history of the country. Previously the President was elected by a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly.

18e(4) 1950 HAITI PRESIDENT OF HAITI
COL. PAUL E. MAGLOIRE

# Haitian Inaugural Classic Event of Modern World

18e(4)

Courier Dat. 12-23 Pittsburgh, Pa.

**GOLD BRAID AND DIGNITARIES . . .** abound at the Grand Ball given in Port au Prince, Haiti, as a climax to the week of inaugural festivities attendant on the installation into office as President of Paul Magloire. Pictured is a general scene at the ball, and a portion of the handsomely laden banquet table where delicacies of every description awaited the guests.

## Handsome Dress, Music, Fetes Keynote Week of Exciting Festivities

Courier ~~Dat.~~ 12-23-50

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Wells, noted educator of West Virginia, is also the publisher of the magazine Color. He was a special guest of the Haitian Government.* 18e(4)

**By I. J. K. WELLS**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—In the most classic and lavish entertainment ever given ~~their~~ cousins from the USA, Haiti out-did herself here last week feting and honoring distinguished Negroes participating in the inauguration of President Paul E. Magloire.

Negroes were given every honor accorded to accredited diplomats from powerful countries. These American Negroes at Haiti's state request, observed the etiquette and dress of diplomatic protocol and were formally received by the military junta, the Secretary of State and the President of the Republic. They took in the state dinners, teas, parties, night clubs, theatres and the national ball.

Champagne, wines, rare liqueurs, flowers, music and oratory, the finest obtainable, were provided by Haiti.

### "TOP HATS AND TAILS"

In sleek black top hats, begloved and wearing protocol's cutaway coats and striped trousers, the men from America and their equally well-dressed ladies were received by President and Mrs. Magloire and other distinguished citizens.

In these togs were the famous engineer A. A. Alexander of Des Moines, Iowa; tall Claude Barnett of Chicago, head of the Associated Negro Press; Venice Spraggs and Roy Garvin of Washington, D. C., and Preston Valien of the famous Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn.

Enriching the international scene was the Cuban editor, Pedro Portuondo Cala, and wife of Havana, and a Liberian Senator, Capt. M. Webb, military attache, and the son of Ambassador C. D. B. King of Liberia.

### CLASSIC PARTIES

No other place on earth by history and tradition and the paradise of climate could match Port-au-Prince in the type, flavor and color of parties and places where they were held.

The Grand Ball was held in the National Palace and Haitian beauties and visiting dignitaries were there with the most gorgeous wardrobes of Paris, Ottawa, Caracas, New York, Washington, Havana, Brussels and Oslo. The entire palace was aglow with yellow electric bulbs and the grounds were covered with a network of fences and pole of light each night.

There were house parties at Jean and Didi Brierres', Under Secretary of State for Tourism, and at the residence of Rene Piquion, Haiti's free scholar. There were endless hotel and restaurant parties.

Five thousand attended the lawn party on the palace grounds. Two thousand journeyed ten miles to a tropical festival under palms at Damien, the School of Agriculture.

There was champagne at Kalmars and the Aux Caseau and the Haitians served nearly everything at their famous Cabane Chocoune, one of the most unique night clubs in the world.

### GLORIOUS MUSIC

Haiti was lavish with its music, whether at the Theatre Verdure, outdoors under the stars or at its many hotels and niteries. Two songs were written and dedicated especially for the President and were sung with dancing and drama by native folklore artists.

At no place was Haitian courtesy absent. Everywhere there was color, even in the costume and color of the men's togs. As a matter of fact, Negro men at the Grand Ball were more colorfully and classically dressed than can be duplicated anywhere around the world. They wore gold braid on white uniforms, and were decorated with golden crosses, silver crosses, ribbons of purple, blue and gold.

All in all, the Haitian inaugural was the most classic Negro event of the modern world.

# Young Artist Writes Impression of Inaugural

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Schuyler, famous young pianist-composer, was the guest artist at the Haitian inaugural and herewith records brief impressions of the gay social doings.*

18c. 1¢

**By PHILIPPA SCHUYLER**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—The final and colorful festivities of the Haitian Inauguration took place today (Dec. 8). A brilliant reception was offered by the Secretary of State of International Relations and Madame, in the gardens of the National Agricultural School at Damien.

More than four hundred beautifully gowned ladies and smartly dressed men were present for the buffet luncheon and authentic folklore dancing. Present too, were M. and Mme. le President, Paul Magliore; Dr. and Mrs. Camille Lherisson (he is Minister of Education); M. Jean Brierre, director of Tourism; the American press and delegates of many foreign nations.

Cour.

The ladies wore enchanting silk prints and picture hats, while the serving of French and Haitian dishes got under way, under the luxuriant mango trees. A Haitian orchestra accompanied the native folklore dancing presented by the noted Charles de Catalogne.

2-23

Cour. Pa.

Later, a private banquet was given at the National Palace for a select few of top rank officials, followed by a formal full dress ball that lasted until three in the morning.

All the society of Port-au-Prince were present; the men in official uniforms and the ladies in elegant French gowns, straight from Paris.

Champagne was served and a Haitian orchestra entertained with the fascinating music of meringues, sambas and rhumbas. An estimated two thousand were present at the very gala affair that was the distinctive highlight of the week's celebration.

18e(4) 1950 Haiti

# Haiti, Poor in Money, Offers U. S. Cash to Aid Korea Action

18e(4)

By Harry Lever
Star Staff Correspondent

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (By Mail).—One of the poorest nations in the Western Hemisphere wants to make an outright money gift to the richest country in the world.

President Magloire.

Haiti's newly elected president, Col. Paul E. Magloire, outlined his ideas here in an interview, his first since taking office as chief executive after the first direct election by Haiti's 3.5 million people.

With an army of some 5,000 men, who double as police, Haiti cannot send armed forces to Korea, or any other place where Communist aggression might break out. But as a backer of the United Nation's police action in Korea, President Magloire has cabled to President Truman an offer of money for medical or other supplies. The offer, made to the United States, rather than the U. N., even preceded the international body's general solicitation of aid.

### Offer Weighed.

On receiving the Haitian offer, President Truman cabled his gratitude and the White House then referred the matter to officials in Washington concerned with military supply requirements in the field. When they determine how Haiti's offer best can be translated into medical or other supplies, the matter is expected to be referred to the U. N. for concrete action.

Evening Star

Under President Magloire's program, Haiti hopes to emulate America's development. For instance, the little republic already has a "TVA" under way. Designed for irrigation and to supply electricity, damming of the Artibonite River already has been surveyed and is considered so promising that the Export-Import Bank has loaned $5 million to complete the undertaking.

Although private capitalization is being sought for much of the other development, a loan may be asked of the United States, whose citizens are being attracted here in increasing numbers under a tourist campaign designed to yield dollars. In this respect President Magloire is co-operating with Pan American World Airways, main link to the United States.

### Wants Political Tranquility.

He hopes there will be no political disturbances to hinder the progress of the plans he has in mind. The Communists certainly won't have a chance, for he explains there is no organized Communist Party in Haiti. He has been on the watch against this for a long time and will continue to be on the alert to the danger.

On the other hand, the President emphasized, in his talk with me, that he also is on watch to see that civil liberties are not curtailed. People in Haiti, he declared, can believe what they wish, so long as their beliefs do not jeopardize the nation's security.

The new President's program covering his six years in office will provide jobs for many in Haiti, in road building, new educational and sanitation facilities. The 1950-51 budget represents a 20 per cent increase over that for the last fiscal year. The country's prime export wealth springs from coffee and sisal.

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# Maps Plans To Build Huge Project

Journal and Guide

Sat. 10-28-50

## Haitian Government May Select Negro To Head Development

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Looking at a proposed engineer project in the Artibonite Valley of Haiti as a challenge, Archie A. Alexander, of Des Moines, Iowa, head of an interracial engineering firm, is offering his services to the Haitian Government not only to build the project but to establish a Haitian engineering

Norfolk, Va.

**The Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank has already authorized a credit of $4,000,000 to the Republic of Haiti to assist in financing the construction of flood control, irrigation, and drainage works in the Artibonite Valley and the agricultural development of the area to be irrigated. The development of hydroelectric power has since been added to the proposed project.**

First. Mr. Alexander believes that the selection of a colored engineer by Haiti will result in greater cooperation between Haitians and colored Americans to the advantage of the Haitian people.

* * *

**SECOND.** If the firm of Alexander and Repas is selected to build the project, Mr. Alexander proposes to set up a contracting firm in Haiti to be eventually taken over by Haitians after Haitian engineers are trained properly in the United States in the use of modern American machinery. The training would be done by his firm.

**Cheap and abundant electric energy is necessary for the economic and industrial development of Haiti, a West Indies island about the size of Maryland.**

The Haitians have had to depend for fuel almost exclusively on the forest resources of the island. Haitian peasants and small producers burn wood to make charcoal in such a way that is wasteful and contrary to good conservation practices.

* * *

**IN 1934, PRESIDENT** Roosevelt sent a mission to Haiti to look into the economic possibilities of the island. Mr. Alexander, as the engineer member of the mission, recommended development of irrigation in the Artibonite Valley and consideration of development of hydroelectric power in the mountains near available water supply.

**Nothing has been done about possibilities of utilization of the water supply for irrigation and power development because such a project would be costly and funds were not available.**

Mr. Alexander has been back to Haiti about fifteen times since he went there with the United States economic mission and has visited the Artibonite Valley several times. The valley contains the largest single block of undeveloped land in Haiti, which, with an adequate system of flood control, irrigation, and drainage works, can be brought into productive agricultural use.

* * *

**WITH PROPER ENGINEERING** development, Mr. Alexander estimates that about 100,000 acres of land can be reclaimed, on which there could be raised three crops a year of rice and other products that would give sustenance to the people.

**The development of water power in the islands, he said, would have any number of possibilities. Electricity could be used for pumping water into an irrigation system and also for power and light in the towns, and for further development of economic possibilities in the island.**

Electricity in the island is furnished by Diesel-generated electric power, the fuel for which is oil shipped in from Venezuela and other South American countries. The power company is operated by franchise granted to Stone and Webster, a New York City operating company. At one time the price of power was nearly 25 cents a kilowatt hour, compared to a price of from 2 to 4 cents in the United States.

* * *

**ABOUT TWO YEARS** ago a loan of $6,000,000 was requested by the Haitian Government from the Export-Import Bank for the development of the irrigation part of the project. The bank agreed to make the loan on condition that qualified United States engineering consultants review the construction plans.

**The engineering firm of Tippetts and Abbott of New York has done this and their report is now in the hands of engineers of the Export-Import Bank for final review. Following completion of final designs and specifications, the Haitian Government will let a contract to a qualified United States contractor for construction of the project.**

Mr. Alexander has already filed application with the Haitian Government to do the job. The Haitian Government has requested advancement of the loan in the sum of $22,000,000 for the development of hydroelectric power, flood control, irrigation and drainage works. If the Export-Import Bank advances the loan, the next step is for Haiti to select a contractor.

* * *

**A NATIVE OF IOWA,** Mr. Alexander is an experienced engineer. After graduating from the public schools of Des Moines, he entered the University of Iowa engineering school in 1908 and received the bachelor of science degree in 1912 and the civil engineering degree in 1925.

**While a student at the University of Iowa he played football for three years and was an All-Western end. He went into the engineering contracting business in 1914. In the two-year interim he was chief engineer for the Morris Engineering Company of Des Moines.**

During his professional career he has constructed bridges and all types of engineering work. One of his large municipal projects was the construction of a sewage plant in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1931, at a cost of $1,200,000. He also constructed sewage plants in Waukegan, North Chicago, and Lake Forest, Illinois, at a cost of $1,000,000.

He also has engaged in extensive railroad relocation work for the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Milwaukee railroads. He built for the federal government the Tidal Basin Bridge in Washington at a contract price of $1,100,000. He also built for the District of Columbia Government the Whitehurst Freeway, a driveway connecting Washington with northern Virginia, at a cost of about $4,000,000.

* * *

**ANOTHER FEDERAL** government job handled by Mr. Alexander was the construction of the Tuskegee Army Air Force base at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, at a cost of $500,000. He had the flying field ready in three months. The entire job took six months.

**He also built a bridge for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Washington.**

**At the centennial of the State of Iowa, the University of Iowa picked out its hundred outstanding graduates, and Mr. Alexander was not only one of those cited by the university but he led the voting. In addition, he has served as grand polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.**

## Would Build Huge Project In Haiti

Archie A. Alexander, head of an interracial engineering firm in Des Moines, Iowa, offers to construct a vast drainage and irrigation project for the Haitian Government, and to establish a Haitian engineering firm in the Republic.

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## Haiti Inaugurates New President

**PORT-AU-PRINCE . . . Haiti's peace-loving nation of 4,000,000 in the Caribbean stopped all work Wednesday to celebrate the inauguration of its President, handsome, 43-year-old Paul Magloire. Over 100 invited diplomatic representatives from 29 foreign countries in full dress attended the ceremonies.**

**The new President who succeeds ex-President Dumarsais Estime was elected by an overwhelming majority October 8th. It marks the first time in history that Haitian people have been allowed to vote for their president. Previous presidents were elected into office through balloting by the Congress and Senate.**

**President Magloire plans to decentralize the Government, improve port facilities to encourage shipping, develop agriculture and industry, protect foreign investments, develop new housing projects and promote an all out tourist trade. PHOTO SHOWS: President Magloire (ribbon) leaving Palace with aides after inaugural address.**

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# Junta Leader Elected President Of Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — With incomplete returns in, Col. Paul Magloire, leader of the three-member military junta, apparently has been elected new president of Haiti.

At the latest count, Col. Magloire had 151,115 votes compared to a combined total of only 2,000 votes for all other candidates including Fenelon Alphonse, staunch supporter for ousted President Dumarsais Estime.

This election, held Sunday, Oct. 8, was the first popular election of a president in the long history of Haiti. It is also the first election since the three man military junta headed by Col. Magloire which ousted President Estime.

The new president is expected to carry out many of the reforms started by Estime, but without burdening the country too much financially. This was one of the issues leading the junta to act against Estime.

Estime's predecessor, President Lescot, also was ousted by a junta led by Col. Magloire. At the ensuing election the colonel supported Estime.

Besides Col. Magloire and Alphonse, Jean Belizaire, ex-president of the senate and a lawyer, also sought the office of president.

All three men had virtually the same platforms — more freedom for the province (a factor overlooked by past regimes), more education and improved public health, cooperation with the United States in fighting Communism (Haiti has no Communist party), and the entry of more investment capital in the country.

The popular election of the president is something unknown in the past in Haiti, the second free nation in the western hemisphere (free from France in 1804 with only the P. S. A. being older). In the past the senate and chamber of deputies elected the president.

All male citizens over 21 were eligible to vote in Sunday's election. With Magloire as president, it is expected that women eventually will be given the ballot. He spoke in favor of female suffrage. Women already may hold office here.)

The colonel was elected probably because of his fiery support of democratic government, unexpected from a military leader. Along with Col. Lavand and Col. Levelt he formed the three man military junta which took over the government until democratic elections could be held.

He is a member of the Garde De Haiti, organized by the great Haitian liberator, Toussaint L'Ouverture. Throughout its history the Garde has been untouched by scandal and corruption.

Col. Magloire won an election from two other candidates on the basis of his personal appeal to the people rather than with a political part in the American sense. There are none in Haiti.

Haiti under the new regime will seek to encourage American tourists to visit, and will encourage investment in such businesses as hotels, clothing factories, sisal-bag factories, and tourist promotion. Great opportunities are offered here tax-wise.

Another factor predicting a better future for Haiti is agriculture. Haitian soil is considered to be some of the world's richest and most productive.

18e(4) 1950 Haiti

# Haitians Learn American Farm Tricks To Help Native Economy

Independent. Sat. 5-20-50 Cleveland

**GEORGES ROUX and Jores Leveque (left) agronomists of Haiti, are congratulated by left, to right: T. M. Campbell, field agent; Dr. Fred P. Frutchey, in charge of the Foreign Student Section of Extension Service; John W. Mitchell, field agent; and Philip Hooker, educationist. The Haitians also received certicates of merit. In background are flags of some of the 63 countries that have sent trainees here since the establishment of the program six years ago.—USDA Photo.**

## Of FARMS and FARMERS

WASHINGTON D. C. — Jores Leveque and Georges Roux, Haitian farm specialists, came to Washington last October to study and observe American farming methods and field demonstrations.

Last week, they were awarded certificates of merit from the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The agronomists began their training here in the Washington office with a brief orientation course and then went to Alabama, where they observed first hand how the Extension demonstration program operates in promoting better farming methods.

They received further training in Texas, and returned here in April for two-weeks study of overall Extension administration. Upon their return to Haiti last week, they were to resume their duties of supervising farm agents in their respective districts.

**Lived On Farms**

Both Haitians were interested in studying agricultural Extension organization and methods, soil conservation techniques, dry farming methods, better ways of cultivating vegetables, tobacco, rice corn, cotton and peanuts improved methods of controlling insects and plant diseases and how to operate tractors and other mechanized equipment.

They reported that they learned something of all of these during their seven-month stay. Part of their time was spent living on farms with farm families.

For the last six years, trainees from Haiti and 62 other countries have been coming here for training in our farming methods and Extension organization under an arrangement of in-service training grants made by the State Department and the Department of Agriculture.

These grants are given in fulfillment of the U. S. government's policy of scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation with other countries. Six of these grants have gone to Haitians.

**Young Legislatur**

Albany, N. Y. (SF) — Theodore Roosevelt, former president, was elected to the New York state legislature when he was 23 years old.

# Says U. S. Missed Ball; Sends All White Group To Haiti Inauguration

Defender Sat 12-23-50 Chicago, Ill

18e(4)

**BY VENICE T. SPRAGGS**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti - The United States Government muffed an excellent opportunity to strengthen its international ties-it failed to appoint a single Negro to its eight-man diplomatic delegation to represent the country at the inauguration of Haiti's new President Paul E. Magoire.

Informed sources here say that American Ambassador William de Courcey recommended that Giles Hubert, agricultural attache, be included on the delegation, but the proposal apparently was ignored.

Except for the fact that the Haitian Government saw fit to extend official invitations to a representative group of Negro Americans, United States representation at this historic occasion would have been lily-white.

The occasion provided an excellent chance for the United States to demonstrate to the 24 Nations sending delegations that it is trying to live up to its democratic pronouncements.

Def. 12-23-50

Moreover, it would have gone a long way toward supporting the elimination of class and race distinctions which President Magloire has pledged to remove from itary attache.

The larger number of diplomatic representatives came from Haiti's Latin-American neighbors, and included colored members on their delegations.

Among the darker nations represented at the inaugural affairs was the Republic of Liberia whose three-member delegation was headed by Charles D. B. King jr. M. P., son of Liberia's Ambassador to the United States. Other members of the group were Richard Smallwood, Liberia's senior senator and Cap. John Perry, military attache.

**Haitian Life**

Negro Americans attending this high State affair as official guests of the Haitian Government were: Archie Alexander, prominent Des Moines, Iowa, engineer; Roy Garvin, manager of the Washington-Afro-American office I. J. K. Wells, West Virginia Department of Education, Charleston; Preston Valien, chairman, department of social sciences, Fisk University, who substituted for President Charles S. Johnson; Claude Barnett, Associated Negro Press, and Venice T. Spraggs, Washington office of the Chicago Defender.

Invitations were extended to Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) and President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, both of whom had previous commitments could not be changed.

As an expression of their deep esteem for Haiti and to do homage to the Republic's great liberator, Toussaint L'Ouverture, the group of Negro Americans laid a floral wreath at the base of the great emancipator's monument in a public ceremony.
Haitian life.

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# HAITI INAUGURATES MAGLORIE HEAD OF CARIBBEAN NATION

## Lavish Ceremonies Usher Black, Handsome Aristocrat Into Exalted Position

## NEW CHIEF WILL ATTEMPT FARM IMPROVEMENT

18e(4)

**(By Claude A. Barnett)**

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — Col. Paul E. Maglorie was inaugurated Dec. 6 as president of the new Haitian government.

In a simple but impressive address, the new president declared that he would work for the advancement of peasants whom he called the backbone of Haiti. With them, he said he would work out a program for the improvement of agriculture, Haiti's basic industry.

Black Dispatch

The lavish inaugural ceremonies here, although more colorful and pompous than American inaugurations, were very dignified. An aristocratic, who is popular with all classes, the black, handsome colonel will matched the stately occasion.

Sat. 12-16-50

Activities began at 8 a. m. with a 21 gun salute. At 9 a. m. Col. Magloire appeared before the national assembly and assembled guests and government officials at the government palace. After being sworn in he delivered his address.

Oklahoma City

Declaring that he was not going to make any lavish demagoic promises, President Magloire said his aim was to utilize the nation's possibilities and cooperate with peasants to work with blood and sweat to produce coffee, bananas, cocoa, and other food crops.

He also denounced Communism and class or color hate and differences. The latter, he said, had been "cleverly and wickedly kindled during the last election." He added that he would like to see the United States send more Negroes with the diplomatic crops in Haiti.

"Improvement and extension of agricultural possibilities will be a key point in my administration," he declared. "Haiti is an agricultural country. The legislature and I will support any sound program which will permit an increase in agricultural output, increase the financial income of the country, and improve the living and health standards of the peasants.

"After all the peasants are the basis of the country's life and being. In the past the neglect of our peasants has been the main obstacle blocking our economic evolution.

"The starting point of all our possibilities, of all our plans is the small plot of land which our peasant tolls with blood and sweat so that he can give us coffee, bananas, cocoa and other food crops."

Concluding his address with a statement that every action of the government would be open to the inspection and examination by the people, he remarked:

"Many obstacles and tasks lay ahead for this government, but I intend to tackle them with courage. At the end of my term I will hold my head high in rendering my final accounts to the people."

At 10 a. m., Archbishop LeDouze of Haiti was officially transferred from the president of the Junta to Maglorie. Col. Maglorie along with Brig. Gen. Frank Lavaud and Col. Antoine Levelt made up the three member military Junta which took over Maiti's government May 10, 1950 from President Dumarsais Estime.

Since then they have reorganized the government, held an election, and written a new constitution. Gen. Lavaud was president of the Junta.

President Maglorie in naming his new cabinet appointed Col. Levelt commander of the army. Gen. Lavaud will become ambassador to France. Other members of the cabinet are:

Luc Fouche, secretary of state to the president; Arsene Magloire, secretary of the interior and of public works; Jacques N. Leger, secretary of exteriors, tourism, and worship;

Francois George, secretary of finances; Louis Decatrel, secretary of agriculture, commerce, and national economy; Camille L'Herrison, secretary of national education and public health, Monferrier Pierre, secretary of justice and labor;

Clement Jumelle, undersecretary of labor; Emmanuel Michaud, undersecretary of public works; Pradel Pompilus, undersecretary of national education, and Jean Kernizan, undersecretary of agriculture.

At the official transfer of government to Haiti. He also told of his great confidence in Colonel Magloire.

Col. Magloire said he expected to continue several projects of ousted President Estims ,who still is very popular in Haiti. Among these policies was the championing of the cause of the peasants.

# Col. Laraque Named Ambassador To U.S.

Defender 18e(4)

Sat. 7-29-50

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Former Army Colonel Gustave Laraque has been named Haitian Ambassador to the United States to replace Ambassador Joseph Charles whose resignation was accepted by the Government following President Estimé's ouster as ruler of this Negro republic.

Laraque is said to be an able diplomatic officer, having just completed a tour of duty as Haiti's Ambassador to Mexico Prior to that he served in Chile in the same capacity.

Former Ambassador Charles is held in high regard by the middle-class people, here who presently are in control of the government It is believed that he will be named to a high cabinet post in the Government, probably Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Presently in the United States, Charles is expected to return to Haiti the latter part of this month.

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# New Haitian Ambassador Takes Up Post in Capital

~~Afro-American~~ Sat. 8-5-50

18e(4)

WASHINGTON

Col. Francois Gustave Laraque, newly appointed Ambassador from Haiti to the United States, on Wednesday, presented his credentials to the State Department.

Colonel Laraque, who comes to Washington from a previous assignment as Haiti's Ambassador to Mexico, arrived in Washington last Friday accompanied by one of his three teen-age daughters, Miss Monique Laraque, 16.

They have taken up residence at the Haitian Embassy, 4842 16th St., N.W.

His wife and two other daughters remained behind in Mexico. Mm. Laraque and Maryse, 14, will join the Ambassador here next month, but Miss Jacqueline Laraque, 18, will remain in Mexico to complete her studies.

**A Military Man 20 Years**

Colonel Laraque, who is 50, is a native of Jeremie and a Catholic. He completed studies at the continued in the military service for 20 years, advancing from the rank of private to colonel. In 1941 the new Haitian Ambassador left the army and entered civilian life as charge d'affaires for Haiti in Chile and Peru.

He became minister to Peru in June, 1944, and served in that post until September, 1947, when he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

Baltimore

Col. Francois Gustave Laraque, newly appointed Ambassador from Haiti to the United States, on Wednesday, presented his credentials to the State Department.

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Colonel Laraque, who is 50, is a native of Jeremie and a Catholic. He completed studies at the Jeremie Lycee and attended a military academy at Port-au-Prince.

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# Miss Defender Tells Of Haiti's Economic Status

Defender.

**This is another in the series on Haiti by "Miss Chicago Defender of 1950" who with the two other top prize winners in the Chicago Defender's nationwide $10,000 popularity contest spent 10-days there as guest of the Haitian government.**

**By YETIVE EDMONDS**
**Miss Chicago Defender of 1950**

18e(4)

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 12

Sat. 9-2-50

WHEN the cars called for us this morning we (Miss Edmonds, Miss Marian Nathaniel, 2nd winner from Detroit and Mrs. Ann Hughes, 3rd, Chicago) were taken to the palace to visit Col. Antoine Levelt, minister of foreign affairs and a member of La Junta, the Military Committee now at the head of Haiti.

Other members are General Franck Lavaud and Col. E. Magloire who will govern until another president is elected. Col. LeVelt referred to us as his "sisters from the United States."

**Miss Edmonds**

The government, he said, is truly democratic. There is complete freedom of the press and communism has been outlawed. After leaving the palace we drove to El Rancho where we made preparations to go to "Le Refuge." We drove through Haitian mountains into a residential district where many structures were built and furnished at a cost of $80,000. Smaller stone houses vary in prices from $5,000.

Peasant women, carrying baskets on top of their heads, were walking to the market to sell products from their farms. Eighteen miles from Petionville, we were in Kenskoff and Furcy, two resorts. Situated at the altitude of 5.000 feet is "Le Refuge." A jeep was waiting to carry us there as automobiles can climb just so far into the mountains.

"Le Refuge" is famous as a mountain retreat because of the natural beauty surrounding it. The view is compared to that of the French Alps. High in the mountains as we were we wore coats and were covered with blankets as we sat on the terrace in a 50-degree mid-afternoon temperature.

When the sun set it was so cool we had to go inside, where we drank tea by the fireplace. Luncheon was served . . . more tasty Haitian dishes. It was so peaceful we hated to leave "Le Refuge" where movie star Errol Flyn has stopped. Dinner followed at the Golden Gate. More Haitian music; more dancing—fun.

### THURSDAY, JULY 13

This morning we had breakfast at El Rancho. The cars came for us and we were escorted to Port-au-Prince to visit the American Ambassador to Haiti, Hon. William E. DeCourcy. We discussed with him the foreign policy of the United States regards to Haiti. The Ambassador listed many of the Haitian-American projects which includes: The initiation of progress to bring the lower valley of the Artibonite (only Haitian river large enough for transportation purposes) into full production through drainage, irrigation and resettlement; the improvement of health conditions through laws and general clinics, the beginning of mapping and census projects so essential to sound economics planning.

When we left the Embassy we were driven to the sidewalk cafe of the Italian Pavilion at the Exposition. We were served refreshments and viewed the exhibition of Italian works. As ambassadors of goodwill from the Chicago Defender to Haiti we gathered these facts: The Republic is principally an agricultural country.

The soil is the primary source of financial support for the government and is the means by which 80 percent of Haiti's inhabitants live.

Although much progress has been made in recent years toward agricultural reconstruction, immediate development of the republic lies in more efficient methods of cultivation. Haiti's chief exports are sugar cane, coffee, sisal fiber and bananas.

Those on a similar scale include cotton, logwood, cocoa, goat skins, honey, corn and castor bean. Homemade products are finding a growing market in the U. S. These include sisal products and mahogany products. The country imports the majority of its needs.

There is a factory in Phaeton which manufactures sisal fiber used to make binder twine, shoes, bags and other small items. More than 28 million pounds of sisal are shipped from Haiti yearly to the U. S. Other industrial establishments include small distilleries for making rum; plants for the manufacture of cottonseed oil, glass, soap, cigarettes, etc. There is a shoe factory in Port-au-Prince and several cabinet makers' shops.

(To be continued next week)

# Haitian Vice-Consul Exhibits Native Art At Outdoor Show

Defender Sat. 2-18-50

Haiti is getting its share of attention at the Chicago Tribune Outdoor Show now in progress at the Navy Pier. Hermann L. Desir, vice-consul of Haiti in charge of tourist promotion in the United States, is seeing to that.

Vice-consul Desir has set up a booth from which visitors can learn much about the history—past and present—of Haiti. On display are many examples of native handiwork. Handmade silver jewelry, tortoise shell jewelry, embroidery and other works of Haitian artisans are exhibited. Literature and pamphlets are available for the asking.

In an interview at the offices of the Chicago Defender, the vice-consul expressed his fondness for the city of Chicago. A family friend, he said, has always urged him to visit Chicago. This friend, Ciceron Dessable, is a direct descendent of the Dessable (later spelled DuSable) who built the first house in this city.

Vice-consul Desir was enthusiastic about the International Exposition of Port-au-Prince which had its grand opening February 12. This "little world's fair" commemorates the founding of the capital city of Haiti. More than 25 nations will participate. When the exposition closes in June, the buildings will remain as a new section of Port-au-Prince to be named Cite Dumarsais Estime—our benefactor.

"It's a wonderful vacation land," he said, "and there are no mosquitoes."

Haitian
Centennial Exposition
FROM MIAMI
WORLD AIRWAYS

Defender Sat. 2-18-50

Herman Desir, vice-counsul of Haiti in charge of tourists promotion in the U. S., shows two Chicagoans commodities from Haiti during outdoor show sponsored by Chicago Tribune at Navy Pier. Examining Haitian articles in the booth set up by vice-consular Desir are interested spectators, Virginia Ragkett (left) and Teddie Brachvogel.—Willis photo.

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Daily World
-13-50
Atlanta, Ga.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI —

Colonel Paul E. Magliore, 43-year-old candidate of the workers and peasants movement has become the first elected president of Haiti by popular vote.

Previously Haiti's presidents were selected by the Haitian Senate and Congress. The Colonel won on a platform promising low-cost housing for the under-privileged, large scale irrigation and port improvement projects and attraction and protection for foreign investors.

18e(4) 1950 Haiti

## THE WATERFRONT MARKETPLACE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE

Hamilton Wright

Open-air buses for all parts of Haiti line up beside the open-air market.

# ALL QUIET IN HAITI

18e(4)

## Tourist Traffic Continues Undisturbed By the Recent 'Palace Revolution'

By NANCY and HORACE SUTTON

Times

Jan. 28, 50

New York,

PORT-AU-PRINCE—The overthrow two weeks ago of the Government of President Dumarsais Estimé has had as little effect on Haiti itself as it has had on the expanded tourist program of the tiny republic. When we arrived at the Port-au-Prince airport from Kingston a few days after the so-called "revolution," there was neither a gun nor a soldier on view. The only noticeable excitement was being generated by the corps of natives who peddle baskets and mahogany bowls from outside the airport fence. They were shouting to attract the attention of the tourists who had just poured from the plane.

Although we had heard reports of a wholesale exodus of refugee tourists from Haiti there was no scramble to leave the country aboard our plane, which was going on to Ciudad Trujillo and San Juan. Indeed, there was a long queue of travelers waiting to be cleared into the country, but the screening was no more intense than what we, as American citizens, were later to experience upon arriving on American soil in Puerto Rico.

Although President Estimé was then under military guard in his own home in Port-au-Prince, we were greeted in the evening by Jean Brierre, the Haitian poet who had risen to be Minister of Tourism under the Estimé regime. He still held his post, and there was no indication that he would be removed.

That night the roosters which refuse to wait for dawn crowed through the dark hours. They set the dogs to barking and the owls to screeching. Haitian frogs which make a noise like Donald Duck joined in, but there were no audible outbursts that would indicate a revolution in progress.

The next morning M. Brierre took us to see Col. Antoine Levelt, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the three-man military junta which had ousted Estimé and assumed control of the country. A quiet, soft-spoken military careerist, Colonel Levelt is only 39. Four years ago he had been a member of the same junta that ruled Haiti before Estimé was elected to the Presidency.

Hamilton Wright

On a hotel balcony at Kenscoff.

"The only evidences of a political overthrow which a tourist might see in Haiti is my presence here," Colonel Levelt told us. In a crisp, sun-tan uniform with a gold star at the shoulder, his appearance was clearly military. When he turned to answer his telephone, we noticed an automatic pistol strapped to the small of his back. The pistol and two outmoded .37-millimeter cannon in the courtyard of the capital were the only symbols of force we saw in Port-au-Prince. The cannon, we were told, had always been there, even through the balmiest days of Estimé's rule.

"If some adventurous tourists come to Haiti to look for street disturbances they will be disappointed," Colonel Levelt said. "If they are looking for relaxation and night life, they will be satisfied." Colonel Levelt insisted that the junta, which also includes Brig. Gen. Frank Levaud and Col. Paul Magloine, does not constitute a military government in the American sense of the word.

### Ministers Retain Posts

Although the Legislature has been dissolved and control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government are in the hands of the junta, the Ministers are civilian and will keep their portfolios. Three members of Estimé's Cabinet have been retained. Colonel Levelt indicated that a general election will be held soon, but he declined to say when. "The first thing to do," he told us, "is to let the minds of the people cool off. In a climate like this it would be unwise to hold an immediate election."

The political climate is confused certainly over the question of what caused the overthrow of the Government. The consensus of informed Haitians appears to be that M. Estimé was the front man for the military group that represents the real power in Haiti. There had been difficulties in financing the current Port-au-Prince Bicentennial International Exposition, which some factions felt was the former President's bid for personal glory. Recently M. Estimé tried to change the constitution to permit him to succeed himself. His regular term still had two years to run. Apparently this did not coincide with the plans of the military group, which restored itself to authority.

Haiti's tourist program, which was keynoted by the exposition, will continue, Colonel Levelt said, "unchanged." An official statement defining the position of the new Government and describing conditions in Haiti has been forwarded to the Haitian Embassy in Washington for eventual transmittal to American travel agents. The exposition closes officially next week, but plans are being drawn up to reopen most of the exhibits in November. If the fair was not a complete financial success in its first season, it did attract foreign capital to Haiti and, further, it resulted in the transformation of a malaria-infested swamp into a beautiful drive.

**New Inns Built**

Although no big luxury hotels have been built in Haiti, a number of small, altogether charming, inns have sprung up all around Port-au-Prince. Albert Mangones, the brilliant Cornell-educated young Haitian architect, who is responsible for Haiti's own modernistic buildings at the exposition, has been commissioned to revamp and expand the Thorland Club, a few miles from town. It will feature stucco bungalows for two, fashioned in rakish style and decorated inside in bright reds and greens. A patio with a free-shaped roof and an open-air Haitian kitchen surrounded by a counter and stools have been built alongside the mountain-fed swimming pool.

**Above Petionville**

High up in the hills over Petionville is Ibo Lélé, an inn named for the voodoo god of the forests. Every one of the eighteen rooms has a balcony, some of which look out on a seventy-mile view. Single rooms are $8 to $12 now, about $12 to $15 in season. El Rancho, a new thirty-one-room hotel, is a potpourri of architectural design, but none the less it has been accepted as Haiti's most luxurious resort.

Sometimes Spanish, sometimes Italian, sometimes acutely modern, El Rancho has a neo-kidney-shaped swimming pool, not to mention some fancy $40-a-day suites, which for Haiti is luxury indeed.

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# 'Ambassadors' Back In Homes Laud 'Haitians' Geniality, Friendliness

18 e C4/

**By VENICE T. SPRAGGS**

**Back in their homes from an "Alice in Wonderland" visit to the enchanting island republic of Haiti, the Chicago Defender's three "ambassadors of good will" hailed their holiday in the Caribbean paradise as the crowning experience of their entire lives.**

**The Haitian government rolled out its velvet welcome mat for the winners of the Defender's $10,000 nation-wide contest and throughout their stay they were its officials guests.**

Won over completely by the geniality of the Haitian people, the brilliancy of the romantically beautiful vacation spot, the group praised above all else the warm fellowship accorded them by the government. Haitian officials hailed Queen Yetive Edmonds, of Chicago; Miss Marian Nathaniel of Detroit and Mrs. Ann Hughes of Chicago as "our sisters from the United States" who are children of the same African mother.

Key figure in planning and executing this good will visit for the lovely Defender trio was Jean F. Brierre, Haiti's Undersecretary of State for Tourism, and one of the island's most brilliant and promising officials. He was ably assisted by Roger Savain, Chief of the Bureau of the Department of Tourism, who took turns with the Minister in personally escorting the young women during their entire stay.

Defender
Sat. 10
9-24
Chicago Def.

Beginning with their arrival at Haiti's national airport via Pan-American clipper where they were met b high government and diplomatic officials, the visit was a series of breath-taking experiences. Although the group thrilled to the atmosphere of Haiti's exotic night clubs which top most to be found in the States, the three goodwill ambassadors also directed a goodly portion of their time to the country's history, including its heroic fight for independence and freedom from French domination.

As the country's history unfolded itself in sequence during their rounds of historic spots, the group had the opportunity to evaluate many of the problems which now plague the island's population of approximately three millions of which some 80 per cent are peasants. Any language barrier created by the musical French creole spoken throughout the island was quickly erased by the warmth and friendliness of the people.

From the magnificence of the modern exposition buildings which line Truman blvd. in the capital city to the market place quickened by cries of peasants marketing their wares, the three Defender good will ambassadors were privileged to observe all sides of Haitian life.

This ranged from the extreme poverty of basket-ladened peasants traveling in a continuous stream up and down mountain roads to and from the city to the ultra modern palatial estates which dot the mountain-side of Petionville.

But whether peasant or manored gentry, the natural beauty of the country — marked by the scarlet-flowered flamboyant trees which silhouette the sky — provides a common heritage. And the peasant's boy is always confident that some day he can become president of the country if he is good enough.

The Defender trio early were identified throughout the "Magic Isle" in high and humble places as "The Chicago Defender young ladies." Their visit was hailed by prominents in and out of government as well as in the press as a cooperative good will project which it is hoped will be continued on a yearly basis. There is no doubt of the lasting impression which the young women's visit provided.

Highlight of the holiday was when Miss Edmonds was crowned by General Franck Lavaud, President of the three-man military junta now governing Haiti. The other two contestants shared the honor. The significant ceremony was staged at the country's White House and was witnessed by the other two members of the governing body, Colonels Paul Magloire, Minister of Interior and Antione Levelt, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister Brierre and Mr. Savain also were present.

At the Bureau D'Ethnologie, Director General Lorimer Denis and his three assistants, Michel Aubourg, Leonce Viaud and Jacques Oriol, brought the contestants up to date on Haiti's history. Mr. Denis carefully explained to them the religious voodoo ritual and its relationship to Christianity. He made it crystal clear that there is no similarity between voodoo and present-day 'black magic.'

The good will ambassadors examined relics of early Haitian history including guns captured from French war vessels by Toussaint Louverture at the National Museum where Director Luc Dorsinville patiently explained their relationship to Haiti's fight for independence. An airplane trip over the island permitted the trio to view ruins of the world-famed Citadel built by Henry Christophe, first president of the republic. They also saw ruins of his famed palace Sans Souci and got a good air view of Cap Haitien, thriving city in the North of the country.

They were received at the American Embassy by Ambassador William de Courcy who emphasized the part Haiti is playing in solving her own economic problems. They witnessed a presentation of the National Folklore Troupe, thrilling to the fantastic fire dance executed by one of the performers.

At the 103-bed government-operated maternity hospital for peasants, the group was tremendously impressed with the services provided the island's poor. For the small fee of $1.00, a mother's baby is delivered with the aid of gas if necessary and she is hospitalized for six days.

The hospital's Administrator Willy Douijon, told the Defender's good will ambassadors that never less than five children are born each day in the hospital. He reported a low mortality rate among both parents and children, due largely to the sturdy constitution of the peasant. Dr. Maurice Armand is medical chief of the hospital.

It was at softly-lighted Cabane Choucoune, Haiti's most exclusive night spot, that the starry-eyed threesome got their greatest entertainment thrill. Here Minister Brierre planned a gala celebration for the group. The Cabane Choucoune is patterned after a peasant's hut. Circular in shape, thatched roof, its ultra interior, with tropical plants bordering the entire wall, suggests a French creole atmosphere. The mute-toned music of a native band, playing mainly Latin-American and Haitian melodies, provided the dance music.

Another thrill-packed experience was dining at the mountain-top Golden Gates club. Here Mr. Brierre introduced the contestants to delightful Haitian food. Perched some 3,000 feet above the city, Golden Gates provides a view of the town below. A comparable view but even more breath-taking is the mountain-top view from the quaint "Le Refuge" hotel near Kenskoff. Tabled on a mountain plateau, 5600 feet above sea lev- the hotel commands a view of Haiti's highest mountain, Morne la Selle. Here the Defender trio lunched in 50 degree temperature although Port-Au-Prince was still at summer temperature.

The good will ambassadors were feted at St. Francis hotel, along with the Defender's Washington Bureau chief, Venice T. Spraggs, by the island's nine newspapers: Le Nation, Le Nouvelliate, Port-Au-Prince Times, L'Action, Haiti Journal, La Phalange, Le Soir, and La Democracy. Gustave Laraque, Haiti's newly-appointed Ambassador to the United States, and Jacques Antione, former Haitian Minister to the United States, were among those present.

A bit of old French charm was provided the group when beautious Patricia Weiderman, former California school teacher and movie star, invited them to her Aux Orchidees hotel for dinner. But it was the touching personal thoughtfulness like the gigantic basket of red roses sent the group by Mr. Brierre and the exquisitely lovely gifts of Haitian embroidered linen given them as they departed from home which will mark this good will venture indelibly in the group's minds.

While in Haiti, the contestants and their chaperone lived at the palatial El Rancho hotel, the island's finest, located on a mountain-side in Petionville. Here excellent cuisine, beautiful swimming pool, terrace dining and dancing provided a perfect setting for the Defender threesome. The owner, Albert Silvera, his charming wife, and entire staff put forth every effort to give the good will ambassadors a lasting impression of the friendliness which marked the entire visit.

18e(4) 1950 Haiti

# Luster of Haitian Carnival Outglows U.S. Mardi Gras

Afro-American

**By ROY GARVIN**

PORT-AU-PRINCE— The Mardi Gras, a pre-Lenten celebration, which helped to make New Orleans famous, is a Bayou side show when compared with the beauty and pageantry of the Haitian "Carnival."

18e(4)

Each year, a week before the beginning of Lent, Haitians from all over the country-side begin wending their way by foot, mule pack, automobile, and air, to Port-au-Prince for five days of carnival celebration. This year was no exception. If anything, due to the opening of the bi-centenial Exposition, the carnival was more momentuous, larger and far more colorful than ever.

### Beautiful Spectacle

The entire carnival procession, as such, presents to the observer a most colorfult spectacle with its marchers in their brilliantly colored and artistically designed costumes, depicting the customs, folklore and sectional interests of the nation. Each group of paraders vies with the other in having the most original costumes.

The Haitian by nature is a friendly, happy, individual, and the yearly carnival affords an outlet for expressing his emotions in song, dancing and joyous laughter as well as visiting with friends. Marchers and colorful floats represent the industry of the Island and the history of the Haitian people.

Each section in the parade vies in the originality of its depiction of Haitian life, present and past, and in the interpretation of the folkways of the people. The native bands, interpreting the folk songs and dances impress the visitor with their deep emotional fervor and their sincerity of interpretation.

After the carnival parade has broken up, roving bands of paraders sing and dance all night long in the streets of Port-au-Prince.

The carnival offers a market place for the sale of native wares and goodies.

After the fourth day which is Shrove Tuesday, the carnival ends and the natives depart for their respective homes.

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# Haiti Requests Cuts in Arms By Neighbors

18e(4)

Post

4-4-50

The Republic of Haiti yesterday called upon its neighbors to reduce their armaments as one way to stop the plotting and counter-plotting that have agitated the Caribbean area.

A five-nation investigating committee last month accused Haiti's neighbor, the Dominican Republic, of aiding and abetting conspiracies to overturn the Haitian government. It also accused Cuba and Guatemala of permitting political exiles to organize invasions of the Dominican Republic.

Yesterday the 21-nation Council of the Organization of American States began considering the committee's report, and heard all five committee members call for prompt acceptance of its findings.

It was by no means certain that the council would act; some members yesterday asked for further time to "study" the committee's recommendations. But other delegates, including Chairman Luis Quintanilla of Mexico, argued that this case would test the effectiveness of the OAS machinery for keeping peace in the hemisphere.

The Haitian delegate, Foreign Minister Vilfort Beauvoir, proposed a resolution asking the Dominican government to cut its armaments, and Haiti to do likewise, "so as to maintain a balance between the forces of the two countries and of the other neighbor countries."

The resolution also called on the Dominicans to expel Alfred Viau and Astrel Roland as being "unworthy of the right of asylum." The investigating committee had blamed these Haitian exiles for stirring up the recent plots on Dominican soil.

The Haitian Foreign Minister argued that the recent grant of war powers to Dominican President Rafael Trujillo was contrary to the principles of inter-American treaties. He said his country would not make a bilateral agreement with its Dominican neighbor unless the OAS gave guarantees against a further violation.

Foreign Minister Ernesto Dihigo of Cuba argued that there would have been no conspiracies to invade Dominican territory if democracy existed in the Dominican Republic.

"If there are exiles who conspire against their country's government," he said, "it is because there is something abnormal in it . . . If this situation is lengthened into years, and the number of exiles increases instead of decreasing, and they persist in not returning for fear of what may happen, then we are compelled to believe that there is something out of order in that nation and that, under the appearance of constitutional normality, a violation of the basic principles of democracy exists."

He said Cuba had been getting a constant flow of such Dominican exiles, who constituted a difficult problem, especially since many Cubans sympathized with them.

But he insisted that Cuba respected the priniciple of nonintervention in other nations' quarrels, and would not allow in its territory "formation of expeditions or movements having as their purpose aggression on other countries or on their governments."

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# United Nations Unit To Vaccinate All Haitians

Oklahoma Eagle

18e(4)

NEW YORK, April 19 ... The 3,500,000 inhabitants of Haiti, a French-speaking Negro republic in the West Indies, will be given penicillin injections in a wholesale attempt to stamp out venereal and other diseases native to that country, it was learned this week.

4-20-50

The medical project is scheduled to begin at the end of this month. It is said to be the first of its kind in history and will take two years to complete. It will be conducted under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, the Government of Haiti, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Directing the work will be Sascha Levitan, a special consultant to the World Health Organization, and Dr. Adehmar Paoliello, of Brazil.

The native disease know as yaws is said to have afflicted 85 per cent of the population. More than 25 per cent are infected with syphilis. Many adults are so run down with this disease that they are unable to work. Yaws occur only in hot, mountainous countries and is usually transmitted by flies.

Experimental stations are now at work in fourteen areas. Dr. Charles Rein, consultant on venereal disease to the World Health Organization and a professor at New York University, described how the natives walked barefoot for hundreds of miles to take treatments at the experimental stations. There was no lack of customers when word got around that the "wonderful magic worked."

It was estimated that an average of 2,000 persons will be given injections daily. Natives living in obscure places will be contacted by medical units traveling on horseback. After the program has been completed in Haiti, similar programs will be started in Indonesia and the Dominican Republic.

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# Haiti Calls Yaws Almost Eradicated

Herald-Tribune

## Denies Reports 85% of People Have Disease

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 22 (AP).—The Haitian Ministry of Health said today that an eight-year campaign has stamped out yaws, a contagious disease that blisters the skin, everywhere in Haiti except in a few remote rural areas.

18e(4)

Sun. 4-23-50

The Ministry said that no case of the disease exists in any Haitian city or town. Statements that 85 per cent of Haitians suffer from yaws, which resembles syphilis, are entirely erroneous, the Ministry declared. Official circles viewed such statements with dismay, since they might handicap efforts to improve the country's economic situation and the tourist trade.

### Agencies Planned Campaign

Two United Nations agencies—the World Health Organization and the U. N. International Children's Emergency Fund—had reported plans on March 20 for a joint campaign with the Haitian government, and negotiations for a similar campaign with the Dominican Republic, against both yaws and syphilis.

Barrington Dunbar, Children's Fund program supervisor for the two countries, told a press conference at that time that 80 per cent of the people in the island's rural areas were affected and that a campaign would take two years. A W. H. O. expert committee on venereal disease, meeting in Washington, made public an estimate Oct. 17 that one-sixth of the Haitian population had yaws.

# HAITI IS TEST AREA FOR POINT 4 PLAN

Times E(4)

## U. S. and U. N. Experts Teach Natives to Reclaim Land to Improve Their Economy

Times 7-9-50

By MILTON LEVENSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 1—This impoverished Caribbean Republic with its eroded lands and lagging agricultural production has become a laboratory where the United Nations is testing techniques for bringing technical assistance to underdeveloped countries of the world.

The economy of Haiti, tightly knit, 80 per cent mountainous, cannot support the populace, most of whom live in isolated rural areas.

In 1948 Haiti became the first underdeveloped nation to ask the United Nations and the international organization's specialized agencies to make a survey of her entire national life. This study's recommendations, made in July, 1949, are being implemented by the Haitian Government, and various United Nations and United States public and private groups.

As a "pilot project" in techniques, Haiti is seeking to reclaim 60,000 of the 90,000 acres of her largest and most arid plain, known as the Artibonite, just north of the capital, within five years. What was the most fertile area in a country once considered the richest of the French colonies, is now a desiccated tableland.

The Artibonite plain's soil is mostly salty and alkaline. It is alternately flooded by uncontrolled torrents that reach heights of twelve feet or is caught in intense draught that burns it to uselessness.

### Peasants Plagued by Disease

The peasants who struggle to combat these impossible conditions are also plagued by disease and malnutrition.

The rural native also is caught in a web of illiteracy, ignorance and overpopulation and is separated from contact with modern life by a lack of communications.

On a small scale the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization began two years ago to test the methods for improving such conditions. Only since the beginning of this year has this program begun to emerge with a possibility for long-range success.

Arthur Wakefield, a British citizen, was sent here by the United Nations to coordinate the work of the many specialists aiding in the program.

The Artibonite project is expected to be followed elsewhere in the country, Georges Cadet, Minister of Agriculture and National Economy, said.

One of the programs calls for reforestation in the water catchment of the Artibonite River, which serves the area. To fulfill this program there is projected the resettling of peasants from areas needed to rehabilitate the plain. A 120-foot dam to block the river at a point known as Peligre, above the plain, is a vital part of the plan.

Ultimately it is planned to have public health clinics, a conservation teaching program by specialists to train Haitians to carry on the work, and housing projects.

When the soil is ready it is hoped to grow such vegetables as tomatoes, asparagus and other exportable produce.

Producer-consumer cooperatives, to forestall the burden of unreasonable speculator interest charges that force peasants to pay as high as 30 per cent, are also envisioned as part of the project.

A year ago the Haitian Government, which has since become a three-man military junta, asked the United States Export-Import Bank for $4,000,000 to carry out the Artibonite project. Haiti promised to provide $2,000,000.

In a country where the annual budget now is about $16,000,000 and where the legal daily minimum wage has been set at 70 cents, a project of this scope loomed as vast as any other government undertaking.

The Export-Import Bank asked for detailed plans. These were to show that the final result would be a commercially feasible venture. To make certain of this the dam with its subsequent hydroelectric power was decided upon. The dam is expected to yield 30,000 kilowatts of power and during the heavy rains may reach an output of 60,000 kilowatts.

### Fish "Farming" Being Taught

As the Artibonite plan developed, the Government requested the services of an agronomist to determine whether the land could be reclaimed. The United Nations Department of Economic Affairs sent Frank Eaton, a United States Department of Agriculture specialist, as consultant. After a three-month study he reported that 60,000 of the 90,000 acres tested in the Artibonite could be made fertile again.

Another United Nations specialist, Shu-Yen Lin, a fisheries-biologist sent by the Food and Agriculture Organization, is introducing "fish-farming" and training Haitians in this technique. Future plans call for fellowships for Haitians to study abroad.

For small industries it is planned to use a tropical plant known as sisal. Products such as fiber mats may be hand manufactured from its cellulose.

Evidence of how difficult it is for peasants to sustain themselves may be seen most vividly around here on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Peasant women carrying calabash gourds or large baskets on their heads walk thirty miles to the market to sell as little as $1 or $2 of produce grown on little patches, and then walk thirty miles back.

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# HAITI ILLITERACY IMPEDING CENSUS

18 C (4)

## Directors Encounter Difficulty in Getting Enumerators Who Can Read and Write

Times

By MILTON LEVENSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 3—Some of the problems facing the countries in the Americas that are preparing for a census have been highlighted here in Haiti during the last two years.

Getting enumerators has been the most difficult job here. The 5,400 persons who will do the counting between Aug. 7 and 19 will be selected by July 10.

Because of Haiti's illiteracy, the first problem was to find persons who could read and write and understand what they were supposed to do. Most of the recruiting was done with the help of the rural police.

In the twelve days of the census the enumerators will have thirty-five questions to ask of a people likely as not to have no exact answer to the date of their birth.

Maurice Liautaud, director of the census bureau has been receiving guidance from Edward P. Swan, United States Census Bureau specialist. Mr. Swan has been in Haiti for two years.

### Capital's Population 142,000

In January of last year he helped conduct a census in Port au Prince that showed 142,000 persons living in the capital city. He found the majority of men and women unmarried, with common law marriages numerous.

Of those over 10 years of age, 64,840 were literate and 48,310 unable to read and write. Only 11,000 over the age of 20 had attended either a high school or college. These figures are expected to be drastically reversed in the rural areas where most Haitians live.

In a recent estimate Mr. Swan predicted that the over-all population would reach near the 3,750,000 mark.

He found that in Port au Prince homes the language spoken most often was Creole, with 125,839 using this native tongue and 15,798 French.

The unemployed consisted of 24,912 men and women, with the latter finding it most difficult to obtain a job. The homes were mostly one-room affairs made of wood and local limestone, although 4,755 were constructed of sticks and mud.

### Sanitation Badly Lacking

It is known that in contrast some mansions here cost $30,000 and more. But the vast majority of homes, 25,132 by count, had outside toilet facilities and only 1,326 had inside toilets.

Electricity had been installed in 8,917 houses while 23,630 used kerosene, gasoline or other methods of lighting. Most homes are rented; 25,159 falling in this class, 7,486 privately owned.

In a second experimental census conducted in three southeastern rural areas, Marbial, Fond Melon and Cochon Gras, only 1,203 persons were found to be literate. The other 23,156 were illiterate.

Wood, mud and dirt accounted for most homes. There were three houses with running water and no public fountains. One of 3,936 houses, 3,792 used river or spring water for their needs. There were no inside toilets, and 3,773 of the peasant families had no toilet facilities.

Most worked "for themselves" on non-fertile fields, and only six had electricity through private power plants.

This census will cost the Government $600,000 in the three years, 1949-1952.

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# HAITI JUNTA TO AID U. N. RELIEF PLANS

Times

## Revolutionary Regime Also States It Will Honor Old Government's Contracts

Times 7-16-50

By MILTON LEVENSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, July 1—The three-man military junta running the government here since May 10 said today that it would continue to give full support to United Nations pilot projects in technical assistance aimed at rehabilitating the country and demonstrating techniques to help underdeveloped countries.

Brig. Gen. Frank Lavaud, junta President, Col. Antoine Levelt, Foreign Affairs Secretary, and Col. Paul Magloire, military police chief, took over the government when internal disturbances forced the resignation of Dumarsais Estime as President. He now lives in Paris.

18 C (4)

Since the peaceful "revolution," the United Nations and its specialized agencies have been moving in with increasing tempo to help the nation reclaim its natural resources and help the country's backward people medically and socially.

According to published reports Haiti's Government was left with a "book" deficit of an estimated $2,000,000 after the resignation of President Estime. The nation's financial life-blood depends on its export trade, which now reaches from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually. Coffee and sugar are its principal exports.

The junta and other informed persons place the country's export needs for economic stability at from $100,000,000 to $120,000,000 a year.

The problem is to make the land more productive. The mass of peasants, too, must be brought to a level where they could continue to maintain improvements brought about in the republic by the joint United Nations-Haiti technical assistance program.

### Future Contracts Guaranteed

These are the thoughts in the minds of Haitian leaders who remember that Haiti was once the richest of France's colonies.

In an effort to attract new foreign capital into the country, the junta says that it will guarantee any contract made by outside financial interests.

A major step, the junta announced that it was planning to reorganize the rural police. The police forces are to be brought from one section of the country after another into the capital and resume training as social welfare workers as well as enlightened law-enforcement agents.

The plan is to have them weld the isolated peasants into communal groups and to protect them from dishonest elements, such as agricultural agents who might prey on the illiterate rural native of Haiti. These rural police officers are to work with doctors, teachers, priests and fathers of families in keeping the peasants aware of their rights.

Coupled with improvements spread by the technical assistance program, the junta believes this social program may wipe out the apathy that afflicts many peasants.

Another step to help the peasant is the distribution of $80,000 worth of sisal plants. From this tough plant a small industry may arise. Hand-manufactured fiber products such as mats made from sisal are in demand on the export market. The Department of Agriculture will teach the peasants how to cultivate and use these plants.

### Direct Election Contemplated

It has been an open secret that most politicians in Haiti make a good thing of their office once they are elected. The Government, under "normal" circumstances, consists of the Senate and a lower House of Deputies. These two groups, in turn, elect the President, in what is called an indirect election.

The junta declares that it has under study a plan for a direct election by the people. But with the population mostly illiterate, outside of the large centers, and with little means of communication, political chicanery is easy.

At the moment, many sources, and particulary business people in Port-au-Prince, give the junta complete support. They express faith in the essential honesty of the junta and declare that it has kept peace in the country at a time of smoldering tempers.

General Lavaud, speaking through Col. Levelt, declared:

"Right now, we are working toward an election. We cannot mention at this moment when we will have an election. The reason is that the fight between social classes was so bitter that the country needs peace. It is necessary to have these sentiments cool off."

The previous regime is said to have brought dissension between the Negro and the lighter-skinned mulattoes and French "élite."

The junta explained also that it "wants to restore order in our finances, which were upside down because of too-heavy expenditures made by the former Government."

The military Government maintains:

"We want to clean the table because the country has confidence in us to do the job. It believes we can do it, and we have already taken the necessary measures to do so."

## Adult Education

18e (4) Haiti

Here is shown a class in session at the Sante Publique School in Haiti. It is a class in adult education and eager natives are assimilating academic studies with enthusiasm.

Bal. 4-29-50

## GARVIN GIVES LABOR PICTURE:

# Haiti Making Progress Still Long Way to Go

Afro-American

### By ROY GARVIN

18e(4)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Haiti with its 3,000,000 inhabitans is a poor country when compared with others in the Caribbean-Central American sphere of influence. Because Haiti's economy is primarily agricultural, this fact is to be expected. Yet, its very large untilled acreage and its wealth of cheap labor offers unlimited opportunity for increasing its gross national income.

When compared with and estimated three fourths of a billion dollars for Cuba in 1949, Haiti's income of $17,000,000 is almost negligible. However, this represents a tremendous advance made by The Estime administration over his predecessors.

Yet today the friendly and proud little black Republic is on the march economically and educationally.

Bal. 4-29-50

Everywhere one goes in Port-au-Prince and into the nearby countryside, evidence of the above may be seen in the many new private residences being erected and the clean, neat appearance of the average Haitian you see on the street.

Informed sources say that in Port-au-Prince and nearby Petionville alone, there are over one hundred homes under construction, not to mention construction in other major towns. All of this represents the first building of any importance in more than 10 years.

Baltimore

**Haiti Needs Capital, Roads**

Despite the building boom, occasioned in part by the Bi-centennial Exposition, Haiti is sorely lacking in big risk capital for developing and expanding her major industries. Money is needed to expand the rum industry so that it may seek export markets.

Sisal, the number one industry, could have a much wider market for women's bags, shoes, rugs and other items made from it if more money were available for its promotion.

Aside from industrial expansion, equally as important is a system of good highways to connect Haiti's principal cities to facilitate the development and marketing of her products.

**Electric Power Project Needed**

To speed up President Estime's program of electrifing the Island, the proposed gigantic hydro-electric project planned for the Artibonite River, needs to be pushed rapidly from the present "talk" stage. That project, Haiti's largest, will be comparable to our TVA project.

Flying low over this vast valley, one can visualize how this broad plain could well become the bread basket of the country and raise the living standards of the people, as well as boost the country's productive capacity and hence the national income.

An American loan, private or public, of about 10 million dollars could make this contemplated project a reality.

**Haiti's Labor Force**

Haiti's labor force is almost completely confined to three major industries, sisal, sugar and rum. Until 1948, bananas constituted an important fourth.

Approximately 9,000 workers are used in the Sisal Industry, a scant half of whom may be loosely classified as skilled workers. Another 2,000 work full time for HASCO, the sugar refinery, along with about 5,000 part time workers.

These figures do not include the thousands of peasants who raise small patches of sugar cane which they sell at the various receiving stations.

The above workers, along with the dock hands at the ports of Cap Haiten and Port-qu-Prince and those employed in the building trades constitute the bulk of Haiti's labor force.

**Why Bananas Were Put Aside**

A few years ago the banana workers were an important part of Haiti's labor force. The decline of the banana industry since 1948 resulted from a number of mixed and yet confusing factors.

Fist, the drought of that year cut the yield. Too, the larger export companies were split up by government regulation.

This resulted in disorganization of disease control, planned replanting of the banana plant, proper and regular pick-ups from the stations throughout the island, all causing a decline in price and general dissatisfaction among the small peasant growers.

Bananas being highly perishable the small companies were unable to absorb losses occasioned by irregular pick-ups.

18e (4)

**Organized Labor Weak**

Organized labor, judged by American standards, is very weak in Haiti.

The largest organized group of workers are the taxi drivers and chauffeurs. They number about 300 Members and exist only in Port-au-Prince where the union owns and operates the two bus lines and all of the taxicabs.

The only other organized groups of workers are the dock hands and those in the building trades. The sugar workers and field laborers are not organized.

Despite their small number, the chauffeurs' union is very strong politically and has great weight with the Estime Government.

**Wages Low**

The minimum wage in Haiti is seventy cents a day. The dock workers are perhaps the highest paid of all workers averaging about 45 cents an hour. The general hourly pay is somewhere between 20 and 25 cents an hour.

Such low wages, isolation of the several cities because of bad roads, along with no central labor movement, keep wages down. However, in some few instances sisal and sugar workers receive as much as four to five dollars per day.

**Estime Program Bright Hope**

The hopeful and significant bright spot in the Estime administration is the inauguration of a nation-wide adult education program to teach 'the peasants the rudiments of the' 3 R's'.

Known as 'Programme Dumarsais Estime', the setup, after eight months, has about 5,000 grown-ups enrolled.

Afro-American

According to Dr. Clement Jumelle, the very able American-educated director of the Bureau of Education, the government hopes to have an enrollment of 10,000 adult natives taking advantage of the training by October.

Bal. 4-29-50

Plans call for reaching at least 50,000 adults in the next five years. This would represent about 80% of the total labor force.

Both adults and industry are highly enthusiastic over the results so far obtained. Government and industry are jointly financing the plan using both school houses and plant facilities for meeting places.

Baltimore

**Instruction Streamlined**

Special texts have been prepared to streamline the instruction and to finish a class every 90 days.

Upon completion of the course, each graduate is required to go back home and organize a class of 50 to teach what he has learned. This program when completed will go far toward reducing illiteracy among the Haitians, 80% of whom can not read or write.

**Small Business**

In many ways, Haiti is still primitive and simple. Most of its business life is made up of small shop owners and proprietors. Still there exist unlimited opportunities for operating many types of service establishments in at least a half dozen cities in the Republic.

First class mechanics in auto repairs, interior decorators, carpenters, cabinet makers, photographers, printers, ship builders will find a virgin field in Haiti.

Beautiful furniture is made from the native mahogany, but finished cabinet makers are sorely needed to make this a profitable industry.

**Future For Americans**

Trained young Americans can find a great future awaiting them in one of the most beautiful and friendly little countries in the Caribbean.

The Bi-Centennial Exposition vividly points up Haiti's potentialities, and it is to be hoped that awakened interest will bring to it finance to push the orogram of President Estime to complete fruition..

## Progressive Leader

18e(4)

President Dumarsais Estime, the energetic teacher-president of the Republic of Haiti, who finds time to visit the many schools where his adult education program is in progress.

4-29-50

# Heart of the Republic

18e(4)

Afro American Balt. 4-29-50

Here is one of the women of Haiti shown as she strips Sisal in preparation for the weavers. This textile production is a vital element in Haitian activity and industry.

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# Disease Fight Waged in Haiti

Afro-American

Balt. 4-29-50

## UN to Give Nation Two-Year Treatment

Baltimore, Md.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A world-wide program, under United Nations sponsorship, to rid communities of all those infectious diseases that yield to penicillin, will be launched here next week.

It will be the first scientific attempt to rid an entire nation of the scourge of venereal diseases, through the joint co-operation of the Haitian Government, the UN World Health Organization, and its International Children's Emergency Fund.

### 2 Year Treatment

The program here is planned to inject the majority of Haiti's 3,500,000 natives with penicillin in the next two years, and extend it to treat those suffering from yaws which affects approximately 80% of the people, particularly children.

The yaws is an infectious disease that causes lesions of the skin and bones. It is widespread in the rest of the West Indies, tropical America, Equatorial Africa, the Malay States, Ceylon, Siam, India, Burma, French-Indo China, the Philippines and the Eastern Indian Islands.

18e(4)

### Haitian UN Aide Explains

Ernest G. Chauvet, permanent member of the Haitian delegation to the UN, said in New York that there were already 30,000 vials of penicillin in Haiti, and that the Government is going to give one-third of the money, about $250,000, to carry on the campaign.

Mr. Chauvet sought the help of the UN World Health Organization and the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in arresting the venereal scourge after his appointment as UN delegate from Haiti.

He said "the government hopes that Haiti will be one of the healthiest countries in the world for its people" as a result of the program, which will save at least $100,000,000 alone for one million peasants.

Mr. Chauvet explained that venereal disease in Haiti is no higher than in any other Caribbean and Pan-American country, and may be much less.

### Rural Areas Target

In Washington, Dr. Jaime Velarde-Thome, venereal disease consultant of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, said:

"The joint campaign is for the eradication of yaws throughout the Haitian Republic, and the control of syphilis in rural areas of Haiti. All those infected with yaws or suspected of infection will be treated with penicillin.

"The program will by no means include the treatment of the whole population. The majority of yaws cases are in rural areas where the campaign is being concentrated."

Barrington Dunbar, a native of Demerara, British Guiana, and a naturalized American citizen, is here as a representative of the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, to assist in the administration and supervision of the program.

He is a graduate of City College, and Columbia University, both of N. Y., where he majored in sociology. He is the brother of Rudolph W. Dunbar of London, noted conductor and journalist.

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# President Estime Of Haiti Resigns; Junta Takes Over

18e(4)

Post

5-11-50

Washington, DC

Port Au Prince, Haiti, May 10 (U.P).—President Dumarsais Estime of Haiti resigned today as the climax of a four-day political crisis.

A military junta assumed power.

The crisis began last month when the Senate rejected a proposal by Estime's cabinet that the constitution be amended to enable the President to seek reelection in 1952. His term was due to expire in August, 1952.

Estime and his family were taken under the protection of the three-man junta consisting of Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire.

[The Associated Press said the junta had dissolved Parliament.—Editor's note.]

The last six months of Estime's administration were marked by unrest with at least two attempts to overthrow or assassinate him.

On November 15, 1949, Estime declared modified martial law, dissolved three political parties, arrested eight opposition leaders, closed seven newspapers and set up news censorship.

On December 21, a plot to assassinate Estime and overthrow his regime, allegedly directed from the Dominican Republic, was smashed by the police.

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# Army Junta Rules Haiti as President Quits; Parliament Dissolved; Inquiry Due in Riots

Times 18e(4)

5-11-50

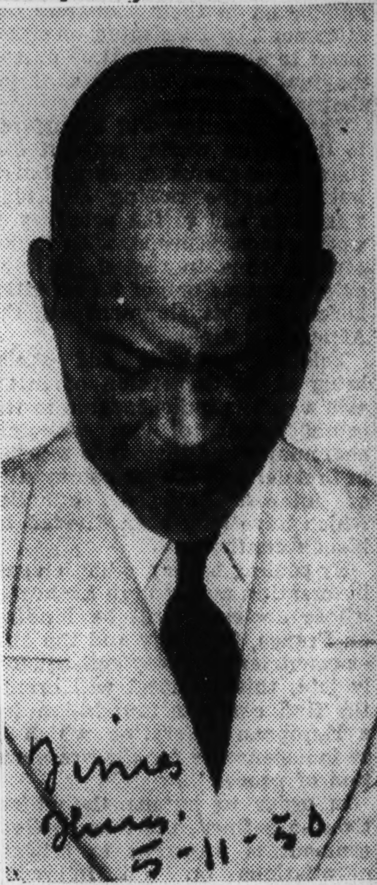
PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 10 (AP)—Dumarsais Estime resigned today as President of Haiti and was succeeded by a military junta.

The junta announced that M. Estimé and has family had been placed under its protection. Order was restored here after several days of demonstrations in the streets and in and around government buildings.

Haiti's political crisis began last month when the Senate rejected a proposed constitutional amendment which would have made President Estime eligible to succeed himself. The Cabinet resigned last Sunday.

The junta had held power from January to August, 1946. It had installed M. Estimé in office on Aug. 16, 1946, after he had won a Presidential election.

The switch in executive responsibility came after the Army's staff, concerned by increasing disturbances, requested that the old junta of Brig. Gen. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire return again to power to safeguard the lives and properties of the people.



Times Herald 5-11-50

President Dumarsais Estime

Senators resumed their deliberations under police protection. Demonstrators had destroyed the furniture and fixtures in the Senate chamber. The Senate will conduct an investigation to fix the responsibility for the destruction.

Subsequently the Junta dissolved Parliament. A proclamation promised that the Junta would respect Haiti's existing international agreements and would "maintain democratic practices." "We beg every one to give us their moral help in order to fulfill the heavy task we assumed today," the proclamation said.

An informant said a deputy known for Communist and anti-clerical sentiments had organized the mob that had sacked the Senate chamber. The same mob attacked the homes of two Senators who had opposed revising the Constitution. One of the Senators opened fire on the mob to protect himself and his family.

President Estimé stepped down when he had more than two years of his term remaining.

Haiti embraces the western portion of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola bordering the Dominican Republic. It has a population of 3,500,000, the majority of whom are Negroes.

### Escaped Assassination

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 10 (UP)—The last six months of President Estime's administration were marked by unrest with at least two attempts to overthrow or assasinate him.

On Nov. 15, 1949, M. Estime declared modified martial law, dissolved three political parties, arrested eight opposition leaders, closed seven newspapers and set up news censorship, avowedly to safeguard public order threatened by subversive disturbances, including a student strike.

On Dec. 21, a plot to assassinate the President and overthrow his regime, allegedly directed from the Dominican Republic, was smashed by the police. Bibine Dupuy, a member of the opposition, was killed while resisting police at his home.

# Haitian Aide Explains Plot

Afro-American

## Blames Dominicans for Near Disaster

Sat. 1-14-50

WASHINGTON

A stranger-than-fiction plot to murder the President of Haiti and burn Port-au-Prince, the capital city, was charged against the Dominican Republic on Tuesday by the Haitian Embassy here.

Baltimore

The weird conspiracy of fire and blood was also to include the massacre of two Dominican officials and their families in Port-au-Prince, an embassy spokesman declared.

18e(4)

And, in the resulting gory confusion, Dominican troops were to invade Haitian soil, while Ex-Col. Astrel Roland, exiled bad man of Haiti, was to return to his homeland and overthrow the Government.

**OAS Asked to Meet**

The Dominican Government abetted and financed the plot, the Haitian Goverment charges.

Because of this "effective participation," the Organization of American States has been asked to convene immediately, so that Haiti can formally denounce its neighbor on the island of Hispanola.

The request to the president of OAS was made on Tuesday in a note from Ambassador J. L. De Jean, Haitian representative to the organization.

Reports of a thwarted attempt to assassinate President Dumarsais Estime were received in the United States on Dec. 22. It was said at that time that several Haitian Army officials had been rounded up or killed in the fray.

Tuesday's statement from the Haitian Embassy implicated the Dominican Government through statements made by Sebastian Rodriguez, former Dominican charge d'affaires in Port-au-Prince. He is expected to be a witness for the Haitian Government when OAS convenes.

Senor Rodriguez is reported to have left Port-au-Prince last week after revealing to Dr. Vilfort Bauvoir, Haitian foreign secretary, the details of the conspiracy.

He disclosed to Doctor Bauvoir that the Haitian plotters were given money by the Dominican first secretary, Rafael Oscar Demoya.

**Haitian Plotters Confess**

However, both Senors Rodriguez and Demoya then learned that the plotters were also instructed to set fire to the Dominican Embassy at Port-au-Prince and to murder them and their families.

The purpose of this bizarre twist, Senor Rodriguez said, was to give the Diminican Army an excuse to invade Haitian territory.

Both he and Senor Demoya then resigned, and Senor Demoya is said to have left for the United States.

Senor Rodriguez's revelations supplemented the confessions of the Haitian plotters.

They are said to have admitted that the plan was to assassinate several high officials of the Haitian Government and set fire to the capital city.

**Roland to Return**

In the general panic, the exiled M. Roland, stationed at Jimani in Dominican territory, was to cross the border at the head of an armed group and overthrow the Haitian Government.

M. Roland, formerly a consular official for Haiti in South America, was discharged from that post for disloyalty to the Haitian Government.

Last October, Haiti protested against radio broadcasts he was making from Trujillo City, urging the Haitians to revolt against the Estime regime.

In November, he was also accused of trying to use Voz Dominica again to take advantage of the disorder created by the student strike in Port-au-Prince and effect a coup d'etat.

**"Little Hitler" Trujillo**

Trujillo City is the stronghold of Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, dictator-president of the Dominican Republic. He is remembered with bitterness in Haiti because of his slaughter of Haitians on the Dominican border not many years ago.

Known in the Caribbean as "Little Hitler," Trujillo a week ago demanded that the Dominican Congress vote him the authority to declare war on any country that "knowingly tolerates or protects" forces hostile to the Dominican Republic.

His congress voted him the authority, but the action brought protests not only from countries throughout the Caribbean, but from the United States as well.

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# White American Gets Expo Post

December

Sat. 1-14-50

WASHINGTON—The Department of State announced that President Truman has appointed John Shaw Young, white American, of New York, as U. S. Commissioner to the Haitian Bicentennial exposition which commemorates the 200th anniversary of the founding of Port-au-Prince, the capital city. Young's appointment came on the Independence Day of Haiti.

18e(4)

Young served three years as director general of radio, broadcasting and television at the New York World's fair.

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# Recent Caribbean Disorders Probed By The Americas Group

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— First steps toward studying the recent Caribbean disorders were taken here last week by a new five-member investigating committee of the Council of the Organization of American states.

The group selected J. A. Morra of Ecuador as chairman and rrew up an outline of powers and procedures which will be presented to the full council for approval.

The committee was formed after the council had decided to apply the 1947 Rio de Janerio Treaty of Reciprocal assistant to the unfriendly relations existing between the Republic of Haiti and the Dominion Republic.

18e(4)

Haiti charged that Dominica had taken part in a plot to overthrow the Haitian government and to burn Port-au-Prince, its capital. The plot was thwarted early in December.

The Dominican government, on the other hand, charged that a number of its Caribbean neighbors have been directing aggressive acts against it for the past several years. Both countries asked that the treaty signed by 19 American governments on August 30, 1947, be invoked to bring about a peaceful solution to the quarrel.

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## HAITI'S BICENTENARY

The biggest celebration ever held by the smallest American republic started on an appropriate day—Lincoln's Birthday. It was Abraham Lincoln who advocated recognition of the Republic of Haiti and signed the bill acknowledging its independence. On Sunday the International Section of Haiti's Bicentennial Exposition celebrating the founding of Port au Prince was inaugurated and yesterday the United States pavilion was opened by Assistant Secretary of State Edward G. Miller Jr.

18e(4)

There are more reasons to note this event than mere politeness. Haiti has earned good-will and encouragement from her fellow-Americans. Once France's richest colony, richer in 1749 than all the thirteen English colonies put together, a long, bloody and tragic period brought her to the depths of misery. A new era began with Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy." The riches were still there, at least potentially, in the coffee, sugar, cocoa and banana crops, but so were the overpopulation, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, deforestation and erosion. Thanks to a United Nations health mission and to United States money, much is being done in these years with outside help, but much more is being done by the Government of President Dumarsais Estimé.

At the moment Haiti is in conflict with her neighbor to the east, the Dominican Republic. It is a dispute over plots and counterplots, which is being investigated by the Council of the Organization of American States and is therefore sub judice. However, on the general proposition of which country deserves the sympathy and encouragement of the United States, there can be no question. One could not today imagine an American Assistant Secretary of State paying a visit to Ciudad Trujillo and delivering a tribute to a dictatorial regime that virtually all Americans—North and South—deplore. One of the things that the State Department can do in encouraging democracy in Latin America is to show favor and friendliness to those nations whose ideals and aspirations approximate our own, and to refuse to help the anti-democratic regimes. From that viewpoint Haiti is a "good neighbor," and all Americans can wish the greatest success to her Bicentennial Exposition.

# U. S.-HAITIAN AMITY STRESSED AT EXHIBIT

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 13 (AP)—Edward G. Miller Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, stressed the historic cooperation and friendship between the United States and Haiti during inaugural ceremonies at the Bicentennial Exposition here.

Mr. Miller spoke at the opening of the United States exhibit at the exposition marking the 200th anniversary of the founding of Port-au-Prince, the capital city.

Speaking in French before a large audience, Mr. Miller pointed out that George Washington was the first United States President to have had personal acquaintance with the Caribbean.

Abraham Lincoln, he noted, advocated recognition of Haiti, and later signed the bill recognizing the independence of the new Caribbean nation.

18e(4)

In 1934 President Roosevelt visited Haiti, and shortly before his death recalled that visit, and said that Haiti and the United States could learn a lot from each other.

Mr. Miller referred to a number of Haitian heroes, and went on to say:

"That desire for cooperation, necessary and beneficial for both,; that reciprocal search for understanding and amity, surely is uppermost in all our minds today.

"Among the solid achievements already accomplished in this field is the pilot project of Bois Deahors in the Artibonite Valley, a splendid example of cooperation between our countries carried out by the Haitian Ministry of Agriculture and our Institute of Inter-American Affairs, jointly.

"The success of that relatively small project has led to the much larger Artibonite project, which holds such promise. Another satisfying achievement of the cooperation between Haiti and the United States is the bringing in, by SCIPA [Service Cooperatif Inter-Americain de Production Agricole] of an additional water supply to Port-au-Prince."

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**Historical Day**

# Haiti Opens Exposition With Pomp

Courier

Sat. 2-18-50

18e(4)

**By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Ceremonies attending the opening of the foreign pavilions of the Port-au-Prince Bicentenary Exposition Sunday were impressive, dignified and colorful. It was the biggest day in Haiti's history since she won freedom under Toussaint L'Ouverture, Dessalines and Christophe.

Under a sunny, almost cloudless sky the day began with the assembly of foreign dignitaries and notables of Haitian life at 9 o'clock at the Presidential palace before a vast crowd that filled the esplanade before the beautiful building. Ambassadors and officials in full dress, ladies in finery, clerical dignitaries in robes.

**FRENCH CHIEF THERE**

Among them were American ambassador to the United Nations Warren Austin; Gaston Monnerville, president of the French Council of State; William A. Bustamante, head of the Jamaican Government.

Before the arrival of President Dumarsais Estime, the flags of the various participating nations were blessed by the apostolic delegate as a military band played and guns boomed. Amid great cheers, the President arrived, preceded by Madame Estime and accompanied by his resplendent military staff. In a splendid speech from the balcony of the Exposition's Presidential palace, the President spoke of the aims and aspirations of the Haitian nation to tumultuous applause.

18e(4)

**VATICAN TAKES PART**

Then followed a reception inside the palace where he stood with Madame Estime and his military and diplomatic staffs and shook hands with a long line of eminent citizens and foreigners who circled through the lofty reception room. At 11 o'clock came the impressive blessing of the special Exposition Chapel built by the Vatican.

This marks the first time the Vatican has ever erected a chapel at an Exposition. Speakers were Foreign Minister Vilfort Beauvoir and Apostolic Nuncio. President Estime was present with his staff. Four battalions of smart Haitian soldiers presented arms.

**COLORFUL SCENES**

Most impressive was the great assemblage of common people who demonstrated their enthusiasm and pride throughout. There were many contingents of uniformed school children. In the harbor were two American destroyers and the French battleship Jeanne D'Arc, which will carry Monnerville to French Caribbean Colonies this week and later back to France. On Saturday when Ambassador Austin arrived by air he was greeted at the airport by Haitian and American dignitaries. Monnerville arrived Friday with Madame Monnerville.

At a diplomatic luncheon Saturday afternoon at Aux Cosaques Restaurant, Monnerville delivered a brilliant tribute to Haiti. This was a brilliant gathering. One of the biggest events of Sunday was the colorful parade of workers who constructed the Expoition. Passing by were unions carrying banners.

Participating in the Exposition are Vatican City, United States, France, Venezuela, Guatemala, United Nations, Mexico, Italy, San Marino, Belgium, Chile, Spain, England, Puerto Rico, UNESCO and the Pan-American Union.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

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**'The Isle of Black Magic'**

# People Laugh at Life in Mystical Haiti

**By C. Lew Herschel**

WITH HAITI as our designation we set forth via Pan American Airways not long ago for the dedication of the Bi-Centenial Exposition buildings at Port-au-Prince. The flight was a pleasant matter of about four hours from Miami, over blue tropical waters, under brilliant skies.

18e(4)

Haiti may well be termed "Magic Isle." The exposition has taken form in public buildings stretching along a 3-mile promenade, bordered by the harbor on one side, the steep mountain slopes on the other. There is the presidential palace, a stately building worthy of its name, the Palace of Tourism, housing the offices of the newly created secretariat of Tourism, and displaying an amazing exhibit of native art, a pavilion of Haitian independence, industrial pavilions, also, pavilions erected by the various nations of the world, housing their industrial and cultural exhibits.

Post

There is a native section in the grove of ancient royal palms—thatched huts serving as restaurants, night clubs and cafes. Also, there is the inevitable midway with all the enticing games of chance so dear to the native's heart.

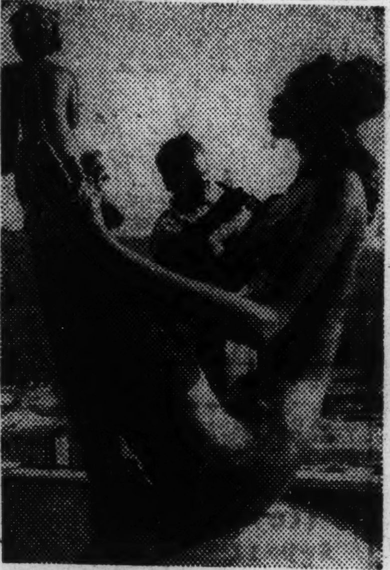
Jun. 26 '50

### It's the People

THE EXPOSITION is a thing of exquisite beauty—beautiful buildings, breath-taking art, lovely gardens, careful planning, but it is the charm of the people of the little Republic which captivates.

Their love of independence, their pride in their country, their complete lack of inhibitions is impressive, but their happy love of living is the magnet which draws you to them. They go about their daily noisy life (which starts about 3 a. m. each day to the harsh sounds of barking dogs, braying donkeys, off-key church bells and distant drums) with a noisy abandon. They team into the colorful native markets with their wares—a few dried beans, an elaborate display of sisal ware—and spend the day in loud chatter, laughing and scrapping with no regard to shoppers. Incidentally, it is only the women who sell at market, women anywhere from 10 years old to 60.

In the little shops along the narrow streets, tucked inside of ancient doorways, there is the quiet, educated Haitian courteously offering books, French perfumes, mahogany ware, etc., and intensely interested in the social problems of his country. Then you'll meet the very cultured Haitian, those in government and diplomatic circles who will charm you with their formal manners, their perfect French and their warm hospitality.



*Arvi Tynys and his "Mother and Child," done especially for the Haiti exposition*

At the extreme is the native peasant who trudges 20 to 30 miles to market with his heavy load of freshly washed vegetables, which have been grown with great difficulty on the rugged mountain slopes. Walking with wares high on the head, swinging along in graceful, almost dancing steps, they make a game of cutting across the mountain to meet a car at the turn of the road, just for the sheer pleasure of laughing at a deed accomplished. If you tell them life is hard, they'll question your judgment.

### Like Mardi-Gras

IT IS the folks of Haiti who make each Sunday a Mardi Gras. They make a game of mimicking their politicians, wearing strange headdress, flaming with little oil lamps, grotesque masks, and outrageous costumes fashioned from anything they happen to gather. They dance through the streets to the wild beat of the drums, adding the din of home-made "musical" instruments.

Then there are the sedate little nuns, looking for all the world like caricatures, with sun helmets atop their somber habits. Hordes of scrubbed uniformed children marching from church to school, and in the country sections, shy, half-bare babies trotting along with their elders.

In Haiti, you can enjoy the quiet peace of very modern hotels, or sip your rum in the gay night clubs to the throbbing of the native drums, or the strains of the Haitian favorite—Panama Tombe, but always, it will be the natives, the people themselves, who cast their spell. There is always something to be discovered in the Isle of Black Magic—this year the Bi-Centennial Exposition—but every year the colorful life of a world so alien to that we know.

# Dunbar To Head Haiti's Fight On Yaws, Syphilis

Weekly Review

18e(4)

PORT-au-PRINCE, HAITI-(ANP) Barrington Dunbar ~~arrived~~ here last week to serve as the UN representative of the International Children's Emergency fund (UNICEF), assisting in the administration and supervision of a mass program for the treatment of yaws and rural syphilis in those countries.

The problem of rural syphilis and yaws is a serious one in Haiti. Yaws is a crippling, syphilis-like disease particularly affecting children. Although no census has been made in modern times, it is believed that its incidence among the rural population of Haiti may run as high as 80 per cent. At several points in the island's history serious attempts have been made to suppress the disfiguring disease. since 1942 thousands of cases have been treated.

5-27-50

Atlanta, Ga.

### READY CURE

Because penicillin readily cures yaws, UNICEF hopes that through the use of its supplies of the war developed drug, the government will be able to reach more than a million people and thus practically eliminate the disease within two years. After that, a control program will be set up to take care of any recurrent or new cases. To help make this campaign a success, UNICEF is providing $320,000 worth of supplies, the Haitian government is putting up roughly $213,000 a year for administrative expenses and personnel, and the World Health organization technical assistance and international personnel.

Particularly high hopes are held for the campaign in view of the fact that Haiti's neighbor, the Dominican Republic, has been fighting the disease, which is prevalant in 60 to 80 of its communities, since 1942, and will now intensify this effort with UNICEF and WHO help. Thus, for the first time all-out effort against yaw and syphilis will be made on a major scale on the Carribean island.

The campaign is one aspect of a total program new being initiated by UNICEF designed to assist in establishing or strengthening child welfare programs in Latin America and marks the first time that an international agency has provided supplies for that area's children on such a wide-spread scale.

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## HEALTH DRIVE IN HAITI

18e(4)

The scheduled two-year campaign in Haiti to wipe out venereal disease and yaws can well prove to be the most significant thing of its sort yet attempted. In the beginning, of course, emphasis is likely to be placed on the anti-venereal aspect of the drive because of its social implications and because Haiti has a reported disease incidence of about 25 per cent. The eradication of yaws can be no less important to human health and happiness.

Yaws is a disfiguring and enfeebling disease. Those who have it are under a terrible handicap in just being normal and happy human beings. Six persons out of every seven in Haiti suffer from it, according to the surveys. Yet the treatment is relatively simple, response is usually prompt and results are usually good. Something can be done for those six out of seven in Haiti. The cost in money will not be high. The expenditure in terms of planning, effort and devotion will and ought to be very great. The results can be stupendous.

New York, N.Y.

Amsterdam

This is the type of thing that ought to be in the minds of those who are thinking about help to the people of underdeveloped areas. It is possible to bring specific ~~technical~~ knowledge to bear on human problems in places where it might not otherwise appear for a long time. The application of that knowledge can make a difference in the lives of individual persons quickly and often profoundly. Curing the lesions of yaws, for example, is changing the possible relationship of a person to his whole world.

Sat 4-15-50

Moreover, what can be done in Haiti can be done elsewhere. The conquest of certain types of human ailments has already changed the course of all of our lives, and there is still more change ahead. The arts of healing can be the means of increasing the great total of good and happiness in many parts of the world where misery and despair are the usual outlook. Meanwhile, Haiti can profit and all of us can learn through this boldly conceived program.

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# All Haitians to Get Penicillin In Battle to Eradicate V. D.

New York N.Y. Times

~~Thurs. 4-13-50~~

18e(4)

By MILTON M. LEVENSON

Science's first attempt to eradicate venereal diseases from an entire nation will begin by the end of this month in the island Republic of Haiti. it was made known yesterday. The entire native population of 3,500,000 is to receive penicillin injections in an operation that will take two years. In the process the indigenous disease of yaws, afflicting 85 per cent of the population, also is expected to be eradicated.

The operation, said to be the first of its kind in world history, will be conducted under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization of the United Nations the Government of Haiti and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

With $750,000 allocated by the children's fund, an initial purchase of the billions of units of penicillin that will be required has been made.

### Crews to Travel in Jeeps

Ten mobile units operating from jeeps in crews of four will spread through eleven areas of the island carrying modern instruments of science — vials of the life-saving drug, hypodermics, sterilization equipment—along with competent technicians.

Where isolated mountain farms cannot be reached by jeep, "injectors" will go on horseback. It is expected that "Operation Eradication" will take the full two years, but even before that time similar programs will be started in Indonesia and on a smaller scale in the Dominican Republic.

Since many of the natives of Haiti are illiterate, the cooperation of local police officials and priests has been solicited. Preliminary surveys and experimental stations set up in fourteen areas have shown that the natives, despite the lack of an educational campaign, have flocked for "white man's medicine."

4-13-50

Dr. Charles Rein, consultant on venereal disease to the World Health Organization and a professor at New York University. described how the natives walk barefoot for "hundreds of miles" to receive treatment.

The story of the project was told by Dr. Jaime Veldardo-Thomé, venereal disease consultant of the Pen American Sanitary Bureau of W. H. O. He was here to address the fifth conference on International Aspects of Social Hygiene sponsored by the Social Hygiene Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Times 4-13-50

Dr. Veldarde-Thomé said the expedition would be directed by Dr. Sascha Levitan, a special consultant to the World Health Organization, and Dr. Adhemar Paoliello of Brazil, commissioned by the Pan American Bureau. Dr. Levitan is now on his way back to Haiti.

New York N.Y.

Dr. Veldarde-Thomé said the Haitian population, in addition to the 85 per cent incidence of Yaws, had a 25 per cent indience of syphilis and gonorrhea.

Yaws is an infectious disease that occurs in hot, mountainous countries. It is caused by a microorganism that brings on lesions of the skin and bones. It is transmitted by touch and by flies.

In Haiti, which has an area of 10,714 square miles and adjoins the Dominican Republic, most of the children are infected with yaws. Adults with severe cases of the disease are unable to work.

### 20,000 Daily to be Treated

It is expected that each of the mobile units will inject an average of 2,000 persons a day bringing the daily innoculation rate to 20,000.

The Government of Haiti had asked for the cooperation of the World Health Organization through the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. From the experiences gained in the fourteen experimental stations and studies supervised by Dr. Reins while he was in the United States Army, the program, which is to start the world-wide operation, has gotten underway.

Haitian personnel will be used in the fight against the diseases. The republic's President. Dumarsai Estime, has pledged the cooperation of the Haitian Commission for Treatment of Yaws. The local group will work under Dr. Edward Petrus.

Each native will receive 1 to 3 cubic centimeters of penicillin. Besides the village police and priests, local newspapers have been bringing word of the tremendous operation to the people.

Dr. Veldarde-Thomé also told of how the health organization plans to set up laboratory plans for training in Brazil.

Because of the lack of funds to provide educational training, the entire program in Haiti is operating purely as a "mechanical" operation, he said.

18e(4)

After all Haitians have received the treatment, the fourteen stations already set up in the nation will continue preventive treatment.

# Pres. Estime Pauses In U. S. Enroute To France

### Not Going Into Exile; Offered Police Protection

18 e (4)

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Dumarsais Estime, former President of Haiti arrived in New York last Tuesday for a few days stay before leaving for France.

He is not going to exile, according to Haitain embassy, but is absenting himself from the country for a while. The ousted President was told that he could remain in Haiti and would be accorded all protection according to reports but he preferred to absent himself for a while.

Estime was thrown out of office through the machinations of a group of top-ranking army officers, following agitation over a proposed constitutional amendment would have allowed him to run for re-election. The former president was tremendously popular with the masses of Haitians.

**NO COMMENT**

Rene Colimon, "Primer secretaire de l' Ambassade d'Haiti," would make no comment on the former President Estime's resignation, pointing out that any official statement on the situation should come from the ambassador.

Ambassador Joseph D. Charles could not be reached for comment as he was with Mr. Estime in New York.

Mr. Estime and his family are traveling abroad a Haitian airforce plane piloted by J. Edouard Roy chief of the Haitian air force.

World

Atlanta Ga.

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# Haiti Calm After Estime Expulsion

Daily World

18 e (4)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(ANP) — Complete calm reigns in Haiti this week. Order is maintained in every section of the country and all branches of activities are functioning normally.

Followers of the Estime regime, as well as those of Senator Alphonse Henrique of the opposition, have given approval to the military junta—the committee of three military officers who took over executive power last May 10.

5-28-50

Atlanta

Meanwhile, there are many people in a large section of the country who feel the military junta is preferable to a civil provisional government. It is believed a civil government might not be able to assert enough influence on general morale in order to maintain order throuhout the country. The army is the strongest force in Haiti, as in many Central American countries.

Ga.

They reason that the junta will have power to influence the approaching legislative elections—the Presidents of Haiti are elected by joint sessiosn of senate and legislature, not by popular vote, in favor of certain interests.

**COOPERATION ASSURED**

It is said that the junta has assured itself of the cooperation of a ministerial cabinet composed of eight civilians and two military personalities.

Several former Cabinet members have been reappointed. They include Dr. Joseph Buteau, minister of health; Jean Brierre, minister of tourism; Jocelyn Francois, minister of finance; Joseph Charles will be retained as ambassador in Washington.

Four countries, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Spain and Venezuela have already recognized the military junta. The United States has not done so as yet. The American ambassador was in Washington at the same time of the change of government, but he has been ordered back to study the situation at first hand and report to the department of state.

Other members of the International community are awaiting word of formal recognition by their several countries.

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# HAITI FIGHTS YAWS WITH VOODOO HELP

18 e (4)

### Officials Watch Weird Rites, Then Chief Pledges People Will Come for Treatment

Times

By MILTON LEVENSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GONAIVES, Haiti, June 23—Two voodoo chiefs demonstrated in a hut here tonight the ancient rituals of their religion. The demonstration indicated the extent of the problems voodoo poses for modern medicine's campaign to "eradicate" the widespread disease of yaws in Haiti.

New York, N.Y.

The "mass eradication of yaws" through treatment, if it is to be successful, requires the cooperation of the peasants' leaders, both new and old. Voodoo chiefs historically and today play a major role in the lives of the primitive rural peasants, who constitute the majority of the people in the island republic.

Mon.

To gain the goodwill of the voodoo chief, medical supervisors of the anti-yaws campaign, under the auspices of the Haitian Government, the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund watched a two-hour-long voodoo performance.

They waited for the chance to enlist the support of the voodoo father, also known as "houngan" or "Papa Loa." They were seeking to obtain his promise that his disciples would appear when the time came for them to receive diagnosis and treatment through one-shot injections of slow absorption penicillin.

**Return Obviated**

This method, which will not require that peasants return for additional treatment, is the basis of hope for achieving eradication of yaws. It is a hope that may be extended to other nations where the disease is prevalent.

The doctors waited patiently. Meanwhile emotionally charged, illiterate peasants chanted and swayed, paying homage to Jean Dantor, the young leader of the ceremonies. Using a white powder, he painted his name and ritualistic designs on the earthen floor during the service.

Dantor, wearing washed-out slacks and a top-piece that resembled a pajama shirt, later was joined by another but far better dressed "houngan." Between them they raised the pitch of the ceremonies producing a perspiring and gyrating group of half a dozen actively participating women, young and old.

Using the symbols of his authority, machete, rope, fire and "acon," Dantor kept his own emotions charged by gulping regularly from a bottle of clairin, raw rum. The "acon" is a maroca-like affair that in this case was decorated with linked snake bones.

**Disciples Whipped**

The voodoo chief operated from a small circular altar in the center of the thatched, wall-less hut. This altar was cluttered with his appurtenances including the clairin. At one point he whipped his disciples, and not gently, with the flat of his machete.

At another he chased them individually around the altar his machete flashing in circles over his head and around his body. With terrifying reality he seemed on the attack. Once they were "captured" or "surrendered," however, the pace slowed and his "victims" kneeled carefully before him to kiss the machete in complete obeisance to him.

While the rituals, which generally last all night, it is said, continued, the men who represented modern science took Dantor aside and requested his aid for their campaign.

He was slow to give his promise of cooperation. From his fog of emotion the voodoo chief said with great emphasis that yaws, or "pian" as it is known in French, is a supernatural disease cured by voodoo doctors through magic.

In persuasive terms he was told that the injection would help his people. With guidance from local authorities the doctors finally convinced him. Dantor told them that his people "would wait for you."

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# HAITI SET TO BEGIN DRIVE TO END YAWS

Times

### Country to Be Scene of First Nation-Wide Campaign for Eradication of Disease

Wed. 6-28-50

By MILTON LEVENSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 27—The first attempt in this hemisphere to "eradicate" a disease in a nation by treatment is set to go full-scale across this Caribbean republic. The last barrier was reported down yesterday for the start of "the yaws eradication and rural syphilis control project."

18 e (4)

New York, N.Y.

In a joint interview, Dr. Joseph Loubeau, Health Minister, and Dr. Fred Soper, Executive Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in Washington and a Regional Director of the World Health Organization told of the agreement between Haiti and the United Nations specialized agency for conducting the campaign.

With the agreement signed and the first $30,000 allotted for administrative purposes by Haiti the technical end of the program is ready to move. Since yaws, a non-venereal disease allied to syphilis, is almost nonexistent in larger cities the bulk of the eradication attack will be directed at rural areas where most of the population lives. Treatment to be given infected persons and those in contact with them.

Since many other countries in tropical areas have large numbers of rural natives infected with yaws, the effect of the two-year eradication attack here may have a world-wide impact.

Dr. Soper said that "there is no reported success in the eradication of a disease (by treatment) in a region." He cited, however, previous local successes in smaller areas than an entire nation.

Haiti has 10,700 square miles. The first over-all census starts this summer.

The contract was signed June 13 for the eradication campaign and the first financial allotment was made this past week-end.

Dr. Soper remarked that "if we didn't have United Nations Children's Emergency Fund money for equipment we wouldn't be able to set it up."

Times

The fund allocated $320,000 to the Haitian Government, paying $213,850 and the health agency $70,600 over the two-year period of the program.

Under the agreement the plan is to use the slow absorption of procaine penicillin oil with 2 per cent aluminum monostearate in one injection. The program also expects to control rural syphilis by similar antibiotic treatment through elimination of most sources of the infection.

Wed. 6-28-50

Dr. Loubeau described the disease as playing an "important role" i nthe economic life of nations. Dr. Soper maintained that "we consider this the pilot experiment to determine whether complete eradication of disease from a region is possible or not." "We don't know any other way of attacking this problem except through treatment," he added.

He added that "techniques developed here should be applicable in other countries where yaws is a problem." Medical books list yaws as a disfiguring disease prevalent in Asia, Africa, Central America and other tropic areas.

New York, N.Y.

The Health Minister maintained attention would be focused "assiduously" not only on yaws but malaria, tuberculosis and malnutrition, three other major medical problems here. More aid from the Children's Fund is to be sought to combat further these problems, Dr. Loubeau said.

Wed.

18e(4) 1950

Haiti
PRESIDENT DUMARSAIS ESTIME

# Military Junta Seizes Power; Peasants Riot

Memphis, Tenn. World

18e(4)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — President Dumarsais Estime of Haiti had resigned his office Saturday. He was forced to relinquish the presidency when a three-man military junta, the same one which selected him in 1946 and which controls the army and police force of the little Republic, turned against him.

The junta seized power, placed President Estime and his family under its "protection" and dissolved Parliament.

The "putsch" brings the military and the aristocrates back into power. They are being backed by the commercial interests of the country to a considerable extent. These are principally Syrians who control the banks and many business houses, as well as Americans and other foreigners. The aristocrats have been out of control ever since Estime was elevated to office, succeeding former President Lescot who was compelled to flee four years ago.

Estime strove for a democratic government for all the people. He built schools, encouraged building of homes and inaugurated the exposition now in progress in order to bring tourists, visitors and business people to Haiti.

**FORCE ABDICATION**

Several incidents preceded the abdication of President Estime. The Chamber of Deputies, elected last January when there was a political upheaval and a stage of siege was declared, had approved a constitutional amendment which would have permitted Estime's reelection in 1952. The Senate more responsive to the mullatto element in the country, was not fully in accord and rejected the amendment a month ago. The country has been in a state of calm before the storm ever since.

Memphis

Last Monday an impressive manifestation was staged by the masses of the people following an attack which was made upon the Senate chambers. The senate quarters were wrecked.

That night 30,000 people, peasants and lower class Haitians rushed to the center of the city gathered around the presidential palace and shouted: "President Estime, we are with you. Don't have any fear. Long Live Estime."

**PEOPLE BACK ESTIME**

The group invited the president to come out and lead them in a march. Estime did so and the crowd marched triumphantly around the principal thoroughfare with Estime at its head.

In the evening when his friends and partisans gathered about him at a reception, President Estime went on the air and broadcast a message to the people, reiterating his determination to be president of all the people and not of the upper classes alone. He said:

'I swear to defend with my life, if need be, your certain right to dignity, to education and your well being.

"You have shown that the assumption of the aristocrats that they can rule the country for their own selfish benefit is over. Haiti belongs to its people."

President Estime told the radio audience that Haitian workers and peasants must have better wages, that schools and health conditions must be improved and that there must be a definite lifting of the standard of living.

It was at this time that the military junta took over. It was headed by Brig. Gen. Frank Lavaud, head of the Haitian army, Maj. Paul Magliore and Col. Antoine Levelt the same group which led the uprising which forced former president Lescot to find a hide-away in Canada.

**COMMUNICATION ENSURED**

Mail and telegraphs are censored at present. There have been rumors that because of his popularity with the people, President Estime would not be permitted to remain in the country and that he and his family would go to France to live.

Since taking office in 1946 the Estime government had sponsored a program of widespread social an financial legislation. Minimum wages were almost doubled. Hydroelectric and irrigation projects were developed. Through UN help, a series of projects to improve social, economic and education situations have been started.

The junta issued a proclamation in which they said their return had been asked by the army general staff because it felt Estime had "lost control" and that "a complicated and dangerous situation had stopped the life of the nation."

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—LATIN AMERICA—

**HAITI:**

## The Junta Takes Over

18e(4)

A military junta turned the Presidency of tiny, overcrowded Haiti over to Dumarsais Estimé in 1946, after a coup d'état and an election. The New Dealish former schoolteacher won a good deal of popular support by building schools, houses, waterworks, and highways. But he stirred up opposition by indicating that he wanted to continue in office after his legal term expired in 1952. This issue came to a head last week. As a result Estimé resigned on May 10 and the junta took back the government.

Newsweek

The first danger signs came on May 7 when the Cabinet resigned because of senatorial opposition to its proposal that the constitution be amended so that the middle-aged President could run for reelection. (The Haitian Constitution provides that no President may serve two consecutive terms.)

5-22-50

The next day the dispute became violent. Crying "vive Estimé!" a mob broke tables and chairs in the old Senate house and tried to sack the homes of some senators. The crisis erupted into the streets of Port-au-Prince. Disturbances spread, and two days later the three-man junta, consisting of Brig. Gen. Frank Lavaud, Col. Antoine Levelt, and Col. Paul Magloire took over. The President was put under army protection.

Significance—

The last six months of Estimé's administration were restless. At least two attempts were made to overthrow or assassinate him, and he accused President Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, his neighbor on the island of Hispaniola, of conspiring with his foes.

Back of the unrest was growing opposition to the President in several important sections of Haitian political society. Conservatives objected to his tax program. Agrarian leaders thought he was spending too much money on the Port-au-Prince International Bicentennial Exposition. Intended to attract foreign investors and tourists, the exposition has been pretty much of a flop. Politicians were miffed over the paucity of the spoils they were getting. And several senators had their eyes on the Presidency. The issue of legalizing Estimé's reelection was a common ground on which all these forces could rally. The opposition was further unified by the pro-Estimé demonstrations organized by the President's hatchet men.

The junta—one member in particular—is said to be still friendly to Estimé. The intervention may have been designed to keep the same group in power and at the same time to protect Estimé and his family, by removing him as a target.

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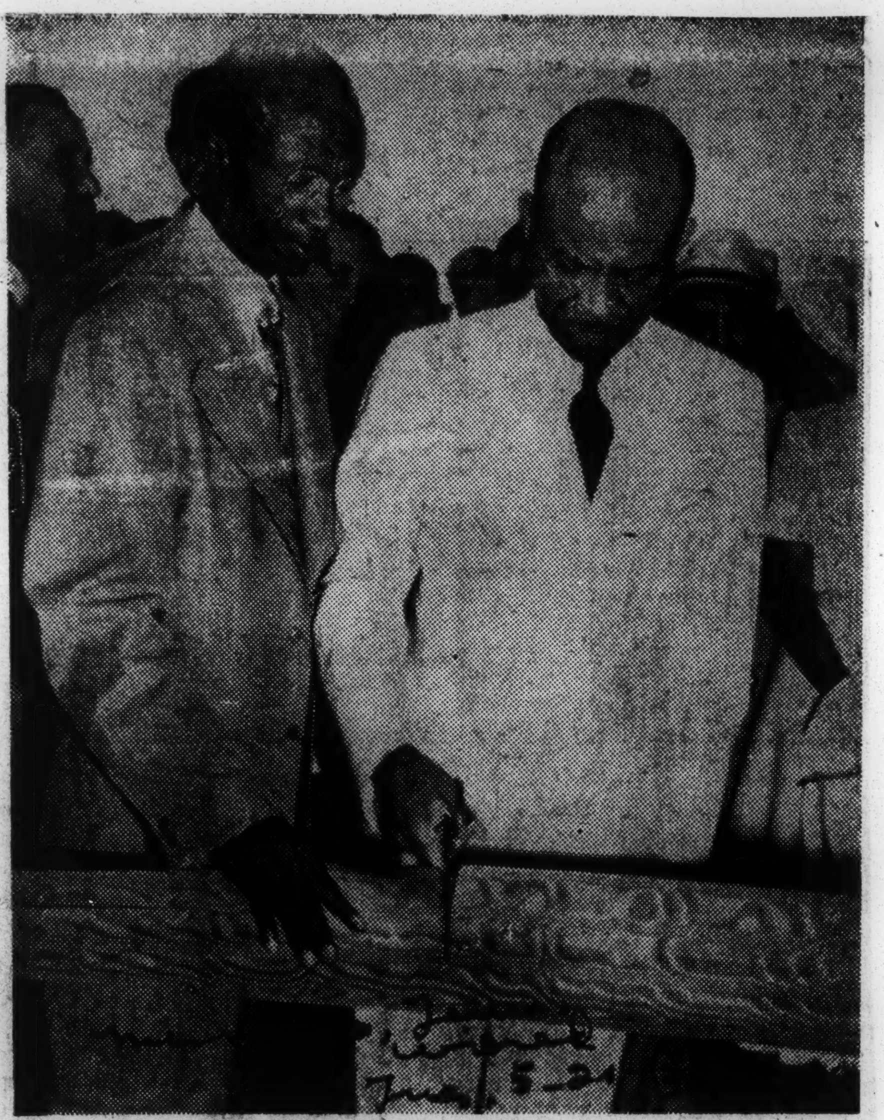

**ARMY RULES HAITI AS PRESIDENT QUITS**—Port Au Prince, Haiti—This recent picture shows Haiti's President, Dumarsais Estime, in happier days, cutting the ribbon which formally dedicated the "President Harry S. Truman Boulevard" here. Today, a military group took control of the country and President Estime quit. The political crisis began when the Senate rejected last month an amendment which would have made President Estime eligible to succeed himself.—(Keystone Photo).

18e(4)

18e(4) 1950

Haiti
Dumarsais Estime- Haitian President

# IN FLIGHT

1 8 e (4)

Tribune
Sat. 5-13-50
Los Angeles Calif.

**FAMILY OF**—Haitian president Dumarsais Estime is in flight today after militarists seized the government Thursday. Shown above are the wife and two children off the deposed president of the Negro republic on a recent trip to the U. S., where the entire family is expected to seek asylum. Estime threw out the Haitian militarists four years ago, was succeeded this week by the same three-man military junta from which he took over in 1946.

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## HAITIAN POLITICS

Times
5-10-50
[illegible]

Haiti is going through another of its political upheavals, the first in four years. One cannot help feeling that this one is a pity and was quite unnecessary. President Dumarsais Estimé, who has now been forced to resign, played for the high stakes of succeeding himself in 1952 as President despite the constitutional ban on such a practice—and he has lost. He needed two sessions of Parliament to amend the Constitution and permit such a procedure, which was why he had to precipitate matters now. However, despite the paucity of information from Port-au-Prince, it is clear that M. Estimé started something he was neither capable nor strong enough to see through.

This does not appear to be in any sense the typical Latin-American military palace revolution. Haiti is a unique country, and in a special and restricted way it has an unusual degree of democracy. Its roots are French, not Spanish, and an upheaval like this, and like the similar one that ousted President Elie Lescot in 1946, is explicable only in terms of the French parliamentary and governmental system. There are always a certain number of political figures in the Senate and even in the Cabinet who feel they are being held back too long from power, prestige and patronage. When a situation like this arises, the political opposition is already in existence. So far as can be seen up to the present, there is no problem in this crisis of the traditional struggle of the "black" Negroes against the mulattoes, nor is there any Communism in Haiti.

18e(4)

The junta that now takes over, as it did in 1946, is no ordinary or typical group of reactionary army officers. Four years ago, the same three officers gave a remarkable exhibition of how to bridge a political vacuum in a patriotic and statesmanlike way. The Cabinet had resigned and when President Lescot was forced out there was no successor. The junta took over, kept order and called for elections. A Constituent Assembly was held that drew up a new Constitution; President Estimé was fairly elected and the junta turned over to him immediately, although he was in no way their choice or their stooge. One has a right to hope and believe that this same junta will be equally patriotic and statesmanlike now.

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## *Haiti And Nicaragua*

Post
5-12-50
Washington
D.C.

18e(4)

It is a disheartening commentary on stability in the Caribbean that just after the action of the Organization of American States in protecting Haiti from aggression, a military coup has upset her government. A three-man army junta has seized power from President Dumarsais Estime. In one respect the revolution was similar to that in El Salvador a year or so ago—the army became the protector of constitutional procedures. President Estime had sought to amend the constitution to permit him to seek reelection in 1952.

Behind the revolution is an interesting racial angle in a predominantly Negro country. Haiti for years was ruled by the light-skinned or mulatto elements. Estime was an exception, and his regime was known as a "black" government. Considerable class antipathy was stirred by Estime's efforts to perpetuate this control and his efforts to stir up anti-Congress sentiment. Of late Estime had been in trouble, and the country was put under martial law after an attempt to assassinate him in November. The sad thing, of course, is to see the army setting itself up as an arbiter of government—two members of the junta participated in the earlier coup that put Estime in power.

In Nicaragua, where a change in government also has occurred, army meddling in politics is the rule. It was no real change at all when Gen. Anastasio Somoza assumed the presidency after the death of his uncle, President Victor Roman y Reyes. Somoza, a former President, had continued to run the country as a Pooh-Bah of government titles. There is not the slightest doubt that he will be "chosen" for a full term in the election later this month. The anomaly is that although Somoza is a proven friend and admirer of the United States, he is among the most absolute of dictators at home.

No question of recognition enters with respect to Nicaragua because the change, though farcical, was constitutional. In Haiti, however, the issue of recognition is important, and it would be well for the United States to avoid seeming to give a premature stamp of approval—perhaps by letting other countries take the lead in consultations. The test for recognition, of course, is respect for international obligations and control. Nevertheless, in the inter-American system which professes faith in representative government, this cold procedure leaves something lacking. The development of collective measures to discourage military coups and promote representative government is admittedly difficult, but it is still important. The easy retort that the Latin peoples have little democratic tradition and are not prepared for democracy is no answer at all when even the feeble beginnings of popular rule are systematically stifled.

# A Caribbean Display Outside the Fair

Courier-Journal

IT WAS violence to the democratic process which made DUMARSAIS ESTIME President of the sunny island republic of Haiti four years ago. The same violence pushed him out again this week. But in the curious Caribbean tradition, the violence in both cases was done in the name—and perhaps even in the conviction—of democratic reality.

A military junta plucked ELIE LESCOT from the Haitian Presidency in 1946, paving the way for ESTIME's election. The same junta calmly announced Wednesday it had put ESTIME and his family under its "protection" because he had tried to amend the Haitian constitution to permit his re-election in 1952. Like her sister republics of the Central American mainland, Haiti regards the coup and revolt as legitimate instruments of governmental change.

1 X E (4)

Sat.

5-13-50

President ESTIME had no easy time in the four years he governed. First there was a political battle royal over banana concessions, which earned in taxes about a sixth of Haiti's 1947 $6,000,000 budget. Then there was crisis involving Haitian charges that a clique in Dictator RAPHAEL TRUJILLO's neighboring Dominican Republic was plotting to kill President ESTIME and burn Port au Prince. Finally, there was the great gamble of Haiti's exposition.

Louisville Ky.

Whatever was his ambition to run again (and other Presidents of other, bigger lands have known it), ESTIME did much for Haiti. For his 3,000,000 illiterate Negroes and mulattoes he sponsored public works, schools, power and irrigation projects. He had raised the minimum wage. He had imposed an income tax. He had doubled the nation's budget.

To draw tourist dollars he decided to hold an exposition. It cost $5,000,000, according to *U. S. News and World Report;* or $9,000,000 if you take the word of *Life* magazine. In any case, it was a precarious gamble. Unless the exposition pays, through vastly added tourist business, it will leave Haiti more nearly destitute than ever. If it does pay, Haitians may live to honor President ESTIME as a man of daring vision.

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# *Former President Of Haiti Leaves Here for New York*

Dumarsais Estime, ousted as Haitian president May 10, is flying to New York today. The Haitian Embassy said he will go to rFance later.

1 X E (4)

The Embassy said he is not going into exile but is "absenting himself from the country for a while."

Post

Estime was thrown out of office by a group of top-ranking army officers. The move followed agitation over a proposed constitutional amendment that would have allowed him to run for erelection.

Accompanied by his family, Estime is traveling aboard a Haitian Air Force plane piloted by Maj. Edouard Roy, chief of the Haitian Air oFrce.

Wed.

5-17-50

The Embassy said the ruling junta had told Estime he could remain in Haita and be accorded protection.

Washington

"He preferred to absent himself from the country for a while and go to rFance." one official said.

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# Estime Gives Up, Junta In

## Embassy Officials Await Instructions

WASHINGTON

Ambassador Joseph D. Charles of the Haitian Embassy here was "awaiting" instructions Thursday morning following the resignation of President Dumarsais Estime of Haiti on Tuesday.

Rene Colimon, First Secretary, said the Ambassador had not yet received full details on President Estime's resignation or on reports that a military junta or counsel had assumed power in Haiti.

1 X E (4)

Afro American

The three-man junta is composed of Gen. Frank Lavaud, Col. Antoine Levelt and Col. Paul Magloire who are said to have dissolved the Haitian Parliament.

They are the same military leaders who assumed power during the crisis in Haiti in 1946 and conducted elections, which elevated Mr. Estime to the presidency.

Sat.

5-20-50

Major Pierre Haspil, Haitian military attache in Washington, declared that no disorder has broken out in Haiti and that all is calm there. He said that political affairs in his country reached a climax last month.

Washington

That was when the Haitian Senate voted 13 to 8 against a Constitutional Amendment which would have enabled the 50-year-old president to seek re-election when his present term expired in August, 1952.

### Estime Family Protected

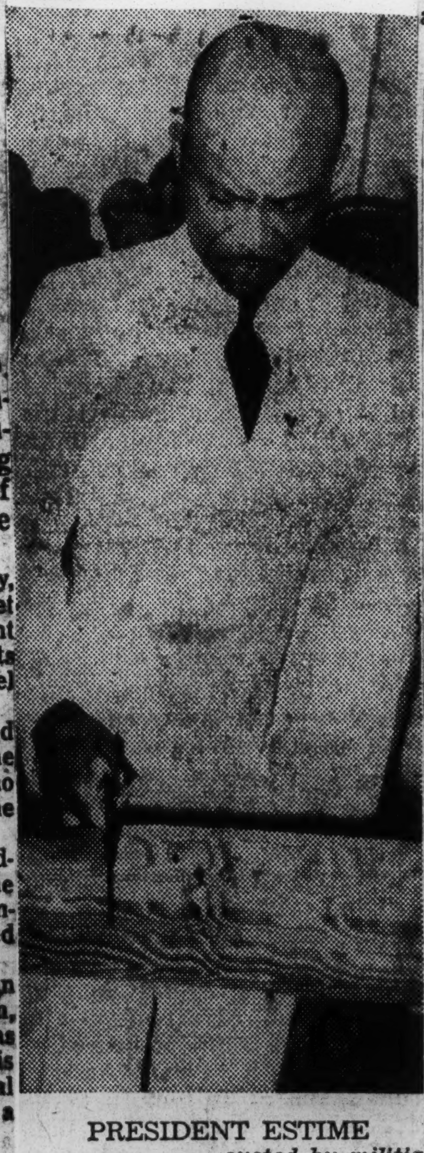
President Estime and his family were said to have been taken under the protection of the junta following his resignation. Although he was elected with general popular support, President Estime has been increasingly opposed in recent months chiefly by a coalition of conservative Catholics and members of the Socialist Party in Haiti.

Agitation by left-wingers was blamed for a student strike and other disorders in Port-au-Prince last November when the President declared martial law and set up a new censorship.

Afro American

From the outside his regime has also been attacked by the exiled ex-Col. Astrel Roland, whose broadcasts from Trujillo City in the Dominican Republic urged Haitians to revolt against their President. Last December police averted a plot to assassinate President Estime, which also was said to have originated in the Dominican Republic.

Sat. 5-20-50



PRESIDENT ESTIME

*. . . ousted by militia*

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**President Quits**

Courier

# Army Junta Rules Haiti

Sat. 5-20-50

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — President Dumarsais Estime of Haiti resigned his office Wednesday. He was forced to relinquish the presidency when a three-man military junta, the same one which selected him in 1946 and which controls the army and police force of the little Republic, turned against him.

Pittsburgh Pa.

**The junta seized power, placed President Estime and his family under its "protection" and dissolved Parliament.**

The "putsch" brings the military and the aristocrats back into power.

Estime strove for a democratic government for all the people. He built schools, encouraged building of homes and inaugurated the exposition now in progress in order to bring tourists, visitors and business people to Haiti.

**Several incidents preceded the abdication of President Estime. The Chamber of Deputies, elected last January when there was a political upheaval and a stage of seige was declared, had approved a constitutional amendment which would have permitted Estime's re-election in 1952. The Senate, more responsive to the mulatto element in the country was not fully in accord and rejected the amendment a month ago.**

Courier

Sat.

5-20-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

Mail and telegraphs are censored at present. There have been rumors that because of his popularity with the people, President Estime would not be permitted to remain in the country and that he and his family would go to France to live.

The junta issued a proclamation in which they said their return had been asked by the army general staff because it felt Estime had "lost control" and that "a complicated and dangerous situation had stopped the life of the nation."

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# *HAITI PRESIDENT QUITS WITHOUT AN EXPLANATION*

1 X E (4)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 10 (AP)—President Dumersais Estime resigned today. There was no immediate explanation.

Times

He was elected President by the constituent assembly in August, 1946, to replace the military junta which seized power earlier that year. His six year term would not normally expire until May 15, 1952. Last month the senate rejected a proposed constitutional amendment which would have made Estime eligible to succeed himself.

5-11-50

Chicago

Del

The energetic Estime was elected largely on the strength of his opposition to President Elie Lescot.

**Haiti's President**—The first popularly elected president of the Haitian Republic, Col. Paul Magloire, 43, was inaugurated last Wednesday at the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, in the presence of diplomatic representatives from more than twenty-nine countries. He is shown in the left foreground (with sash across his chest) leaving the palace with high-ranking officials and military aides.—Hamilton Wright Photo.

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**New President**

# Magloire Installed In Haiti

**By CLAUDE A. BARNETT**

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — Col. Paul E. Magloire was inaugurated Dec. 6 as President of the new Haitian Government.

In a simple but impressive address, the new President declared that he would work for the advancement of peasants whom he called the backbone of Haiti. With them, he said, he would work out a program for the improvement of agriculture, Haiti's basic industry.

The lavish inaugural ceremonies here, although more colorful and pompous than American inaugurations, were very dignified. An aristocrat who is popular with all classes, the black, handsome colonel well matched the stately occasion.

Declaring that he was not going to make any lavish demagogic promises, President Magloire said his aim was to utilize the nation's possibilities and cooperate with peasants to work with blood and sweat to produce coffee, bananas, cocoa and other food crops.

He also denounced communism and class or color hate and differences. The latter, he said, had been "cleverly and wickedly kindled during the last election."

He added that he would like to see the United States send more Negroes with the diplomatic corps in Haiti.

Courier

"Improvement and extension of agricultural possibilities will be a key point in my administration," he declared. "Haiti is an agricultural country. The legislature and I will support any sound program which will permit an increase in agricultural output, increase the financial income of the country, and improve the living and health standards of the peasants."

**NO U. S. NEGRO DELEGATE**

Diplomatic representatives and delegates attended from: Liberia, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Venezuela, Equador, Spain, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, United States, Mexico, Brazil, Italy, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Sweden, Uruguay, the Low countries in Europe, and the Vatican City in Rome which sent an apostolic delegate.

Many South American countries have one or more distinctly Negro delegates, but the United States did not. From America came Ambassador DeCoursey, James Barnes of Washington, Frederick Hassler, New York sugar magnate; Gen. William F. Morris of the Caribbean Command, and four attaches from the American embassy.

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# Dr. Preston Valien At Haiti Inaugural

Courier

NASHVILLE — Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the social science department of Fisk University, was a delegate to the inauguration of Haitian president, Paul Magloire, last week.

While there he will confer with officials and former Fisk students regarding the Caribbean Area and Community Education program being sponsored by the Fisk Education Department.

# Magloire Inaugurated As President Of Haiti

## Will Work For Advancement Of Peasants

By Claude A. Barnett

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In a simple but impressive address, the new president declared that he would work for the advancement of peasants whom he called the backbone of Haiti. With them, he said he would work out a program for the improvement of agriculture, Haiti's basic industry.

The lavish inaugural ceremonies here, although more colorful and pompous than American inaugurations, were very dignified. An aristocratic, who is popular with all classes, the black, handsome colonel well matched the stately occasion.

Activities began at 8 a.m. with a 21 gun salute. At 9 a.m. Colonel Magloire appeared before the national assembly and assembled guests and government officials at the government palace. After being sworn in he delivered his address.

Declaring that he was not going to make any lavish demagogic promises, President Magloire said his aim was to utilize the nation's possibilities and cooperate with peasants to work with blood and sweat to produce coffee, bananas, cocoa, and other food crops.

He also denounced Communism and class or color hate and differences. The latter, he said, had been "cleverly and wickedly kindled during the last election." He added that he would like to see the United States send more Negroes with the diplomatic corps in Haiti.

"Improvement and extension of agricultural possibilities will be a key point in my administration," he declared. "Haiti is an agricultural country. The legislature and I will support any sound program which will permit an increase in agricultural output, increase the financial income of the country and improve the living and health standards of the peasants.

"After all the peasants are the basis of the country's life and being. In the past the neglect of our peasants has been the main obstacle blocking our economic evolution.

"The starting point of all our possibilities, of all our plans is the small plot of land which our peasant tolls with blood and sweat so that he can give us coffee, bananas, cocoa and other food crops.'

Concluding his address with a statement that every action of the government would be open to the inspection and examination by the people, he remarked:

"Many obstacles and tasks lay ahead for this government, but I intend to tackle them with courage. At the end of my term I will hold my head high in rendering my final accounts to the people.'

At 10 a.m., Archbishop LeDouze of Haiti celebrated Te Deum mass at a beautiful cathedral.

Following the mass, the government of Haiti was officially transferred from the president of the Junta to Magloire. Col. Magloire along with Brig. Gen. Frank Levaud and Colonel Antoine Levelt made up the three member military Junta which took over Haiti's government May 10, 1950 from President Dumarsias Estime.

Since then they have reorganized the government, held an election, and written a new constitution. Gen. Lavaud was president of the Junta.

President Magloire in naming his cabinet appointed Col. Levelt commander of the army. Gen Lavaud will become ambassador to France. Other members of the cabinet are:

Luc Fouche, secretary of state to the president; Arsene Magloire, secretary of the interior and of public works; Jacques N. Leger, secretary of exteriors, tourism, and worship;

Francois George, secretary of finances, Louis Decatrel, secretary of agriculture, commerce, and national economy; Camille L Herrison, secretary of national education and public health, Monferrier Pierre, secretary of justice and labor;

Clement Jumelle, undersecretary of labor; Emmanuel Michaud, undersecretary of public works; Pradel Pompilus, undersecretary of national education, and Jean Kernizan, undersecretary of agriculture.

At the official transfer of government, Gen. Lavaud spoke. He expressed his joy at the return of constitutional government to Haiti. He also told of his great confidence in Col. Magloire.

Col. Magloire said he expected to continue several projects of ousted President Estime, who still is very popular in Haiti. Among these policies was the championing of the cause of the peasants.

18e(4) 1950

Jamaica, West Indies

# New University For The Caribbean

newly created

18e(4)

Feb 17 '50

Baltimore Afro

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Princess Alice of Athlone, cousin of King George VI, will be installed on February 16, as Chancellor of the new University College of the West Indies, in Jamaica.

Following the installation ceremony the Princess will visit a number of British West Indian territories. A feature of her tour will be visits to schools and colleges which in due course will send students to the University College.

Now in its second academic year, the new University College is already becoming a cultural center for the 2,000,000 square miles of the British West Indies. Among its student body are students drawn from every part of the Caribbean area, from Honduras on the Central American mainland to British Guiana, 1,600 miles away.

The University is situated on a 670 acre site at the foot of the Blue Mountains, six miles from Kingston, Jamaica. Until the permanent building are completed, work is being carried on in temporary houses on the main site. Main buildings for the University and Teaching Hospital are scheduled for completion by the end of 1953.

It is planned to expand the student body to 700 as quickly as possible. Of these about 200 will be studying medicine and among the 70 students already in residence the majority are studying for their first and second parts of the Bachelor of Medicine degree. Once the figure of 700 has been reached, expansion will proceed more slowly but by 1960 it is hoped there will be a student body of 1,500.

**SCIENCE DEGREE**

A new Faculty of Natural Science has been started this year and many of the students are working for the London Bachelor of Science degree in preparation for becoming science teachers. The teaching staff now includes two West Indians who won scholarships to British Universities, and teaching for the London Bachelor of Arts degree is expected to begin next year.

The purpose of the new University College is to provide an institution of higher learning for the whole Caribbean area. The University will at first prepare its students for the London University examinations but will later become an independent university granting its own degrees.

Proposed lay-out of the permanent buildings includes a central nucleus of the main convocation hall, arts, library and administration buildings, students' hostel, halls of residence, students' union, science buildings, art gallery and museum. The capital cost is being paid for by the British Government while recurrent costs will be borne by the West Indian Governments.

An important part of the University's work will be undertaken by the Department of Extra Mural Studies, which has already appointed seven extension teachers, one for each territory or group of territories concerned. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted money to finance the training of part-time teachers employed by the Extra-mural Department.

The University has already received several valuable gifts from private individuals and organizations. These include a house with about 20 acres of land in Jamaica, funds towards the provision of sports grounds and buildings, collections of books for the library, and the promise of sets of publications by the National Academy in the United States, and the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

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# SANDS OF JAMAICA

18e(4)

## Shore Resorts Make the Island Another All-Year Haven in the Caribbean

By FRANK HILL

[illegible]

4-16-50

[illegible]

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The white sands of Jamaica's north shore are being spruced up for the summer tourist season that is expected to mark the start of year-round holiday trade for this sun-kissed island three air hours off the southern tip of the United States.

Tower Isle, the self-contained resort which has considerably widened the tourist horizons of the whole Caribbean in just over a year, has again taken the lead, adding fifteen "studio suites" by converting former cabanas into snug, well-appointed living rooms that are even now providing for thirty additional guests. Less than twenty miles east of Tower Isle, Castle Gordon, the newest of the seaside hostels, has tacked on living space for another thirty holiday seekers who want quiet and relaxation in the warm Caribbean sun.

Montego Bay, which hitherto seemed unable to make up its mind whether it wanted summer visitors, has decided to keep its doors wide open this summer. More and better facilities for the entertainment of visitors are being put in as part of the sprucing-up process.

Every one of numerous hotels strung along the ninety mile north coast now has varied sports activities, its own native orchestra which swings out fresh calypsoes expertly.

**Stable Climate**

Jamaica in summer varies little from the winter months. Down on the seacoast the mercury might touch 87 on a hot day, and the wind might be dry; but the hills of Mandeville and Upper Saint Andrew know no change throughout the year: Leaf green has the same bright gleam in July as in January.

Summer hotel rates, of course, will be much lower than winter tariffs. Good accommodations will be found at modest hotels for as low as $5 daily, single, and the best your money can buy at de luxe resorts like Tower Isle will cost $10 per day, single—all American plan.

All the feverish activity, particularly on the historic north shore which memorializes the exploits of Columbus and Rodney, shows that Jamaica is going all out to develop her potential as a first rate vacationland as rapidly as possible. The results so far are justifying the highest hopes. Final figures are not yet in, but official Tourist Board estimates for last year place the total number of visitors mainly from North America, at nearly 70,000, and the gross intake at $12,000,000 -- $8,000,000 better than 1948.

These figures have put Jamaica ahead of competing holiday islands, pushed her way out in the lead among British Caribbean territories in the tourist race, and made tourism not only the largest single dollar earner but also the number one export industry (formerly it was sugar) of the whole island. This big spurt came with the devaluation of the pound last September. Hotel rates were cheapened an average of 20 per cent for Americans; many English goods, especially woolens and leather, could be bought here more cheaply than in United States shops; prices for motor travel around the island, liquors and choice Jamaican cigars fell sharply because the dollar stretched 40 per cent farther than before.

**Souvenir Purchases**

All these bargains are still here for the American visitor this summer, and a few more have been thrown in for good measure—a wider variety of native straw goods and useful articles of native woods. The traveler returning home with his new suntan can also bring back up to $400 worth of these goods, including the world renowned Jamaica rum, without paying a cent in duty.

Regulations about importing automobiles have been practically wiped out for American and Canadian tourists. No bonds or duty payments are required, not even an international driving permit. All the motorist must do is present himself and his license papers to the Jamaican officials who issue him a driving license, all without charge. This is good for visits up to ninety days, plenty long enough to drive around all of Jamaica.

**No Papers Required**

Nor does an American need a passport or visa to visit this British island: a two-way travel ticket is all that is needed to land—at either of the two airports, Kingston on the south coast or Montego Bay on the north, or to land from a cruise vessel in landlocked Kingston Harbor.

The visitor to Jamaica this summer will be in time to taste the island's luscious fruits—rich, succulent mangoes, with thick meat under bright yellow skins; man-sized grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, bananas (which are available all year round), pineapples, naseberries and papayas (natives call them pawpaw). Vacationers arriving after mid-August will be in time for the shooting season when baldpates, pheasants and wild duck cluster over the marshlands, begging to be winged.

# West Indies Called Upon to Dissolve British Ties

Afro-American

Sat. 4-22-50

178 (4)

## Bustamante Makes Plea; Calls Britain's Stand on Sugar 'Vulgar,' 'Hitler-Like'

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B.W.I.—William A. Bustamante, Minister of Communications, and the island's chief political and labor boss, last week called on all British West Indian colonies to sever their ties with the British Commonwealth and seek complete independence.

Bustamante's appeal came after Britain's Under-Secretary, Stanley Evans, said the Labor Government would never offer the West Indies on penny over $150 per ton for its sugar, nor guarantee purchase of more than 640,000 tons yearly.

The West Indies, dependent largely on sugar to stabilize its economy, are fighting to have a production ceiling lifted. The Colonial Office gave two West Indian delegations a tentative promise to lift the ceiling, but withdrew it when the delegates returned home.

Bustamante

### Bustamante's Statement

The West Indies then held an All-Caribbean conference in Grenada and repeated their demand. But, Mr. Evans declared in the British Parliament two weeks ago that, regardless of how many delegations the West Indies sent to London, the government would not alter its decision.

Bustamante replied: "It is better that we, the colonies, go on our own and destroy ourselves rather than allow England to destroy us. I consider the pronouncement of Mr. Evans not only rude and vulgar but undemocratic and it has a resemblance of Hitlerism.

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18 (4)

Independent

Saturday 4-29-50

'I'M ROYALTY, TOO'—Mrs. Susan Douglas, 114 years old, who is telling a very exciting story that raises the eyebrows of all Jamaicans. She declares: "Victoria is dead, George V is dead, and his son, George VI, is now on the British throne; and I, though in ashes, I am royalty, too." The centenarian unfurled a story of how her African grandmother, the daughter of one king and wife of another king, was kidnapped and brought to the shores of Jamaica and sold as a slave.

## UPRISING IN PUERTO RICO

Times
Wed 11-1-50
New York

The Puerto Rican uprising is one of those mad adventures that make no sense to outsiders. Fortunately, it appears to be a fizzle, although a tragic one. Puerto Rico is not a blessed isle by any stretch of the imagination, but it is at least making the right sort of progress. The island has steadily been receiving more political power and it is being offered a still wider degree of self-rule in which the last vestiges of colonialism will disappear. If a majority approves on Nov. 4, a new Constitution will be drawn up by Puerto Ricans, although it will not alter the island's status as a United States territory, or the American citizenship of the inhabitants. That is what the Nationalists and Communists are fighting against.

The folly of it all lies in the fact that Puerto Rico could not exist as an independent state. If her fruits, sugar, tobacco and rum were subject to American tariffs, if her people could not freely emigrate to the United States, if her social services were not aided by American grants, Puerto Rico would be a country of abject misery and chaos. This is not an example of American imperialism, except by Communist standards.

There is no real popular demand for independence. The small following of the Nationalists and Communists is one proof of that; failure to get a popular mass uprising these last few days is even more striking proof. The military, the police, the main political bodies and the people are all on the side of the Government. In the circumstances it is hardly surprising that the rebellion is being crushed. It would seem as if someone blundered, and the explosion came prematurely after being scheduled for Nov. 4, but in any event it is hard to see how it could have succeeded at any time.

Puerto Rico, although a lovely year-round tourist spot, is a naturally poor, terribly overcrowded island that cannot in any foreseeable time become self-supporting. The United States, in fact, may have to do more to prevent continuing poverty. Those who fomented the present uprising were either foolish or wicked; the worst thing that could have happened to Puerto Rico would have been their success.

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## *Trouble In Puerto Rico*

Post
Wed 11-1-50
Washington

It would be dignifying the abortive revolt in Puerto Rico to call it a rebellion. Actually the violence incited by fanatical nationalists, which at this writing has caused nearly 30 deaths, is not an indication of popular feeling so much as a peg for Communist propaganda. Indeed, there is good reason to suppose that the Communists had a part in the plot and that it was intended to embarrass the United States before the world by picturing it as an "imperialist oppressor." The people of the island have shown overwhelmingly by their votes that they do not share this view.

Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, against whom one part of the plot was directed, has termed the nationalists a "lunatic movement." The leader of the Nationalist Party, Pedro Albizu Campos, recently served six years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for inciting insurrection. His party has never numbered more than a few thousand out of a population of two million. Recently the few hundred members of the Communist Party in Puerto Rico cast their lot with the nationalists, and they may well have taken over direction of the movement. The fact that the insurrectionists were well armed is not surprising, for weapons are available fairly freely in Puerto Rico as in continental United States.

It is important not to confuse the fanatical Nationalist Party with the so-called Independistas, who believe in independence for Puerto Rico through lawful means. The Independence Party garnered approximately 10 percent of the vote in the 1948 election. At the same time the Statehood Party got 20 percent of the vote, the Popular Democratic Party headed by Governor Munoz the remaining 70 percent. Munoz, the first elected Governor in Puerto Rico's history, has proved an exceptionally able executive, with a progressive program. Most Puerto Ricans, though they may want Statehood or even independence ultimately, are sensible enough to know that either at this point would mean economic suicide because of their dependence on financial aid from the United States.

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# PUERTO RICO BLASTS REMAINING REBELS

Times

### Planes and Tanks Recapture Two Strongholds as Revolt on the Island Wilts

Wed. 11-1-50
New York

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 31 (AP)—National Guard troops smashed today at violently anti-United States Nationalist rebels and drove them out of two of their strongholds with planes and tanks.

Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín, describing the rebellion that spread fire and death through ten Puerto Rican centers as a "conspiracy against democracy helped by the Communists," said the whole insurrection movement would be ended in a day or two.

Striking at dawn, troops armed with machine guns, bazookas and tanks recaptured Jayuya, fifty miles southwest of San Juan, and the neighboring town of Utuado. Fighter planes strafed the rebels. They had seized control of the two towns last night after bombing police stations, killing some policemen and setting many fires.

By afternoon, guardsmen were patroling the two towns, with the last pockets of resistance apparently wiped out. Jayuya looked as if an earth quake had struck it, with several blocks destroyed and most of the other buildings in the town of 1,500 charred by fire. Another guard spearhead was racing toward Arecibo to crush the resistance there.

A gun battle with barricaded Nationalists erupted in San Juan tonight. One man was killed and give persons wounded, including two children. It brought to thirty-two the number of Puerto Ricans killed.

Shortly after dusk a group of Nationalists barricaded themselves in a barber shop in the Barrio Obrero (working class) section of San Juan. A gun battle developed. The barber shop owner was shot to death. The children wounded were among spectators. Others wounded were two national guardsmen and a civilian.

No casualty reports had come out of Jayuya or Utuado. A reporter, flying over the area, saw ambulances moving about the streets.

Gov. Muñoz Marín said today that the revolt was definitely connected with, and probably sparked by, the island's worst prison break Saturday, when 111 inmates escaped from Rio Piedras Prison, ten miles from San Juan.

Earlier Government statements had said there was no connection between the revolt and the prison break.

There have been numerous arrests of the Nationalists, who advocate Puerto Rico's complete independence from the United States and often follow the Communist line. At Ponce, where the violence first broke out yesterday, six Nationalists were arrested. Each was charged with murdering two policemen.

One captured Nationalist was said to have confessed that a full-scale revolution had been scheduled for the eve of Nov. 4. On this date Puerto Ricans are to register for a vote on a new Constitution under the terms of a new United States bill aimed at giving the island a greater voice in its own Government.

### Nationalist Numbers Small

National Guard officers estimate that the strength of the Nationalist following numbers no more than 1,500 to 2,000; but they add that the Communists can be expected to take every opportuniy to keep the island in its present state of unrest.

Communist members in Cuba passed through the Cuban House of Representatives yesterday a resolution asking the United States to assure the safety of the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader, Harvard-educated Pedro Albizu Campos. The motion was instigated by a Nationalist commission that included Albizu Campos.

In Havana, a Nationalist party statement said that uprising was in self defense against a Washington plot to eliminate the party leaders.

Albizu Campos' home in San Juan was surrounded by police and guardsmen. Shots fired from upstairs windows have keps the authorities at bay. The Government had not yet issued a warrent for the arrest of the 63-year-old leader, who once served six years in prison for insurrection.

In recent public rallies, Albizu Campos has urged Puerto Ricans to oppose the new Constitution. Muñoz Marín's Popular Democratic party, which governs with the help of the Socialists and the Statehood party, is pledged to continue Puerto Rico as a territory of the United States under the new Constitution.

The Statehood party, although expressing full support of Muñoz Marín in the present crisis, favors turning the island into a state in the Union.

San Juan was comparatively quiet during the day, although two or three brief shootings were reported. The guards are holding 1,500 reserves here to be used wherever needed.

Two civilians were reported killed in an early morning shooting in the public park at Mayaguez. Six persons, including three policemen, were reported wounded there.

### Chapman Minimizes Revolt

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Confidence that the Puerto Rican disturbances could be handled by the island administration was expressed here today by Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior. He said he had received a message from Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín saying "the situation seems to be well in hand."

Mr. Chapman said that there was "no reason whatever to regard these incidents as indicating any general unrest or any serious disturbances in the economic, social and political life of Puerto Rico."

The existence of the group, which he described as "fanatical revolutionaries," has been well known for some time. he said.

# An Explosion on Our Doorstep Lights Puerto Rico's Tragedy

Courier-Journal

11-2-50

AN UNFAMILIAR name popped into the news yesterday, with some disturbing implications for the United States. It was PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, and he appeared in the role of a rebel leader demanding complete independence of Puerto Rico from the United States.

The revolt failed. But men were killed on both sides; and here was anti-colonial nationalism exploding on the very doorstep of the United States. Puerto Rican Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, a long-time friend of the United States, promptly termed the revolt a "conspiracy against democracy, helped by the Communists." That may very well be—certainly no other development in U. S. territory could give the cause of Communism greater pleasure than a revolt that could be construed a symptom of imperial oppression by the United States.

But before we write off the ALBIZU incident as a mere Communist-aided conspiracy, we should look at some of the embarrassing circumstances of our Puerto Rican guardianship. ALBIZU himself is a Harvard graduate, and has not only an American educational background, but a long record of intense nationalistic activity which resembles Communism only in that it has been anti-United States.

Even before riotous 1937 (when he proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico and subsequently drew a six year term in the Atlanta penitentiary for insurrection) he had been urging complete independence for his island homeland. He contends that the 1898 Treaty of Paris, by which Spain ceded Puerto Rico to the United States, is invalid because the Puerto Ricans were not consulted.

That, of course, is true, and except for a mass of overweighing additional fact, would be good ground for demanding immediate independence of Puerto Rico. It is equally true that the Puerto Rican living standard is incredibly low—despite millions of dollars which this nation has poured into the dependency—and that in any poor and overpopulated country the seeds of discontent and eventual revolt take root.

It is a hard fact of life, however, that Puerto Rico would have starved literally had the United States not given it help. It is a fact that since 1933, when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration entered Puerto Rico, this country has not stopped its efforts to raise the living standards of our unhappy ward. The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration set up low cost housing projects. A single F.H.A.-insured private project near San Juan provided housing for 50,000 persons in individual bungalows that sold for $4,000 each. Trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, unhampered by customs duties, is the life blood of the island economy. But since 1940 it has been showing signs of anemia. Puerto Rican imports have exceeded exports—in 1942 by as much as $45,000,000!

Most Puerto Ricans understand this means disaster in the event of complete withdrawal of U. S. interests. Their land is one of the most densely populated agrarian economies in the world. Present population is about 2,500,000—on 2,000,000 acres, only half of which is fertile. Housing still is terribly inadequate. There is still not enough industry to employ the population at decent wages. In short, no happy ending for the unhappy history of Puerto Rico is yet in sight. If our position seems embarrassing, it does have the justification of having been as helpful as we have been able to make it.

And despite the surge of nationalism represented by PEDRO ALBIZU's violent minority, the island economy would collapse next week without us, and informed Puerto Ricans must know it. This is a peculiar tragedy of a wardship which we do not desire, but which we cannot, in humanity, forsake today.

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## Revolt In Puerto Rico

11-1-50

Not all Puerto Ricans like the United States. In general there are three parties on the island: the largest is the Popular Democratic Party led by Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, who is friendly and wishes to go along with the U. S. government as things are at present; the other two parties are more extreme—one wants statehood, the other wants complete independence.

The latter group is said by the governor to be only 400 strong, but close-knit and led by a man who has once served time in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta for insurrection. He is a 63-year-old fanatic who has started a revolt in Puerto Rico which has already cost the lives of nearly 30 men—mostly police.

**The whole Puerto Rican situation is in many respects bad. There is little industry, and agricultural methods have remained more primitive than they ought to be. In order that men may earn a living, arrangements have often been made to bring them by ship and plane into the mainland and to provide various kinds of seasonal agricultural work for them to do. But such attempts to relieve economic pressures have not done much more than scratch the surface of Puerto Rico's ills.**

The latest violence—it is only one episode in a series—broke out about three days ago. Presumably the revolt was planned for the end of this week. On Nov. 4 the people are to register for a vote on the island's new constitution.

**But what has happened is an indication of such unrest as bad economic conditions bring about.**

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# Puerto Ricans Ask UN Probe of Revolt

Constitution Fri. 11-3-50

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 2—A representative for the revolutionary Nationalist party of Puerto Rico paid a quick visit Thursday to the United Nations to deposit an urgent request with Secretary General Trygve Lie to bring the Puerto Rican revolt before the Security Council as a matter endangering international peace.

Thelma Miclke, who is officially recognized here as an observer for the Nationalist party, turned up with a copy of the letter she said she had sent Lie two days ago but which secretariat officials have so far been unable to locate. She did not see Lie but submitted the copy of the letter to Wilder Foote, Director of the Press and Publications Bureau of the Department of Public Information. It is this department of the United Nations with which the Nationalist party maintains liason as a non-governmental organization.

Miss Mielke, speaking for the Puerto Rican group that set off the island rebellion last Monday and indirectly led to the assassination attempt on President Truman Wednesday, declared in her letter that the situation in Puerto Rico "as in any colony," is "not merely a domestic matter" for the United States to handle.

The representative of Puerto Rico's independence-seeking party contended that the Caribbean island was a non-self-governing territory of the United States and that precedents for internationa review of the Puerto Rican troubles had been established by the United Nations in the case of "other non-self-governing territories—Indonesia, Israel and Korea."

The basis of her complaint, however, was article 99, which Miss Mielke cited in urging Lie to have the world organization take up the whole Puerto Rican question. Under this article, Lie has the power to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

# Puerto Rico Police Round Up 400 Nationalists, Communists

Post

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 2 (AP).—Insular police jailed top Nationalist and Communist leaders today and rounded up scores of other revolutionaries as an aftermath of the abortive Puerto Rican uprising and the attempt to assassinate President Truman.

The roll of prisoners mounted to more than 400.

San Juan, the capital of this little United States Territory, was under a virtual state of siege. The city has been tense since the American-hating Nationalists, a small but fanatical group, touched off Monday the revolt that claimed more than 30 lives.

**Dragnet Spread**

Roads were blocked and a huge dragnet was thrown out in police efforts to track down some 600 Nationalists and 150 Communists, a third of them in the San Juan metropolitan area.

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party, who was flushed out of his home with tear gas; Cecil Andrew Iglesias, Communist Party president, and others were quesitoned intensively at police headquarters.

Gov. Luis Munoz Marin announced that charges have been filed against Albizu Campos, but declined to specify their nature.

Governor Munoz Marin cabled President Truman, notifying him of the arrest of the Nationalist Party president, a Harvard-educated man of 63 who was freed from the Federal peniteniary in 1943 after serving six years of a 10-year term for insurrection activity.

11-3-50

President Truman cabled the Governor his congratulations that the rebellion had been brought under control. The President also conveyed his sympathy to the families of officers killed in the defense "of law and order and democratic government." Ten policemen and a National Guardsman died fighting the rebels. President Truman made no reference to the attempt on his own life.

Albizu Campos surrendered without a fight after tear gas bombs had been hurled into his besieged home early this morning. He hung a white towel on a broomstick out of a second story window and then staggered to the street crying that he was blinded.

**Ammunition, Guns Found**

In a search of his home, police said they found "numerous documents and lists," three cases of ammunition and three guns.

Besides the presidents of the Nationalist and Communist Parties, police arrested Juan Santos Rivera, Communist Party secretary; Saez Corales, president of the General Union of Workers, which is described by Governor Munoz Marin as a Communist front, and Pablo M. Garcia Rodriguez, son of the executive vice president of the Sugar Producers Association. Police said Garcia is a Communist.

Among the Nationalists arrested were Elio Torresola, brother of Griselio Torresola, one of the two who tried to kill President Truman. The brother was captured at Jayuya, a Nationalist stronghold south of San Juan. He was charged with malicious destruction of Federal property.

Torresola's sister, Doris, was also reported among those captured. She was taken fromAlbizu Campos home, where she lived, to a hospital, suffering from a leg wound received two or three days ago.

Albizu Campos was defiant when he reached his prison cell, boasting that his part in the revolt was a glorious one. When newsmen came to see him later he was more composed.

His wife, in Havana, said his arrest was part of "the United States plan" to suffocate his life and stop "the Puerto Rican liberation movement."

11-3-50

The revolt was the most serious since the United States aquired Puerto Rico following the Spanish-American War in 1898. Governor Munoz Marin charged the uprising was a "conspiracy against democracy helped by the Communists," and that it had no real popular support.

Puerto Rico's Independence Party, a minority group formed in 1948, held both the Puerto Rican and United States governments responsible for the present situation in the territory

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# U.S. ACTS IN REVOLT, SEIZES 4 ON ISLAND

Times

## Brother of Assassin Arrested in First Action by American Authorities in Rebellion

11-4-50

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 3 (UP)—United States postal authorities and Federal marshalls today arrested four Puerto Rican Nationalists, including the brother of one of the men who tried to assassinate President Trumen in Washington Wednesday.

It was the first time United States authorities stepped into the Nationalists' revolt, which Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin declared only tonight had come to an end after some 450 Nationalists were arrested.

New York

Among the arrested men was Elio Torresola, brother of Griselio Torresola, who was killed by guards as he tried to shoot his way into Blair House while the President slept.

Postal Inspector Harry Stolberg said Torresola and his companions were attacked by groups of angry citizens when they were led from police headquarters to be arraigned. They were held in $25,000 bail on charge of burning a post office.

Torresola and the three other Nationalists were confined in San Juan's Princesa Prison after being arrainged before Federal Commissioner Ramon Julia. Charges placed against them arose from the burning of the post office at Jayuya, during this week's abortive uprising

**End of Revolt Proclaimed**

The three others arrested by United States authorities are Fidel Irizarry Roura, Ramon Robles Rivera and Mario Irizarry. The arrests, which took place at Jayuya, were disclosed shortly after Governor Munoz Martin proclaimed that the revolt, which broke out last Monday, had come to an official end.

Governor Munoz Marin described the loss of life resulting from the uprising as "useless and tragic," asserting that "a Government founded on votes cannot be destroyed." Twenty-seven persons were officially listed as dead in the uprising.

The Governor addressed the people of the island by radio, urging them to register tomorrow and Sunday for the June plebiscite on whether they want to write their own constitution or remain under the Organic Act adopted by the United States Congress in 1917.

Governor Munoz Marin said thus far 450 Nationalists and Communists had been arrested and that the arrests were continuing.

Another Nationalist, identified as Francisco de Jesus Rivera, was arrested an hour after the Governor spoke.

**Calls Him "Permanent Survivor"**

The Governor assured the people that completely normal conditions would prevail for the registration and urged all eligible voters to register, as it was their responsibility to exercise their democratic rights, and that they will be defended by the police and National Guard.

Attorney General Vicente Giegel Polanco said that the arrested Nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, would be prosecuted under the Smith act and charged with responsibility for the death of policemen and for "murder by instigation."

The Governor referred sarcastically to Albizu Campos as the "permanent survivor" of Nationalist violence and bloodshed over a long period of years, "including thhe present ignominous outbreak."

Meanwhile, formal examination began today of Communists and Nationalists arrested during the revolt or immediately after the attempt of the two Puerto Rican Nationalists to assisinate President Truman Wednesday in Washington, D. C.

Governor Munoz Marin said he had asked the United States Government to refuse permission to a Cuban Congressional committee to come to Puerto Rico in connection with the Nationalist revolt.

The commission, empowered by the Cuban House of Representatives to visit Puerto Rico in an attempt to "end the persecution of Nationalists" and to "protect the life of Nationalist Leader Pedro Albizu Campos," was reported to have returned to Havana from Miami.

Gov. Muñoz Marín said he told Oscar L. Chapman, United States Secretary of the Interior, in a telephone conversation that "it would not be good" to have the Cuban commission here now.

**Banks Reopen in San Juan**

High Washington officials were understood to have told the Cuban Ambassador there that the Cuban visit here "at this time would unavoidably have to be considered as unjustified and unfounded."

All banks in San Juan reopened today, after being closed since the Nationalist outbreak began. Many business establishments also reopened.

The proposed constitution would give Puerto Rico complete home rule. It would empower the Governor to appoint not only all the heads of Government departments as at present but also members of the Supreme Court and the Auditor of Puerto Rico, who are n ow named by the President of the United States.

The turnout of new registrants during the week-end will be seen as an indication of whether the people fear futher Nationalist violence.

Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, head of the Independence party—not to be confused with the Nationalists—announced the party had decided to boycott the registration because it had no confidence in the guarantees offered by the Government.

He charged the Government had imposed virtual martial law without making "a formal declaration of it." He said the Government was "trying to impose on the people a political measure with the name of a 'constitution,' which is a fraud to the legitimate rights of the people."

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# Revolt Flares in Puerto Rico; Quickly Quelled, 23 Dead

Times

## Nationalist Rebels Fire On Governor's Palace and Bomb Police Stations

10-31-50

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30—Anti-United States Nationalist rebels fired today on the Governor's Palace here and bombed and burned police stations in several other towns in a revolt that cost twenty-three lives. Gov. Luis Muños Marín told the Nation in a broadcast tonight that the uprising was "a conspiracy against democracy helped by the communists."

18e(4)

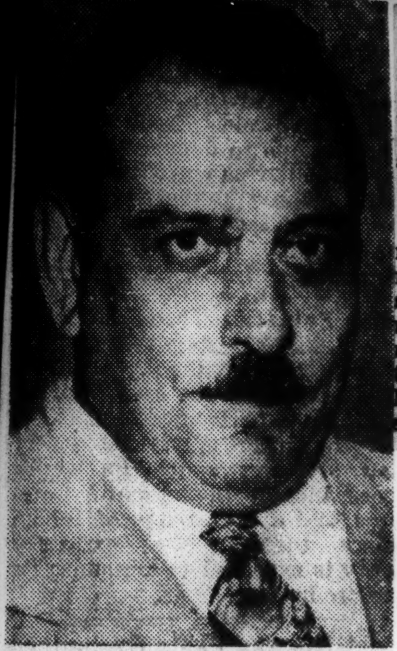
New York

The Governor said earlier that "the situation is well in hand." In his broadcast he asked the people to be on the alert but to "remain serene, since there is no danger that your democratic liberty will be harmed by these fanatics."

Latest reports to reach the police in San Juan said the dead included thirteen policemen, nine Nationalist rebels and one firemen. Some shooting still was in progress.

Gov. Muñoz Marín interpreted the attack on the palace as an attempt to murder him and said this was in accord with "Communist and Fascist" practices.

The Nationalists are extremists who demand complete in dependence of Puerto Rico from the Unit-



Gov. Luis Munoz Marin

The New York Times

ed States. Gov. Muñoz Marin said they did not number more than 400 over all the island.

He told the country that the uprising amounted only to a "criminal conspiracy by a group of fanatics" and that the only results had been the loss of the precious lives of policemen and the Nationalists, "who, God knows, might have been good citizens if their minds had not been poisoned."

[In Washington, officials familiar with the situation in Puerto Rico minimized the signficance of the disorders. They were told that the Government had the situation completely under control.]

10-31-50

The rebellion began in two southern coastal towns with attacks on police stations. Similar attacks followed immediately in three towns in the center of the island, one on the northern coast and in San Juan, where police clashed with the rebels in front of the Governor's Palace and at the post office.

Late in the afternon Nationalists still were shooting at Jayuya, one of the towns in the center of the island. A National Guard tank company was ordered there from Arecibo. The police station in Kayuya was bombed and set on fire, and all six policemen inside were shot down as they came out. More than twenty houses were in flames.

The Mayor of Adjuntas reported to the Governor's Palace that Jayuya was being "burned out" and that fifteen armed policemen from Adjuntas had been unable to enter Jayuya because of Nationalist resistance. The tank company was expected to break into the town tomorrow morning.

The Governor said he was "not even considering, even in the remotest, proclaiming martial law, since it is unnecessary." However, San Juan was spending the night with National Guardsmen patrolling in front of the Governor's Palace, the Capitol, police headquarters, Army and Navy installations and other key Government offices.

### Attack on Palace

A reporter who was an eyewitness of the attack on the Governor's Palace said five men actually staged it. The five approached the main gate of the palace by automobile, stopped in front of the entrance, and a man identified as Raimundo Diaz jumped out with a sub-machine gun, the reporter said.

The gunman started to blast at the two policemen who always are at each side of the palace entrance. One policeman was wounded and died later at a hospital. Other policemen and plainclothesmen on duty in the area started to shoot at the attackers.

A lieutenant in charge said the gunfire from the attackers lasted less than ten minutes. Four of the assailants, including Diaz, were killed, and one was wounded. The firing began soon before noon, and by 1 P. M. complete calm had been restored around the palace.

At Utuado, in central Puerto Rico, one fireman was killed and another wounded while trying to put out a fire Nationalists had started at the post office.

A Government source said the Nationalists, who often echo the Communist line, had staged the uprisings in an attempt to embarrass the Administration, which is pledged to continue Puerto Rico's status as a t erritory of the United States. The Nationalists were said to have been planning a similar demonstration Nov. 4, when Puerto Ricans will register to vote on the island's new constitution, opposed by the Nationalists.

### "A Lunatic Movement"

The Governo[redacted] "use all the force [redacted] these assailan[redacted] He declared:

"Everybody [redacted]er-to Rico and outside the island, about the enormous progress achieved in recent years here, both economically and politically, by our island, and there is not one sensible person here that attributes to this lunatic mo vement any important reason besides the effort to bring the tragedy to the people in the number of lives lost."

### Leader an Ex-Convict

The Nationalist party is led by Pedro Albizu Campos, its president. He served a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta Ga., from 1937 to 1043, for insurrection. He spent several years on parole in New York City.

The 63-year-old extremist leader had been holding rallies throughout the island, whose 2,000,000 people are United States citizens, urging them to declare thmselves against the new Constitution. He also denounced Selective Service.

The police, keeping a close watch over his activities, trailed him to one such rally last week. On the way back to San Juan, the internal security agents' cars was forced off the road by a mysterious car accompanying the Albizo Campos party. The car was stopped lter in a San Juan suburb, and four Nationalists were arrested when it was found to contain a large supply of arms and ammunition.

Albizu Campos founded his Nationalist party in 1928. It went to the polls for the first time in 1932 and received 5,000 votes. It chose not to participate in most of the elections, however, including the one held in 1948, when for the first time the Puerto Ricans elected their own governor.

Governor Muñoz Marin heads the Popular Democratic party. Second in strength is the Statehood party, which wants Puerto Rico to become the forty-ninth American state. Next is the Independence party, which wants independence but is not connected with the extremist Nationalists.

Albizu Campos was reported to be at his home in San Juan. It is surrounded by his own guards, and whenever the police tried to get near it today, shots were fired from the windows.

### Trouble in 1937

Albizu Campos, called an advocate of terror methods, went to prison in 1937 after Police Commander Francis Riggs had been killed in a revolutionary plot here. After his release from Atlanta, the Nationalist leader spent several years in New York City on parole. He returned to Puerto Rico in 1948 to take up the profession of attorney again and begin welding his Nationalists together.

Governor Muñoz Marin met this afternoon with Gen. Luis Esteves of the National Guard. The 296th National Guard battalion was on the alert for trouble. The Commissioner of Public Education ordered the schools closed.

The first outbreak came in Ponce on the southern coast, where Nationalists attacked the police station and exchanged fire with the police. Another came at near-by Penuelas, when a police party carrying out a search for hidden arms was ambushed by about thirty Nationalist rebels. Three Nationalists were killed there and five policemen were wounded before the police brought the situation under control.

A third outbreak erupted at Arecibo, northern coastal town fifty miles from San Juan, where Nationalists fired from a speeding car into a police jeep, killing a policeman and wounding others.

In quick succession then, there were other outbreaks in towns in the central districts—at Jayuya, where the police station was bombed and the post office fired; at Utuado, where Nationalists set fire to the police station, at Arroyo, Naranjito and Quedbradillas.

The Puerto Rican Government sent police reinforcements to the affected areas. The situation in Penuelas had been described as serious. It was in that area that the police had attempted to raid the home of Albizu Compos' mother in a search for hidden munitions.

## PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST LEADER ARRESTED

Times 11-2-50

Pedro Albizu Campos, second from right, being led from his home in San Juan by deputy police

# 400 IN PUERTO RICO LAY DOWN ALL ARMS

## Nationalists Pour Out of Hills —400 Are Arrested, 300 From Key Stronghold

Times

By The Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 2—Nationalist rebels came out of the hills in droves today and surrendered meekly in the aftermath to the abortive Puerto Rican uprising and the attempt to assassinate President Truman. Top Nationalist and Communist leaders were jailed.

Tri. 11-3-50

The number taken into custody passed 400. Up to 300 Nationalists carrying all kinds of arms yielded at Jayuya, rebel stronghold south of San Juan.

San Juan, the capital of this United States territory, was under a virtual state of siege. The city has been tense since the American-hating Nationalists, a small but fanatical group, touched off Monday the revolt that claimed more than thirty lives.

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party, who was flushed out of his home with tear gas; Cecil Andreu Iglesias, Communist party president, and others were questioned intensively at police headquarters.

Gov. Luis Munoz Marin announced that charges had been filed against Albizu Campo, but declined to specify them.

Governor Munoz Marin cabled President Truman, notifying him of the arrest of the Nationalist party president, a Harvard-educated man of 63 years of age who was freed from the Federal penitentiary in 1943 after serving six years of a ten-year term for insurrectionary activity.

### Puerto Rico Indignant

Governor Munoz Marin also said the attempt on the President's life had left Puerto Ricans indignant. He said terrorists with no respect for democratic ideals had failed both in Puerto Rico and Washington.

President Truman cabled the Governor his congratulations that the rebellion had been brought under control. The President also conveyed his sympathy to the families of officers killed in the defense "of law and order and democratic government." The policemen and national guardsman died fighting the rebels. President Truman made no reference to the attempt on his own life.

Two letters bearing the name of Albizu Campos were found on the body of Griselio Torresola, who was killed before President Truman's home in Washington. One letter said:

"If for any reason it should be necessary for you to assume the leadership of the movement in the United States, you will do so without hesitation of any kind."

Albizu Campos surrendered without a fight after tear gas bombs had been hurled into his beseiged home early this morning. He hung a white towel on a broomstick out of a second story window and then staggered to the street crying that he was blinded

In a search of his home, the police said they had found "numerous documents and lists," three cases of ammunition and three guns.

### Others Are Arrested

Besides the presidents of the Nationalist and Communist parties, the police arrected Juan Santos Rivera, Communist party secretary; Saez Corales, president of the General Union of Workers, which was described by Governor Muñoz Marin as a Communist front, and Pablo M. Garcia Rodriguez, son of the executive vice president of the Sugar Producers Association. The police said Garcia Rodriquez was a Communist.

Among the Nationalists arrested were Elio Torresola, brother of Griselio Torresola, one of the two who tried to kill President Truman. The brother was captured at Jayuya, a Nationalist stronghold south of San Juan. He was charged with malicious destruction of Federal property. Guardsmen reported the seizure of many guns, bombs and ammunition at Jayuya.

Torresola's sister, Doris, was also reported among those captured. She was taken from Albizu Campos' home, where she lived, to a hospital, suffering from a leg wound received two or three days ago.

Albizu Campos was defiant when he reached his prison cell, boasting that his part in the revolt had been a glorious one. When newsmen came to see him laater he was more composed. He said:

"Greetings. I appreciate your visit. The fatherland is going through its glorious transfiguration in complying with my historic responsibilities. I believe it is my duty not to make any further statements."

His wafe, in Havana, said his arrest had been part of "the United States plan" to suffocate his life and stop "the Puerto Rican liberation movement."

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# MUNOZ MARIN'S NOTE IS SUPPORTED BY U. S.

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Edward G. Miller Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, today assailed the Puerto Rican Nationalist party whose members sought to assassinate President Truman yesterday as a "terroristic gang" who have dealt in "murder and outrage."

11-3-50

Mr. Miller's statement was made in support of a message by Puerto Rican Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin replying to a cable from President Carlos Prio Socorras of Cuba. The Cuban President had asked Governor Muñoz Marin to use his good offices "to guarantee the lives of Señor Albizu Campos (Nationalist leader) and his associates, thus avoiding adverse criticism in the hemisphere."

Governor Muñoz Marin said he could intervene because a controversy between Puerto Rico and the United States was not involved. He also told the Cuban President that the Nationalist leader "does not represent ideals of liberty but the fascistic ideas of tyranny of a small assemblage of armed fanatics who desire, with grotesque and tragic futility, to impose upon two million Puerto Ricans their own interpretation and idea of freedom."

Mr. Miller said "a very clear exposition of the facts" was contained in the Muñoz Marin message.

### Two Women Face Queries

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 2 (UP)—Among those to be questioned in the roundup of Nationalist and Communist leaders today were Ruth Reynolds, veteran member of the Nationalist party and an intimate friend of Albizu Campos; and Jane Speed, blonde American wife of Andreu Iglesias.

# PUERTO RICAN PLAN FOR YOUTH PRAISED

Times

## Report on 'Needs of Children' There Hails 'Exciting Chapter' in Fight for 'Good Life'

Post. 11-4-50

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nev. 3 — The United States praised Puerto Rico today for its efforts to advance the welfare of children and youth, but it acknowledged at the same time that this Government must provide more assistance if young Puerto Ricans were to enjoy their full status as American citizens.

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, releasing a report on "The Needs of Children of Puerto Rico," prepared by a governmental committee of which he is chairman, said the Puerto Rican program to better the conditions of its young people "adds up to an exciting chapter in America's democratic struggle for the good life of all of its people."

"But that is not enough," he went on. "With a child population larger than in thirty-two of our forty-eight states, and with a per capita income less than half that of our poorest state, Puerto Rico needs help from the rest of us if its children are to have the good start in life we crave for every child under the flag of the United States."

Mr. Ewing commented that no conscientious citizen on the mainland of the United States could read of the tremendous problems of the Puerto Rican people in meeting the needs of their children "without becoming impatient to help them get ahead faster and farther."

### Progress in Recent Years

In the last half dozen years alone he said, Puerto Rico has built more and better homes and schools and improved health and welfare services, recreation opportunities and child labor protection.

The report, representing a year of study by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Children and Youth, has the endorsement of the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice and Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the Selective Service System and the Housing and Home Finance Agency, it was said.

The committee found that "the needs of children and youth in Puerto Rico, economic, social and educational, are greater than for any comparable group under the United States flag."

"They call for extraordinary effort on the part of lthe Federa Government to aid Puerto Rico, not only for the benefit of the children and youth themselves," the committee went on, "but also to equip them to share an raising the economic and social status of the island and to enjoy the opportunity of discharging their responsibility as citizens of the United States."

### Gains and "Deficiencies" Listed

Mr. Ewing called attention both to "achievements" on behalf of Puerto Rican children and youth, and the "deficiencies" that remained, as listed by the report.

Along the "achievements" were the following:

Puerto Rico devotes about one-fifth of its insular budget to health services; from 1943 to 1948, maternal mortality was reduced 21 per cent and infant mortality 19 per cent; the child labor law, passed in 1942, compares favorably with the best state laws; milk is distributed to more than 9,000 children under 2 years of age, and food and milk to 39,000 pre-school children and children from 6 to 10 years who are not enrolled in school.

The list of "deficiencies" included these:

More than 84,000 families were crowded into "unhealthy slums" in 1947, and this population was increasing at the rate of more than 2,000 families a year; on the average, Puerto Rican children are two years behind standards set for American children in their physical development, and Puerto Rico has an average of one physician for each 2,500 persons, compared with New York State's one for each 200 and Mississippi's one for 1,500.

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### Puerto Rican Outbreak

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Times 11-3-50

I want to thank you in my name and in the name of other decent Puerto Ricans who live here in New York and in the United States for your fine editorial on the outbreak in Puerto Rico.

I agree with you, and most of the Puerto Ricans with whom I have discussed this do also, that the few natives who started the riot were foolish and irresponsible and furthermore selfish when they did not consider the sentiments of the great majority of the people of Puerto Rico.

It is also a sad but true fact that Puerto Rico is not a self-supporting nation and that without the aid of the Government of the United States the island would not have the standard of education it has now.

RAYMOND M. RAMOS.

New York. Nov. 1. 1950.

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# Puerto Rico Loyal, Tugwell Asserts

Times. 11-2-50

*By the United Press.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The wartime governor of Puerto Rico said today that fanatical Puerto Rican Nationalists tried to assassinate President Truman because their country "is turning more and more to the United States."

Rexford Tugwell, governor of the island from 1941 to 1946, said the attempt to kill the President was tragic, and emphasized that the Nationalists group which planned the shooting is "a little group of lunatics—999 out of 1000 Puerto Ricans are against these people."

### Says Few Fellow Fanatics.

Now professor of political science at the University of Chicago, Prof. Tugwell said the fanatical "patriots" have virtually no following in their own country—"that's why they resort to violence."

"Certainly they cannot be considered typical," he said.

Prof. Tugwell said no other President has done as much for the island as President Truman.

"When I resigned in 1946, he appointed a Puerto Rican, Jesus Pinero, as governor, the first time a native held the post," he said.

### Elected Own Governor.

"President Truman sponsored a bill permitting the Puerto Ricans to elect their own governor, as they did in 1948 when they elected Luis Munoz Marin," he said. "Then he pushed a bill permitting them to write their own constitution."

Prof. Tugwell said Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola, the two would-be assassins, were in jail when he served as governor because of an attack on his predecessor, Gov. Blanton Winsip.

# Puerto Ricans Want Full, Complete Government But Also Desire To Remain Under The U. S. Flag

Courier-Journal

## They Would Like To Write, Adopt Own Constitution

18e(4)

Washington, March 23 (AP)—The people of Puerto Rico are pressing for full and complete self-government under the United States flag.

Taken from Spain in 1898, Puerto Rico was granted civil rule in 1900. Its people gained U. S. citizenship in 1917 and won the right to elect their own governor in 1947. No other territory, possession, or colony in the world has that right.

Insisting now that they have "perfected one of the best-working democracies in the world," Puerto Ricans want to round out the half century by writing and adopting their own constitution.

Louisville Ky

Puerto Rican leaders maintain they can afford neither statehood nor independence for another generation, if then.

Instead, they want to establish a new kind of relationship with the mainland.

Their Governor, Luis Munoz Marin, wants Puerto Rico to be a "free Latin American nation peopled by citizens of the United States and therefore able to understand both viewpoints" and help interpret each people for the other.

**Would Help Island**

This, he has been maintaining on a visit to Washington, will help both island and mainland.

As he sees it, the writing and adoption of a constitution in Puerto Rico, will recognize "the collective dignity of the Puerto Rican people."

On the other hand, it will "free the United States from the malicious charge of colonialism so often hurled unjustly by Communist spokesmen."

Congress, involved in controversy over whether Alaska and Hawaii shall be granted long-sought statehood, has been puzzled by the Governor's declaration that "a new kind of state, not an old kind of state," has been developing in the Caribbean.

The Governor wants a "clear record" that he is not seeking any implied promise of eventual statehood.

"All that we are asking," he says, "is that something which now exists be made a matter of principle and record . . .

"We don't lack much of self-government. We do lack the cardinal principle of self-government which our new constitution would embody.

"I speak for my people. I was elected on this program by 63 per cent of the total vote. Statehood candidates polled 27 per cent, those of the independent party 10 per cent.

Puerto Ricans maintain that their only destiny under a constitution of their own would be that of "a sovereign commonwealth, within an economic union and such other patterns of political association with the United States as might need to be adapted in the fields of defense and international affairs under a common citizenship."

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## FREE PUERTO RICO ASKED

### Marcantonio Calls Liberty and Aid Only Solution for Island

Times

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UP)—Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor of New York, said today that independence coupled with extensive economic aid from the United States was the "only real solution" for Puerto Rico's problems.

3-17-50

18e(4)

He reintroduced a Puerto Rican independence bill presented unsuccessfully to previous Congresses.

Then, in a speech on the House floor, he criticized Puerto Rico's first elected Governor, Luis Munoz Marin, for proposing to Congress that Puerto Rico receive full autonomy in local affaisr under a home-written constitution.

New York, N.Y.

The Munoz proposal would give Puerto Rico all the conditions of statehood except representation in Congress. Mr. Munoz has advocated the plan in appearances before House and Senate committees. Legislation to back it up has been introduced by Puerto Rico's non-voting Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernos-Isern.

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# CITY SEEKS U. S. AID FOR PUERTO RICAN

18e(4)

### Mayor's Committee Urges Social Security Provisions for Virgin Islands Also

New York, N.Y.

### HELP WOULD BE AT SOURCE

Times

### Benefits Held Means of Easing Pressure on Migration—Rent Reduction Also Urged

~~Fri 4-21~~-50

The city administration called yesterday for help from Congress in easing the problems of Puerto Rican migration at their source by extending to this country's Caribbean citizens more of the benefits enjoyed by mainlanders.

The Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs in New York City recommended to Congress that it make all provisions of Federal Social Security applicable to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The subcommittee on Federal, state and municipal relationships, of which Beardsley Ruml is chairman, reported that Puerto Rico lacked most of the social security coverage that had been given to Hawaii and Alaska.

Congress was asked also to provide for Puerto Rico's school system in any Federal-aid-to-education bill that it passes.

Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard, chairman of the Mayor's committee, reported that Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin was seeking Congressional approval of a Department of Labor proposal to extend to Puerto Rico the same employment service facilities now available in the states.

Commissioner Hilliard said that economic and social conditions must be improved on the island to ease the pressure for migration, of which 90 per cent is to this city. Meanwhile, he said, local agencies, both official and voluntary, were working in many ways to help the Puerto Ricans who are here.

**Rent Cuts Suggested**

The committee, which met in Commissioner Hilliard's office, 902 Broadway, received reports from several subcommittees and recommendations from individuals. Manuel Cabranes, committee vice chairman, proposed that rent schedules for two large municipal housing projects be reduced if a suggested survey showed families in their areas could not afford to pay such amounts. The proposal was referred to the subcommittee on housing and buildings, whose chirman is Bernard J. Gillroy, Commissioner of Housing and Buildings.

Mr. Cabranes, director of the New York office of the Puerto Rico Migration and Employment Service, asked that a study be made of incomes in the area between Ninety-ninth and 106th Streets and Park and Madison Avenues, where the City Housing Authority will start next year to build the Carver Houses for 1,200 families. He proposed a similar study in the Brooklyn Navy Yard area, where the Farragut Houses are being built for 1,400 families.

Questioning whether many of the families to be displaced for the projects could afford to pay rent expected to be $9 a room, Mr. Cabranes said there would "undoubtedly be strong opposition from some sources" to a lower rent schedule.

"We must face such opposition with courage and realism," Mr. Cabranes said. "We must decide whether the city should bear the cost of low-rent housing, where conditions make that necessary, or spend more money because of juvenile delinquency and health problems that go with inadequate housing."

**Income Range Studied**

Mr. Cabranes said a study of income ranges already was being made by the Morningside Heights Association for the area north of Columbia University, where the Manhattanville housing project is to go up.

Dr. Leonard Covello, chairman of the education, recreation and parks subcommittee, gave an interim report on a study being made in eight areas where more than 5 per cent of the school population is from Puerto Rican homes. Four areas are in Manhattan, two in the Bronx, one in Brooklyn and one in Queens.

Dr. Covello, who is principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, said questionnaires had been sent to principals of seventy-five schools in those areas. The replies, setting forth what was being done to meet problems, and suggestions for further aid, are now being evaluated, Dr. Covello said. He told the committee the final report would show what had been done by way of carrying out recommendations made four years ago by the Welfare Council of New York City and a committee of assistant superintendents of schools, and what was still to be done.

Yesterday's meeting heard also of plans for in-training courses for city employes in Spanish and human relations. They will be offered to employes in the Health, Welfare, Police, Hospitals and other departments.

Reports were made also by the welfare subcommittee, of which Philip Michaels is chairman, and by the employment subcommittee, headed by State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsa.

In a special report to the Mayor's committee, Arthur J. White, regional wages and hours director of the United States Department of Labor, told of the Government's drive against wages and hours violations, which he said were most numerous in shops employing Puerto Ricans not familiar with the English language. He said that signs in Spanish were being posted in many establishments, explaining legal rights to employes.

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# Puerto Rico Left Out

Washington Post

18e(4)

Elsewhere on this page a correspondent calls attention to the fact that Puerto Rico has been omitted from public assistance provisions of the Senate version of the social security bill now in conference. The same omission applies to the Virgin Islands. This exclusion is strange in a bill designed to broaden the economic security of American citizens; it is especially incomprehensible in light of the need in those areas. Although Puerto Rico must devote a large part of its budget to relief, beneficiaries receive only $7.50 a month and by no means all the case load is met.

The reasoning advanced by Senators Taft and George is that residents of Puerto Rico do not pay Federal income taxes. This argument has no real relation to the programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind and aid to dependent children. There are self-help propositions which require matching funds from the State or Territory involved. Even though the formula for such aid in the House bill is less generous for Puerto Rico than for some of the more needy States, it would be a tremendous vehicle for relieving want of American citizens in that dependency. It would cost relatively little for conferees to remove this discrimination.

Washington, D.C.

# EWING OFF TO MAP PUERTO RICAN AID

18e(4)

## Administrator Will Plan Island's Social Security as Congress Approval Is Awaited

New York NY

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, will start today for Puerto Rico to lay out the organizational work for administering Social security, which he expects Congress will extend at this session to our Caribbean possession.

Jan

Mr. Ewing's trip, on which he will be joined by several Washington officials, including Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele, is idicative of the Administration's confidence that the Senate will approve the measure, which already has passed in the House.

Te bill would give Federal funds to Puerto Rico for old age and survivors assistance, and aid to dependent children and the blind, from which the island is excepted under the present Federal Security law. It would not, however, extend unemployment aid to the island. A separate bill to that end which now is in the House Ways and Means Committee, is not assured of passage.

25-50

Mr. Ewing said the extension of Federal security provisions to Puerto Rico would improve conditions on the island and also in New York, which receives 90 per cent of the migration from Puerto Rico.

Announcement of his trip was made by Commissioner Ewing at the regional Federal Security Agency office at 42 Broadway, where he met a delegation from this city's Puerto Rican community headed by Manuel Cabranos, vice chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs.

The group offered several suggestions, including recommendations by the Mayor's committee for easing the economic pressure on migration from Puerto Rico. The need for Federal aid to education in Puerto Rico was stressed.

"I expect that social security and public assistance payments will be particularly helpful on Puerto Rico," Mr. Ewing said. "A dollar there will provide more than it does here."

Mr. Cabranes suggested that Puerto Rico be used as a demonstration and training area for United States technicians who later would help the underdeveloped areas of the world under President Truman's Point Four program.

Mr. Cabranes, director of the New York office of the migration and employment service of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor, reported on the inadequacies of the island's relief program.

Relief allotments in Puerto Rico are limited to $7.50 a month for a family, he said, "and those eligible has sometimes waited two, three or even four years for this grant."

Noting that this situation compelled migration, Mr. Cabranes said:

"This does not mean that it is necessarily the poorest who migrate. On the contrary, we know that the states, and chiefly New York, are getting large numbers of Puerto Rico's skilled and semi-skilled workers. This saps Puerto Rico's strength and hinders her efforts to achieve self support through industrial growth."

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# Puerto Rican Police Hunt 64 Escapees

Constitution 18e(4)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 29 — (AP) — Puerto Rican police hunted through the length and bredath of this island Sunday for 64 desperate prisoners who shot their way out of Rio Piedras Prison on Saturday afternoon, killing two guards and injuring four.

Nov 30-50

Prison officials said 111 made the break, worst in Puerto Rico's history, but 47 have been recaptured. Still at large are the two ringleaders and several others who are believed to be armed. About 10 are thought to have guns.

10-30-50

Dallas Tex

Assistant District Atty. Gen. Jose Aponte said the break started when a prisoner summoned a guard, osntesibly to halt some gambling. A prisoner batied the guard, ostensibly to halt some stabbed him to death.

The guard's gun was taken and a group seized the arsenal, where they grabbed ammunition. Then they stormed to the main gate, shot down the guard there but were unable to shoot the lock off the gate. They finally won their way to freedom through the prison's kitchen.

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## EUGENE WRIGHT

# Puerto Rico's Progress Guides Latins

18e(4)

*Westbrook Pegler is on vacation. His column will be resumed about May 23.*

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Puerto Rico, in raising its own economy, may become far more important to mainland industry than as a $350,000,000 annual market for United States goods.

Evidence abounds that this part of the United States, while heightening its productivity and living standards, is stimulating a like development in other Latin-American countries as well.

This is true in regard not only to projects of a public-service nature being undertaken by Latin-American governments, but also to those in which private initiative and responsibility are essential factors.

Constitution

Like Puerto Rico, Haiti, for example, has declared a tax holiday to attract new industry. Costa Rica has followed suit, and several other countries, including Chile and Uruguay, have made such special concessions to United States capital as duty-free imports of manufacturing equipment and exemptions from taxes on varying percentages of profits. Most Latin-American nations' imports far exceed the value of their exports and they can improve their economies and living standards by supplying a larger share of their own needs.

Nov. 5-1-50

This, in turn, will make them better customers for the machinery, chemicals and other products most cheaply produced in the United States.

Atlanta, Ga.

**In addition, a number of countries, including Brazil, Bolivia and Colombia, are studying Puerto Rico's vocational education program which is supplying needed technicians for the island's industries. The development of a productive middle class capable of handling machine operations and initiating small businesses in the refrigeration, electric, radio, automotive, plumbing and other fields is one of the greatest needs throughout Latin America.**

Toward meeting this need, the Caribbean Conference recently established 30 scholarships for Spanish-speaking students at Puerto Rico's huge Industrial Arts School, which contains $15,000,000 worth of war-surplus machinery and equipment. It now has 2,000 students.

In the housing field, aid is being given generally throughout Central and South America by a novel self-help housing plan developed by the Social Programs Administration of the Puerto Rico Land Authority. Under this plan, groups of a dozen or so families in the lower income brackets are co-operating in the building of substantial two and three-room houses with a cement block machine and some simple tools provided by the Administration.

This program, an offshoot of the more than $50,000,000 spent by the insular government and private capital on housing projects in the past few years, has aroused the interest of Jacob L. Crane, Assistant Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, in Washington, who is bringing it to the attention of Latin-American Governments through publications and by other means.

Several other Federal agencies also are using developments in Puerto Rico to implement the Point Four program in Latin America. For instance, the State Department, aiming to give Spanish-speaking countries the benefit of this island's experience in hydroelectric development and water-resources use, has established 12 fellowships for Latin-American engineers. Several of these already have been granted and their recipients are taking a one-year course under the Puerto Rico water resources and sewer and aqueduct authorities.

Puerto Rico's Spanish background, it is felt, provides a more suitable environment for such training than is offered in the mainland United States.

Likewise, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Health are broadcasting news of Puerto Rico's advances and co-operating with the insular government in arranging for courses of study for Latin-American officials.

**Venezuela, whose Health Department has been patterned after Puerto Rico's, is now studying the island's Vital Statistics Bureau. Most Latin-American countries, it is said, have yet to make a beginning in this field of medicine, on which so much health progress depends. Bolivia, Colombia and Brazil are showing interest in the Insular Statistics Department.**

In addition, groups from these countries are studying Puerto Rico's program of rural health centers. A series of 50, staffed by physicians and graduate nurses, is now under construction. A three-month field course for Latin-American visitors has been established by the Insular Health Department for the study of these and other advances.

While adequate nutrition for Puerto Rico's 2,200,000 inhabitants still is a problem, it is being attacked through a comprehensive plan worked out by Federal and insular agricultural agencies. This comprises increasing availability of land for individual farm enterprise, more efficient land use through improved farm crops and methods, modern systems of marketing farm products and agricultural financing.

Latin-American countries are deficient in all these areas of agricultural improvement. Many are studying Puerto Rico's plans and achievements. Haiti and Guatemala, for example, are developing an artificial cattle-breeding program, patterned after Puerto Rico's, to increase the yield of fresh milk in their respective countries. Over the next 10 years, present supplies are expected to be doubled through this method.

# Puerto Rico Population Shows Big Rise of 60,000 Per Year Under US

(International News Service)

San Juan, Puerto Rico — The Federal Census Bureau recently completed its survey of Puerto Rican population with some startling discoveries about the growth of this community.

The Island has now no less than two and a quarter million people, as compared to 900,000 only fifty two years ago when the United States took over after the Spanish American War. The capital, San Juan, has expanded from 35,000 in 1898 to 225,000 in 1950.

This means for the total of the island over 600 inhabitants to the square mile and a steady increase of sixty thousand people each year.

Sun. 8-13-50

Some observers are pessimistic as to the possibilities of the future when they consider that at the present rate of growth Puerto Rico will have three million people in 1960.

But others believe that this rapid increase in population is no problem when the fact is borne in mind that we are the only excessively populated community in a hemisphere whose problem of development lies precisely in the lack of sufficient manpower. For instance Venezuela, bigger than Spain, Italy and France put together, has only four million people within its national borders.

Only recently former Gov. Pinero had a talk with Venezuelan authorities in connection with a possible flow of Puerto Rican migration to that country. The Venzuelans were eager to take in one hundred thousand workers from this island, offering housing, land and medical attention. Their conditions were, however a little strict, because according to their program, the immigrants should be (1) white, (2) healthy (3) Christians, preferably Catholics and (4) non-Communists.

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# Puerto Rico U. Opens School Of Medicine

18e(4)

Post

Sun. 9-24-50

SAN JUAN, P. R. (U.P.)—The University of Puerto Rico opened its own school of medicine last week with an initial class, selected from hundreds of applicants, of 50 students.

Dr. Donald S. Martin, formerly of the school of medicine of Duke University, has been appointed dean.

The curriculum is patterned after American medical schools, particularly Columbia University and Duke University, Dr. Martin said.

In establishing its own center for the teaching of medicine the 47-year-old University of Puerto Rico hopes to:

1. Ease the critical need for doctors among the island's 2,200,000 overpopulation.
2. Speed up the fight against specific local medical problems by emphasizing their study.

Thus, for example, the four-year course will give special stress to the study of tropical diseases and preventive medicine and public health, Dr. Martin explained.

**Most important, he added, is that the school will assure a definite place for a definite number of students each year.**

Although the majority of the island's doctors are trained in the United States, it is becoming increasingly difficult for Puerto Rican students to gain admission to mainland medical schools, which are badly overcrowded.

Several hundred applications for admission to the new school were received, Dr. Martin said, including many from the United States and especially from New York. However, this first class probably will be composed entirely of Puerto Rican residents.

The school is housed in the beautiful, ocean-side buildings of Puerto Rico's famous School of Tropical Medicine, formerly affiliated with Columbia University.

It is recruiting a faculty of between 150 and 200 full-time and part-time teachers, the majority of them Puerto Ricans.

However, most department heads are from the United States universities, including Cornell, North Carolina, Minnesota, Columbia and Duke.

**A basic problem in organizing the school, Dr. Martin revealed, was how to guarantee an adequate supply of cadavers for anatomical studies.**

Not only is the use of corpses for medical research entirely new to Puerto Rico, he pointed out, but relatively few bodies of persons who died in public institutions go unclaimed.

Because of this, a plan to import corpses from the United States was considered for a while.

It was finally rejected. Instead, the insular legislature last March authorized the use of cadavers in the teaching of medicine and surgery.

The school now has a sufficient number of corpses on hand for its first term, according to Dr. Martin. Many were donated by relatives anxious to further the cause of medicine in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Martin believes this attitude will prevail among the people of the island once the school of medicine, so important to their well-being, is actually under way.

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# PUERTO RICO HUNTS 59 IN PRISON BREAK

~~Times~~ 18e(4)

## Police Scour Slums and Acres of Sugar Cane After 112 Flee in Record Island Escape

Mon. 10-30-50

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 29 (UP) — An army of policemen scoured city slums and acres of sugar cane fields today for fifty-nine of 112 criminals who broke out of prison yesterday, touching off the biggest manhunt in Puerto Rican history.

Up to 5 P. M., fifty-three of those who escaped, including one badly wounded man, had been recaptured without a fight.

Superintendent Rodolfo Rivera of neighboring Rio Piedras Penitentiary said revised figures showed 112 men broke for freedom yesterday after an hour-long gun battle inside prison walls. Two guards were killed.

Two convicted murderers said to be the ringleaders, Gregoric Martinez and Pedro Alvarez, still were at large and had an opportunity to reach hiding places under cover of night.

The police said the break began during the 1 P. M. visiting hour when a group of prisoners in the yard called a guard to pry apart two fighting men. When the guard came up, one of the prisoners hit him with a piece of pipe and another stabbed him in the neck. The police said both weapons had been smuggled in.

The police said the prisoners grabbed the guard's gun as he fell and immediately began firing on and disarming the other guards in the area.

The prisoners smashed open the weapons room, seizing carbines and shotguns and a large supply of ammunition. They began shooting and within an hour gained control of the prison—a four-story building in the form of a rectangle with a large center plaza about a mile from the University of Puerto Rico campus.

About sixty women, children and babies were visiting in the prison at the hour of the break. Their wild screams added to the confusion, but none was hurt.

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# PUERTO RICO CRISIS IN SCHOOLS MOUNTS

New York, NY

## Some Pupils Stand in Classes as Building Shortage Grows —New U. S. Aid Doubted

~~Times~~ 18e(4)

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 16—Despite significant advances in education, Puerto Rico's public school system is in worse shape now than last year and there is no clear solution to the growing problem. The unofficial reaction of the subcommittee on education and labor of the United States House of Representatives after three days of investigation here seems one of great sympathy but greater bafflement.

Fri. 11-17-50

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley, Democrat of Pennsylvania, the subcommittee chairman, in referring to the investigation thus far, said today: "We came to the conclusion last year that the situation here was bad, but this year we find it probably worse."

Mr. Kelley said the subcommittee was not too surprised to find that a large part of the public schools were observing two shifts. He said, however, "We have those two shifts in schools in the United States, but we've been finding schools here where there are three shifts beginning at 8 A. M. and ending around 10 P. M. Not only that but in many instances there are not enough seats and pupils actually stand through classes."

The subcommittee apparently has been greatly impressed with the island's desperate determination to educate its young. At the same time, members cannot see any possible manner in which the Federal Government can, without special legislation, provide the funds necessary to meet needs here. They are pessimistic over the likelihood of such special legislation.

### More School Units Needed

Last year Puerto Rico needed at least 6,000 additional school units at about $6,000 per unit. Enrollment in public day schools is growing about 3 per cent annually and the building program to take care of this increase has been running hopelessly behind.

The island's Education Department estimated in 1948-49 that 47 per cent of the children between 6 and 14 were over the normal age for their grades and 28 per cent in this bracket were not even attending school because of the lack of facilities.

The shortage of teachers is another apparently insurmountable obstacle encountered by the subout that last year 200 teachers were hired despite the basic salary of about $115 monthly for nine months. But more teachers, they explain, mean more space, more pupils, more books and more hot lunches with which the majority of Puerto Rican pupils are supplied free.

Teachers get an increase in basic salary of $2 monthly for a year's service and $15 monthly for each degree beginning with a Bachelor's degree. Thus, a teacher with a Ph. D. with ten years of service might receive $190 monthly. It is estimated that the island needs about 3,100 more teachers to meet its public education needs.

### Low Average Expenditure

The insular Government budget for schools for 1949-50 was $23,086,740. This represented about 37 per cent of the general budget. The annual expenditure for each of 432,325 enrolled pupils was 63.31. The average for the United States in that period was $204.50 and the lowest was Mississippi with $74.57, according to the National Education Association.

There is a bare possibility Puerto Rico will gain funds through one of two bills on school construction and maintenance now in a Federal Congressional committee. In the maintenance bill the island is earmarked for about $14,000,000 but the proposed legislation is in such a position that none here cares to predict its outcome.

In the maintime the island is making all possible efforts to bring education to young and old alike. Plans now are functioning through which those in secondary school are brought along to college through home teaching. This system likely will be extended down to those in elementary school. Through similar energetic procedures the island has in the last half-century reduced its illiteracy rate from nearly 80 per cent to the present estimated 22 per cent.

# Puerto Rico's Record

New York N.Y.

## Tradition of Non-Violence Said to Repudiate Nationalists' Acts

Times

*The writer of the following letter is a teacher of Spanish in New York.*

18014

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Recent developments in Puerto Rico have touched off a series of commentaries and statements about the situation in that island. Inasmuch as the Puerto Rican people are about to enter the process of drafting a Constitution that must be approved by Congress and the President, it is necessary to cast light on the matter to dispel possible misinformation or misunderstanding.

Sun. 11-12-50

One such misunderstanding which has gained wide credence among English-speaking people is that the Puerto Rican people are by nature incapable of settling their political differences by democratic procedure and that it is in their nature to resort to violence to settle such issues. That version is absolutely unfounded.

There are four main political parties in Puerto Rico: Popular-Democratic, Independence party, Statehood party, Socialist. The Independence and Statehood parties advocate what their respective names imply. The Popular-Democratic holds that the political status must be settled at a special future plebiscite; that at the present time the undeviated effort of the Puerto Rican people is to be concentrated on building up the economy of the island by means of full-scale industrialization. The Socialist party has no fixed political ideal. It aims at the improvement of the conditions of the working class.

All four political parties have a common fundamental principle: that such ideals must be brought about by due democratic process.

### Vote Analyzed

In the last elections, there was a total registration of 873,985, of which 619,321 actually voted. The breakdown is as follows: Populars, 391,282; Statehood party, 87,128; Socialists, 63,876; Independence party, 64,811. We thus see that from the political point of view those 619,321 citizens form the mass of the Puerto Rican people.

In the supreme ideal of a democratic way of life the Puerto Ricans are solidly united as a single unit. Those people embody the sentiments and traditions of 457 years of Puerto Rican history. In those 457 years not a single shot has been fired for political reasons by those people. Why, then, has such a gross misstatement been uttered? Because a handful of Nationalists have set loose a more or less extended wave of violence? Who are those Nationalists?

In the last elections in which the Nationalists participated they polled 5,000 votes, or .007 per cent of the population. Is it not ludicrous to judge a people as a whole by the irresponsible acts of an insignificant minority? Is it not more sensible to consider those acts as the expression of the minority of malcontents, normal in all countries, who do not care about the consequences of their actions because they want to give vent to their frustration? Their frustration is caused by the conclusive repudiation which the Puerto Rican people, a politically mature country, has given them in such an unmistakably clear way. Precisely because of that repudiation they have resorted to this madness in order to discredit their own countrymen before the Americans and thus block the adoption of the Puerto Rican Constitution which they do not want.

All they need to do is to make the American Government and people believe that we Puerto Ricans are incapable of self-government. We ardently want to impress upon the American people that by believing so they will be falling for the Nationalists' game and actually helping them in thwarting the democratically expressed will of the Puerto Ricans.

### Record of Non-Violence

No country in the world is free from the depredations of irresponsible minority groups who leap suddenly upon innocent majorities who, used to the ways of peace, do not expect such outrages. Not even the United States and England, which are the most democratic countries in the world, have been able to avoid such instances of violence; and in both countries there has been plenty of unprovoked bloodshed and destruction. All that the democratic countries can hope to do is to minimize those attacks upon their liberties. That is being done in Puerto Rico as it is being done in all the democratic countries. In Puerto Rico's history there have been only two such instances, which is a record unsurpassed in any other country in the world, including the United States and Great Britain.

We earnestly request the American people to dismiss that occurrence as one more instance of the criminal conspiracy going on in the world by the forces of darkness against the common masses of mankind, who only want to live in peace and goodwill. No sane Puerto Rican has ever believed, even remotely, in the possibility of an armed revolt. Since such an event has never been expected, no preparations had been made and thus the Nationalist blow came as a stunning surprise. But the very surprise is the best evidence of the peacefulness of the Puerto Rican people.

We hope that the Americans will remember that at the very moment when two innocent American public servants were being struck down at Blair House, in defense of the President, many Puerto Rican boys were also being struck down on the Korean battlefront in defense of the nation, and many more (the Puerto Rican Sixty-fifth Infantry) were on their way to replace their fallen comrades.

CARLOS E. CURET.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1950.

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# Puerto Ricans Fight to Clear Island's Bleak Health Picture

Times ~~Sun.~~ 12-17-50

## Doctors and Government Shown Gains in Overcoming Severe Handicaps

18014

By **HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 16—Nine hundred practicing physicians in Puerto Rico met here this week at the forty-seventh annual convention of the Puerto Rican Medical Association to discuss new medical developments and to take inventory of the health situation on their island. They looked squarely at their problems, and the picture they saw was not pleasant, for health services in Puerto Rico are extremely inadequate. However, on the bright side were indications of substantial progress and evidence that such progress will continue rapidly.

A tropical island 100 miles long and thirty-five miles wide, Puerto Rico has a population of 2,180,000, or 600 persons to the square mile. It is this overcrowding and the low income level of most of the island's residents that cause its problems, for the quality of medical care for those to whom it is available is high.

Although only about half of the land is arable, the island's economy is primarily agricultural, although successful efforts toward industrialization have been made in the last few years. Aside from its manpower, the island has limited natural resources. Compared with $1,323 in the continental United States, Puerto Rico's per capita income in 1947 was $306, less than half that of Mississippi, the lowest in rating of the states.

Employment opportunities are limited, and much of the work is seasonal. During 1949, about 10 per cent of the estimated labor force of 700,000 were unemployed. Last September, more than 33,000 of the 450,000 families in Puerto Rico were on public relief, and 39,000 more had applied for aid, equal to nearly one in each six families. Those on public assistance received only $7.50 a month, regardless of the number in the family, as compared with average payments in the States of $48 to each recipient of old age assistance, and $73 a family under aid-to-dependent-children.

### Infant Mortality Is High

If it were not for the extremely high maternal and infant death rates, the population of the island would increase even more rapidly. In 1948, the maternal death rate was 2.9 to each 1,000 live births, as compared with 1.2 in the States. The infant death rate that year was 78 to 1,000 live births, nearly three times that in New Jersey.

Further complicating the health problems are large slum areas. About 95,000 families live in urban slums, and their numbers are increasing rapidly as farmers move into the cities seeking employment. Considerable progress, however, has been made, particularly in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez in the development of public housing and in improving and extending water and sewage systems.

Medical and hospital services are in extremely short supply. Puerto Rico has 937 licensed physicians, one for each 2,325 persons, as compared with one to 500 in New York. There are only 2,493 graduate nurses, one to every 876 persons, as compared with one to 200 in Connecticut.

Hospital facilities also have been very inadequate. There are 125 hospitals providing 4.3 beds to 1,000 population, as compared with an estimated need for 17.5. With 1,700 crippled children on the waiting lists for surgical services, there were only 120 hospital beds for crippled children. Shortages of beds for tuberculous and mental patients are equally acute.

### Health Services Improved

Despite the enormity and complexity of the task, Puerto Rico is making remarkable strides in improving its health services. The death rate has been reduced from 18 to 1,000 to 12 to 1,000 in less than ten years. The maternal death rate has been reduced 21.6 per cent from 1943 to 1948, and a comparable reduction was made in the infant death rate.

The Insular Government has been making great efforts to provide professional training for health personnel. In September, the first class of fifty students started its medical training in the new University of Puerto Rico Medical School. There is a School of Public Health at the School for Tropical Medicine, and a school of social work at the university. Nine hospital training schools for nursing now graduate about 100 nurses every six months. In addition, substantial scholarship funds have been provided for training personnel in the United States.

Especially commendable in the medical services of Puerto Rico is the rehabilitation program of the State Insurance Fund, where more than 2,500 severely injured workmen are treated each year. There are few places in the States where injured workmen received such a comprehensive training program equipped to get them back on the job. More than half of these men have injuries of the hands, due mainly to machete wounds in the sugar cane fields. Since the rehabilitation program was established, hospital time for such cases has been reduced 400 per cent.

Through its own efforts, Puerto Rico has come far toward meeting its medical problems, and in some areas is blazing medical trails that could be followed to advantage in the United States.

# Inside Story of Rebel Chief Told by Wife.

Afro American

## Revolution Brewing Since 1925 Outbreak

Sat. 12-2-50

## COPS WERE BRUTAL

Baltimore

## Jim Crow and Jury Fixing Charged

18e (4)

By JOHN JASPER

The Puerto Rican revolution which featured a vain attempt recently to assassinate President Truman has been smoldering for 25 years.

U.S. rule in the Catholic Spanish speaking island about the size of Delaware and Rhode Island together (3.435 sq. miles) has not proved satisfactory to all of its two million inhabitants.

Uncle Sam has brought the islands better schools, homes, and farms.

We have made it possible for Puerto Ricans to migrate freely to the U.S. as citizens and a quarter of a million have come to New York alone.

The island elects its own Legislature and President Truman is responsible for the new situation in which it now elects its own governor.

### No Independence

But we have not given Puerto Rico its freedom as we did in the case of Cuba.

1898

We acquired both islands in the war with Spain in 1918. We made Cuba a republic, we kept Puerto Rico, because we needed it as a base to protect the Panama Canal.

More than anything else we brought to Puerto Rico what it never had before—our jim crow. Under Spanish rule, color did not matter, health and family did. Children of the same family are of many colors. Uncle Sam divided families, classified some children as colored, some as white.

The attempt on President Truman's life shows to what lengths the rebels will go to dramatize their exploitation and tell the worl we talk democracy and do not practice it in the case of little Puerto Rico.

### Chief Rebel From Harvard

At the head of the Puerto Rico Liberation movement is a graduate of Harvard College and Law School. Pedro Albizu y Campos.

He lived in New York in the same house with the two men who attempted to kill President Truman.

Today he is held by the U.S. government charged with conspiracy to kill the President.

### First Jailed in 1936

This is the second acquaintance of Campos with a Federal prison. In the mid thirties he was convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government of Puerto Rico and served seven years of a ten-year prison sentence in Atlanta. He was paroled in 1943.

By now it is plain that something is wrong in Puerto Rico which we have not heretofore suspected.

### Inside Story

The inside story of how Mr. Campos became chief revolutionary is told by his wife, a Radcliffe graduate in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

It recites cases of police brutalities, jury fixing, arrest of wo en and even a blind man. exploitation of the poor by big business.

Here is Mrs. Campos's story.

"Upon my husband's return to Puerto Rico, in 1922, he entered the practice of law.

"He found the lives of the people hopelessly tragic. The situation had grown worse while he was away at Harvard.

"Big business, protected directly and indirectly by the U.S. government, exploited the poor to the limit.

"He launched a campaign to liberate the people from the U.S. Colonial system.

### Heads Nationalists

"To that purpose, he entered the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico, which had recently been organized by other men seeking the same ends, men, who like him, had correctly viewed and faced the problem and were disposed to fight on for their people's rights with the greatest unselfishness and patriotism as their motive forces.

"He was immediately exalted to the party's vice-presidency (1925) and five years later (January, 1930) to the presidency of the liberating movement.

"Big corporations brought into play every means at hand, supported by native leaders at their service, to check the patriotic propaganda.

"But inasmuch as the people's awakening took on unsuspected proportions, they took recourse to official support in order to put it down.

### Police Brutality

"In the year 1936, Police Colonel Francis E. Riggs addressed a circular to the local quarters of his force, in which the police officers were ordered to "shoot to kill" the Nationalists in every case.

Consequent to these instructions, on October 24 of the same year there took place the Rio Piedras massacre, in which the police force shot several members of the Nationalist party who traveled in their own automobile.

"The only excuse given by the government to justify that crime consisted in pretended proof to the effect that the Nationalists were bent on bombing a students' convention, which was taking place in the university center situated in the neighborhood of Rio Piedras.

"The truth is that at the time the massacre occurred, the students' convention had already been closed, because a majority of the students being themselves Nationalists opposed the convention. This is a fact which contradicts the government's version of the affair, since it would not be reasonable to think that the the Nationalists should want to shoot their own comrades.

"Besides, the automobile shot at by the police was at the time going in a direction contrary to that where stands the university.

"Only one man of those inside the automobile remained alive after the criminal assault and, his wounds still unhealed, he was taken to court to answer an indictment for murder against his own dead comrades.

### Police Head Assassinated

"Three months afterwards, on February 23, 1937, two young Nationalists, close friends to those murdered at Rio Piedras, took justice in their own hands and shot down Police Colonel Francis E. Riggs.

"They were shot to death at Police Headquarters within the hour, while they were being kept under custody of the police for investigation.

"The people's protest against this unprecedented crime was unanimous and the government was forced to turn the case over to the Grand Jury for due process of law.

### Grand Jury Indicts And Is Abolished

"The Grand Jury found cause for an indictment for murder against the police, but notwithstanding, the police officers involved were all exonerated and lately they were promoted, as recognition of their participation in the massacre.

"The Grand Jury was finally and definitely dissolved by the Governor, as this American official obtained the elimination of all subsequent grand juries from the colonial system.

### Campos Arrested, 27 Jailed

"Outright arrest of the president of the Nationalist party, Don Pedro Albizue Campos, and seven of the party's direction keymen was ordered and an indictment brought against them for alleged "conspiracy to overthrow by force the government of the United States established in Puerto Rico.

"The whole people of the country, regardless of political or religious creed, was deeply moved by this action. Strong protests came from all over the country and people devoted themselves to the collection of funds for the defense of the indicted men.

"Collection of funds was speedily stopped by the government and numerous persons jailed, 27 women were among these.

### Jury Packed

"A jury made up of eight American citizens and four Puerto Ricans failed to agree upon a conviction and was dissolved by Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper, who presided over the court.

"A second jury, composed of ten Americans and two Puerot Ricans, these two closely bound to imperialist interests, brought in then the conviction for the alleged crime. and Dr. Albizu Campos was sentenced (along with his seven comrades) to ten years' in prison in the Federal penitentiary at At-

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# Held in Plot on Truman

Juan Bernardo Lebron (left) and Julio Pinto Gandia, Puerto Rican Nationalists arrested as conspirators in the attempted assassination of President Truman, enter Federal Court for their arraignment in New York, Nov. 22. Lebron is former leader of the Nationalist Party's New York branch and Gandia, who served six years in prison for the attempted assassination of a Federal Judge in Puerto Rico, is president of the branch.

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## TRUMAN LEARNS REBELS ARE NOT TRUE LEADERS OF PUERTO RICO'S PEOPLE

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Dr. A. Fernonos-Isern. resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, last week presented President Truman with a resolution adopted Nov. 8, by the Legislature of Puerto Rico condemning the recent fanatic attack upon his person and expressed joy that the President is unharmed.

Accompanied to the White House by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman. Fernos-Isern presented the resolution which he claimed expressed the true feelings of the governor, the Legislature, and people of Puerto Rico.

"During no other period have the people of Puerto Rico made greater strides in the fulfillment of their political aspirations toward a full democratic life and in their economic development, than during President Truman's Administration," he declared.

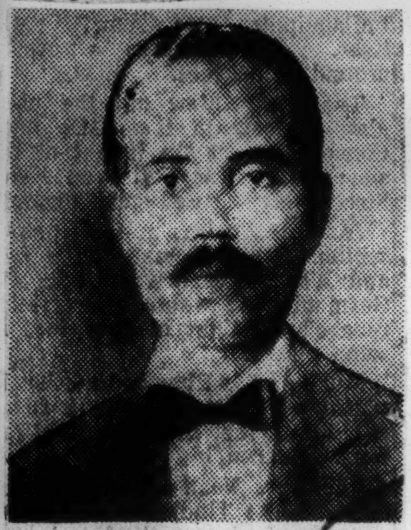
### Seek Illegitimate Power

"The plotters claim to seek the the freedom of a people, but instead, they are striving to obtain illegitimate power over those people," he continued. He declared that Puerto Rico believes in freedom and democracy.

On the day following the presentation of the resolution, Oscar Collazo, one of the would-be assassins, was brought before the District Court on a charge of murdering a policeman during the attempted assassination. He pleaded "not guilty."

lanta.

"Upon the picking of this jury,



PEDRO A. CAMPOS

the great American artist Rockwell Kent has publicly said that he was present in the Governor's palace at San Juan when it was "handpicked" and that the then Governor General Blanton Winship, a well as Federal Prosecutor Cecyl A. Snyder, both present there, agreed that it was "a good jury," which "could be trusted upon to bring in a conviction, notwithstanding the nature of the proof presented."

**F. D. R. SAID PRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE PUERTO RICO**

"This declaration of Rockwell Kent has been ratified by Elmer Ellsworth, one of the American members of the jury. They addressed a joint declaration to the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, without this denunciation of facts having so far received the least consideration."

(Editors Note: At that time President Roosevelt sent a group of Weekly newspaper men to study conditions in British West African colonies. The President said he hoped to make it possible for them to make a similar study of Puerto Rico later.—Ed.)

"It should be noted that a Special Prosecutor was sent to Puerto Rico by the United States Department of Justice to help in the trial.

"After these jailings, there have taken place in Puerto Rico other acts of flagrant and unprecedented official terrorism against those men who with due courage and frankness defend the country's right to independence.

"Among these, the Ponce Massacre on Palm Sunday, 1937, has been the object of a serious investigation by the Union of Civil Liberties and was cited by Dr. Arthur Garfield Hays, who presided over the investigation, as 'the greatest crime in history."

**WOULD NOT REGISTER WITHOUT EQUALITY**

"There have been just indicted before the Federal Court (the United States' Government District Court for Puerto Rico) eighteen members of the Nationalist party, among them the party's temporary president an dsecretary.

"These men have been indicted for failing to register under the Selective Service law and seventeen of them have already been sentenced to thirteen months in jail. Three of them are already serving their terms in the Federal Penitentiary at Tallahassee, Fla.

"They have made public protests to the effect that they are fervent defenders of democracy and claim as their privilege the right to fight for it, taking their places in the most dangerous spot, which is now said to be Puerto Rico, as the advance post of defense in the Western Hemisphere.

"But they hold that democracy implies Liberty and Equality for all peoples, as well as for all men and they therefore refuse to serve under any strange government.

"And so they demand, as an express condition to their participation in that defense, the immediate recognition of that right to the Puerto Rican Nation.

"Nations objected to U.S. policy of segregating colored and white into separate Army units.

**BLIND YOUTH SENTENCED**

"It is of interest to note that among the seventeen men indicted and sentenced, there is one blind youth, which shows, without any place for doubt, that it is not a question of an ordinary case of 'slacker' trying to evade military service, but that a high point of morals is involved therein, which entirely escapes the understanding of the United States Government.

"The temporary president of the Nationalist party remains at freedom under bail, but we must suppose that a more severe penalty will be imposed upon him, when the fact is taken in consideration that in this case the alleged responsibility is that of "conspiracy to thwart the functioning of the Selective Service law.

"Up to this date, the burying yards and jails have been filled with Puerto Rican patriots and unjust indictments against them are daily occurrences."

In 1922, Campos told of joining the R.O.T.R. while a student in the Harvard Law School.

Advised by the War Department to remain at the School for later services with the Puerto Rican troops, he gave up waiting for orders and requested to be inducted into the infantry on condition of serving with Puerto Rican troops going overseas. He was ordered to Camp Ilus Casas, San Juan, where he was commissioned a 1st lieutenant. Two weeks before the Armistice his unit received orders to prepare for mobilization; he was discharged in 1919.

He is a Catholic and member, the Knights of Columbus.

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# Rebellion Flares In Puerto Rico

Advertiser

Tues 10-31-50

## Palace Is Bombed Buildings Burned; 23 Policemen Die

morning

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, Oct. 30—(AP)—Anti-United States Nationalist rebels fired Monday on the governor's palace here and bombed and burned police stations in several other towns in a bloody revolt. Gov. Luis Munoz Marin asserted there was Communist influence behind the outburst, and said the "situation is well in hand."

1950(4)

Latest reports said 23 persons, including 14 policemen, were killed and an undisclosed number wounded. Some shooting was still in progress late in the day.

The Nationalists are extremists who demand complete independence of Puerto Rico from the United States, which they denounce as an armed invader of the island. Munoz described the movement as "a fanatical one, but numerically very small in Puerto Rico. They do not remotely number even 1,000 in party members."

The rebellion began in two southern coastal towns with attacks on police stations. Similar attacks followed immediately in three towns in the center of the island, one on the northern coast, and in San Juan, where police clashed with the rebels in front of the governor's palace and at the post office.

### National Guard Joins Fray

Late in the afternoon Nationalists were still shooting at Jayuya, one of the towns in the center of the island. A National Guard tank company was ordered to Jayuya from Arecibo. The police station in Jayuya was bombed and set on fire, and all six policemen inside were shot down as they came out. More than 20 houses were in flames.

The governor said at a news conference he was "not even considering, even in the remotest, proclaiming martial law, since it is unnecessary." However, San Juan prepared to spend a night with National Guardsmen patrolling in front of the governor's palace, the capitol, police headquarters, Army and Navy installations, and other key government offices.

A reporter who was an eyewitness of the attack on the governor's palace said five men actually staged it. The five approached the main gate of the palace by automobile, stopped in front of the entrance, and a man identified as Raimundo Diaz jumped out with a submachine-gun, the reporter said.

### Palace Policeman Killed

The gunman started blasting at the two policemen who are always at each side of the palace entrance. One policeman was wounded and died later at a hospital. Other police and plainclothesmen on duty in the area started shooting at the attackers.

A lieutenant in charge said the gunfire from the attackers lasted less than 10 minutes. Four of the assailants, including Diaz were killed, and one was wounded. The firing began shortly before noon, and by 1 p.m. complete calm had been restored around the palace.

Firemen as well as policemen were among the victims of the rebels' bullets. At Utuado, in central Puerto Rico, one fireman was killed and another wounded while they were trying to put out a fire Nationalists had started at the post office.

A government source said the Nationalists, who often echo the Communist line, had staged the uprisings in an attempt to embarrass the administration, which is pledged to continue Puerto Rico's status as a territory of the U. S.

Munoz said he will "use all the force of the law against these assailants of democracy." [illegible] added that "everybody knows both in Puerto Rico and outside the island, about the enormous progress achieved in recent years here, both economically and politically, by our island, and there is not one sensible person here that attributes to this lunatic movement any important reason besides the effort to bring this tragedy to the people in the number of lives lost."

### Schools Closed

Governor Munoz was closeted this afternoon with Gen. Luis Esteves, of the National Guard, on the situation. The 296th National Guard battalion was on the alert for trouble. The commissioner of public education ordered the schools closed.

The first outbreak came in Ponce, on the southern coast, where Nationalists attacked the police station and exchanged fire with the police. Another came at nearby Penuelas, when a police party carrying out a search for hidden arms was ambushed by about 30 Nationalist rebels. Three Nationalists were killed there, and five police were wounded before the police brought the situation under control.

A third outbreak erupted at Arecibo, northern coastal town 50 miles from San Juan, where Nationalists fired from a speeding car into a police jeep, killing a policeman and wounding others.

# *The Roots of Tragedy*

THE attempt of two fanatical Puerto Rican nationalists to assassinate President Truman takes on grim irony in view of the fact that Mr. Truman is the best friend the island has ever had in the White House. Beginning in 1946 he repeatedly urged successive Congresses to enact a basic statute leaving to the islanders the decision as to their governmental status and offering four alternatives—independence, improved territorial status, statehood or a special dominion relationship with the United States. Mr. Truman broke precedent by appointing a Puerto Rican as island Governor, and he signed the modified reform bill—Congress would not go as far as he recommended—authorizing election of the Governor ~~and~~ the drafting of a new constitution. Nation

The crazy assault on Mr. Truman's life has horrified the country and inevitably lent an air of menace to the nationalist movement out of which it sprang. Yet essentially the explosive erruption of a tiny, terroristic, hate-America faction is important only as a reminder of the grinding economic problems that afflict Puerto Rico. It is irrelevant to shrug off the situation that exists today, after fifty-two years of American possession by saying that the island "costs us more than we get." 11-11-50

Puerto Rico is the impoverished victim of a sugar economy that enriches absentee plantation owners. Per capita income in 1947 was $308 as contrasted with a mainland figure of $1,323. Eighty-four thousand families—perhaps a fifth of the population—lived in squalid slums; infant and maternal mortality rates were high; malnutrition was prevalent. In 1949 unemployment averaged 10 per cent of the total labor force.

Puerto Rico lacks sufficient arable land to feed its two million people, yet the population continues to grow for the Catholic Church resists any effort to spread birth-control information. Most Puerto Ricans who have migrated live in dismal ghettos in New York City. Nevertheless they continue to leave by the tens of thousands to escape the terrible poverty of their homeland.

Only within recent years has Congress authorized efforts to improve conditions. Tax preferences have been devised and millions of dollars appropriated to assist economic development. Illiteracy has been reduced, schools and other children's services have been expanded. In the academic year 1947-48, however, 46 per cent of children did not attend school. This year Congress finally amended the Social Security Act to grant Puerto Ricans the protections of old-age and survivors' insurance, child dependents' benefits and aid to the permanently disabled. Nation 11.11-50

Last week's violence in Puerto Rico and Washington was met with the necessary precautionary actions. Beyond that our constant objective should be the creation of a wise, long-range program to strengthen the island's economy and to give its hard-working people a chance to earn their bread as well as to breathe the air of freedom.

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# What Puerto Rico Wants

There are two views about the Puerto Rican uprising last week which ended in the revolt in the island and an attempt to kill President Truman in Washington.

The United States conquered Puerto Rico in the war with Spain and holds on to it because of its strategic nearness to the Panama Canal.

United States statesmen declare that if Puerto Rico would be set free as the revolutionists ask:

. Its goods would not come into the United States today free.

2. It wouldn't also get United States advice and aid.

3. It would have nobody to protect it from stronger nations.

4. It would not have as large a market for its sugar.

Afro-American
Dat. 11-11-50
Baltimore, Md

Last Thursday also a Puerto Rican woman asked the United Nations to intervene on behalf of the island and against the United States.

What the Puerto Rican revolutionists ask for is absolute independence. 11-11-50

The Truman administration has given them authority to elect their own governor but Puerto Rico is still a territory and has no representation as a State in Congress.

Puerto Rico's gripe is the United States color line, its jim crow and segregation of the darker Puerto Ricans and an attempt to make them less than full citizens even in Puerto Rico itself.

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## Loyalty of Puerto Ricans

### Devotion of Great Majority to Ideals of Democracy Is Affirmed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The understanding and perceptive editorial in THE TIMES of Nov. 3 on the lamentable outbreak of terrorism in Puerto Rico and the more than lamentable attack on President Truman shortly after a similar attack on me is heartening to the great majority of our people, who reject violence, whether its source [illegible] nationalism, communism or fascism. The Puerto Rican people have not faltered and will not falter in their devotion to democracy.

LUIS MUNOZ MARIN,
Governor of Puerto Rico.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 4, 1950.

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# Economic Status On Island Low

Journal and Guide
Sat. 11-11-50

## Larger Share Of Federal-Aid-Grants To States Needed

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Puerto Rico has a child population larger than 32 of our 48 states, but its per capita income is less than half that of our poorest state, it was pointed out in a report released Saturday by Oscar E. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator.

**The report consisted of a document on "The Needs of Children of Puerto Rico," prepared and adopted by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth of which Mr. Ewing is chairman.**

"No conscientious citizen on the mainland of the United States can read about the tremendous problems of the people of Puerto Rico in meeting the needs of children without becoming impatient to help them get ahead faster and farther," Mr. Ewing commented.

"What Puerto Rico has done, especially in the last half dozen years, to build more and better homes, health and welfare services, recreation opportunities, and child labor protection, adds up to an exciting chapter in America's democratic struggle for the good life for all its people. But that is not enough. Puerto Rico needs help from the rest of us," he said. "if its children are to have the good start in life we crave for every child under the flag of the United States."

* * *

**THE REPORT OF** "The Needs of Children of Puerto Rico" grew out of a year's study, which was organized in 1948, at the request of President Truman. Representatives of some of nine major branches of the Federal Government, including 19 units which have programs affecting children and youth, serve on this committee.

**Its report on Puerto Rico is concurred in by the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice, and Labor, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Selective Service System, and the Federal Security Agency. Russell C. Derrickson, associate chief of the Caribbean Branch of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, was chairman of the group which prepared the report on Puerto Rico.**

After its year of study, the Interdepartmental Committee concluded: "The needs of children and youth in Puerto Rico, economic, social, and educational, are greater than for any comparable group under the United States flag.

* * *

**THEY CALL** for extraordinary effort on the part of the federal government to aid Puerto Rico not only for the benefit of the children and youth themselves but also to equip them to share in raising the economic and social status of the Island and to enjoy the opportunity of discharging their responsibility as citizens of the United States."

**Mr. Ewing pointed out that the Interdepartmental Committee did not undertake to formulate recommendations on programs related to the welfare of children.**

While Puerto Rico already participates on the same basis as the states in most of the federal grant-in-aid programs for children, the Interdepartmental Committee recommends that the Island be given the chance fully to participate in all such grants. Since this report was written in June, the Congress of the United States has extended to Puerto Rico programs for old-age and survivors insurance and public assistance, and has broadened its participation in the employment service.

## STUDYING PUERTO RICO'S SCHOOL SYSTEM

Times

12-19-50

18614

Representative Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania, heading a House subcommittee on education and labor now visiting the island, being welcomed by a teacher in one of the rural schools.

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# PUERTO RICO SPURS ADULTS' SCHOOLING

Times

### 3-Way Education Project Aids Towns, Sets Up Pre-College and Vocational Studies

11-19-50

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 18—In addition to its efforts to bring elementary education to its children, the Government of Puerto Rico currently is engaged in a three-sided educational program for pre-college youth and adults.

One phase of this program, community education, is probably without parallel in its social scope.

The objective of this project, as vigorously sponsored by Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin, is to wipe out in each of the island's communities any futile factionalism and uncoordinated community effort. Such conditions would be replaced by planned utilization of community potential and a cultivated sense of personal responsibility. In short, this is a program to impel Puerto Rico's more or less isolated citizens to cooperate in improving themselves and their way of life.

The project, formally designated the Division of Community Education in the Department of Education, was inaugurated by law in May, 1949. It received an initial fund of $600,000 and receives $500,000 annually. To administer the project, Fred G. Wale, former educational director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, was invited to Puerto Rico by the Administration.

The division's direct contact with the populace is through a field staff of forty men, who eventually will cover the entire island. Half of this force already is working; the other half will be working by May of next year. These workers are chosen primarily for their qualities as community leaders.

**Community Problems Attacked**

Community problems range all the way from eradicating illiteracy to gaining a sufficient water supply—both of which are very real problems here.

Another phase of the island's educational program is the "Morovis plan"—named for the village Morovis, where it originated. This project, born of the continuing lack of educational facilities, provides secondary school education for students of high school age.

The students actually attend class about one-third of the time that regular high school students do, with the remaining two-thirds devoted to home study. Classes are held in elementary school rooms, town halls or teachers' homes. Teachers work with 100 to 150 students apiece. The Education Department is attaching great importance to this plan. Seven "Morovis graduates" already have applied for university admission and all have passed handily.

The third phase of the island's program is vocational training, which in view of Puerto Rico's transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy is of utmost importance here. There presently are eleven vocational training schools in the island, of which three have a capacity of 1,000 students each. The others have a capacity of 300 and there are plans for six more with a capacity of 300 each.

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# PUERTO RICO SEEKS EXPANDED Y.M.C.A.

18614

### Campaign on Island and in U.S. Opened by Governor—Plight of Youth Called Severe

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 25—A drive to raise $500,000 for the expansion of Young Men's Christian Association facilities in Puerto Rico has been started here. It is hoped that a part of the sum can be obtained in the United States.

Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin called a meeting recently at La Fortaleza, at which seventy leading Puerto Ricans agreed that Y. M. C. A. work should be greatly increased on the island. It was pointed out at the meeting that facilities for youthful education and recreation in Puerto Rico were severely limited.

12-26-50

The chairman of the United States committee for the project is W. Edward Hird, a textile manufacturer of Garfield, N. J. Edmund R. Tomb, executive secretary of the Central Atlantic Area of the Y. M. C. A., will direct planning the expansion.

According to Mr. Hird, Puerto Rico's population is predominantly youthful. Almost two-thirds of the population of the island is under 24 years of age. An urgent need for Y. M. C. A. activities in Puerto Rico results, he said, because in no other section of the United States is there such a marked preponderance of young people.

**Economic Factor Stressed**

Mr. Hird noted that per-capita earnings on the island have stood at $265 in recent years. Unemployment still is high and jobs for young men scarce, he added.

Consequently, there is a tremendous need for social and recreational facilities. the conference was told, and for informal education and Christian leadership. Mr. Hird cited the following report from the Federal Security Administration on the need for help for Puerto Rican youths:

"With a child population larger than in two-thirds of our forty-eight states and with a per capita income less than one-half that of our poorest state, Puerto Rico needs help from the rest of us if its children are to have the good start in life we crave for every child under the flag of the United States."

The main items in the planned expansion of Y. M. C. A. facilities include: building in Ponce, $135,000; building in Mayaguez, $115,000; leadership training program, $24,000; dormitories and building repairs in San Juan, $100,000; Puerto Rican boys' camp, $10,000; reserve for new operations, $11,000 and administrative expenses for two years, $25,000.

**Vital Training Areas**

Mr. Hird declared that an outstanding Puerto Rican need was better training in the home, the school, in church groups and among boys' "gangs."

"In this field of group work the Y. M. C. A. has acquired unusual skill through the great numbers of groups of boys brought together under dependable leadership," he said. "Without a doubt many prominent men today will give credit for much of the good accomplished in their lives to the encouragement and direction which they received from some wholesome young men or leaders in some Y. M. C. A."

"It is to expand this good influence that the people in the States are cooperating with the people in Puerto Rico to make these modest facilities available for Puerto Rican youth," he said.

Governor Muñoz Marin is honorary chairman of the program. Many Puerto Rican public officials and industrial leaders will participate in the fund drive, Mr. Hird said.

# Anti-U. S. Riots In Puerto Rico Kill 15

18e(4)

## Revolt Crushed After Palace Is Fired Upon

Courier Journal

By The Associated Press

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30.—Anti-United States Nationalist rebels fired on the Governor's Palace here and bombed and burned Police Stations in several other towns in a brief and bloody revelt today, but the Government said the uprising had been crushed.

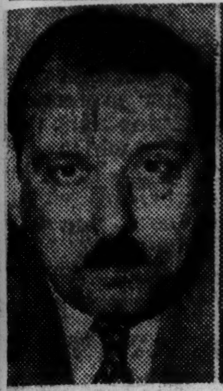
Press, 10-31-50

At least 15 dead were counted—10 rebels and five police—but reports from the outlying areas still were sketchy.

Louisville Ky.

The Nationalists, extremists who demand complete independence and denounce the United States as an armed invader of this island, began their rebellion in two southern coastal towns with attacks on Police Stations.

Similar risings followed quickly in three towns in the center of the island, one on the northern coast, and in San Juan, where police clashed with the rebels in front of the Governor's Palace and at the Post Office.



Munoz

Campos

A Government source said the Nationalist Party—a small but well-organized political group that often echoes the Communist line—staged the risings in an attempt to embarrass the Administration of Governor Luis Munoz Marin, which is pledged to continue Puero Rico's status as a Territory of the United States.

The Nationalists are said to be planning a similar demonstration Saturday when Puerto Ricans register to vote on the island's new Constitution; which the Nationalists oppose.

Governor Munox was closeted this afternoon with General Luis Esteves of the National Guard, discussing the situation. The 296th National Guard Battalion was on the alert for trouble. The commissioner of public education ordered the schools closed.

The first out break came in Ponce, on the southern coast, where Nationalists attacked the Police Station and exchanged fire with the police. Another came at nearby Penuelas, when a police party carrying out a search for hidden arms was ambushed by about 30 Nationalist rebels. Three Nationalists were killed there and five policemen were wounded before the police got the situation under control.

A third outbreak came at Arecibo, northern coastal town 50 miles from San Juan, where Nationalists fired from a speeding car into a police jeep, killing a policeman and wounding others.

Then in quick succession there were outbreaks in towns in the central districts—at Jayuya, where the Police Station was bombed and the Post Office fired; at Utuado, where Nationalists set fire to the police station, and at Arroyo, Naranjito, and Quebradillas.

Shooting broke out in San Juan just before noon. At least six Nationalists were killed and several other persons, including two policemen, were wounded. Among the dead in front of the Palace was Raimundo Diaz, whom the Nationalists call "Coronel" (Colonel). One of the captured Nationalists said Diaz gave him a gun and told him they were going to attack the police at the Palace entrance. The captive said that was all he was told, and he had no knowledge of the other incidents throughout the country.

. The Nationalist Party is led by Pedro Albizu Campos, its president. He served a sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., from 1937 to 1943, for insurrection.

Courier Journal Press, 10-31-50

The 63-year-old extremist leader had been holding rallies throughout this island, whose 2,000,000 people are U. S. citizens, urging them to declare themselves against the new Constitution. He also has denounced Selective Service.

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# Revolt Crushed in Puerto Rico

18e(4)

## Bloody Uprising Leaves 15 Dead on Early Count

Times-Picayune

(The Associated Press)

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30—Anti-United States Nationalist rebels fired on the governor's palace here and bombed and burned police stations in several other towns in a brief and bloody revolt Monday, but the government said the uprising had been crushed.

Tues. 10-31-50

At least 15 dead were counted—10 rebels and five police—but reports from the outlying areas were still sketchy.

New Orleans, La.

**The Nationalists, extremists who demand complete independence and denounced the US as an armed invader of this island, began their rebellion in two southern coastal towns with attacks on the police stations.**

Similar risings followed quickly in three towns in the center of the island, one on the northern coast, and in San Juan, where police clashed with the rebels in front of the governor's palace and at the post office.

**Small, But Organized**

A government source said the Nationalist party—a small but well organized political group which often echoes the Communist line—staged the risings in an attempt to embarrass the administration of Governor Luis Munoz Marin, which is pledged to continue Puerto Rico's status as a territory of the US. The Nationalists were said to have been planning a similar demonstration Nov. 4, when Puerto Ricans register to vote on the island's new constitution, which the Nationalists oppose.

**Governor Munoz was closeted Monday with Gen. Luis Esteves of the National Guard on the situation. The 296th National Guard Battalion was on the alert for trouble. The commissioner of public education ordered the schools closed.**

The first outbreak came in Ponce on the southern coast, where Nationalists attacked the police station and exchanged fire with the police. Another came at nearby Penuelas, when a police party carrying out a search for hidden arms was ambushed by about 30 Nationalist rebels. Three Nationalists were killed there and five police were wounded before the police brought the situation under control.

**Fire On Police**

A third outbreak erupted at Arecibo, northern coastal town 50 miles from San Juan, where Nationalists fired from a speeding car into a police jeep, killing a policeman and wounding others.

In quick succession then, there were other outbreaks in towns in the central districts—at Jayuya, where the police station was bombed and the post office fired; at Utuado, where Nationalists set fire to the police station, at Arroyo, Naranjito and Quebradillas.

The shooting broke out in San Juan just before noon. At least six Nationalists were killed and several other persons, including two policemen, were wounded. Among the dead in front of the palace was Raimundo Diaz, whom the Nationalists call "coronel" (colonel). One of the captured Nationalists said Raimundo Diaz gave him a gun and told him they were going to attack police at the palace entrance. The captive said that was all he was told and he had no knowledge of the other incidents throughout the country.

**Served Prison Term**

The Nationalist party is led by Pedro Albizu Campos, its president. He served a sentence in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., from 1937 to 1943, for insurrection.

**The 63-year-old extremist leader had been holding rallies throughout this island, whose 2,000,000 people are US citizens, urging them to declare themselves against the new constitution. He also denounced selective service.**

Police, keeping close watch over his activities, trailed him to one such rally last week. On the way back to San Juan, the internal security agents' car was forced off the road by a mystery car accompanying the Albizu party. The car was stopped later in a San Juan suburb, and four Nationalists were arrested when it was found to contain a large supply of arms and ammunition.

**Founded in 1928**

Albizu founded his Nationalist party in 1928. It went to the polls for the first time in 1932 and got 5000 votes. It chose not to vote in most of the elections, however, including the one held in 1948, when for the first time the Puerto Ricans elected their own governor.

**Gov. Munoz heads the Popular Democratic party. Second in strength is the Statehood party, which wants Puerto Rico to become the 49th US state. Next is the Independence party, which wants independence, but is not concerned with the extremist Nationalists.**

Albizu is reported to be at his home in San Juan. It is surrounded by his own guards, and whenever police tried to get near it Monday, shots were fired from the windows.

**Reinforcements Sent**

Albizu, called an advocate of terror methods, went to prison in 1937 after Police Comdr. Francis Riggs was killed in a revolutionary plot here. After his release from Atlanta, the baiding, stocky Nationalist leader spent several years in New York city on parole. He returned to Puerto Rico in 1948 to take up the profession of attorney again and begin welding his Nationalists together.

The Puerto Rican government sent police reinforcements to the affected areas. As the help was sent, the situation in Penuelas had been described as "serious." It was in that area that the police had attempted to raid the home of Albizu's mother in a search for hidden munitions.

The authorities said there was no connection between the Nationalist risings and Saturday's jail break at Rio Piedras, despite the fact that the attackers in San Juan itself came from a place near Rio Piedras, according to justice department officials.

In the Rio Piedras prison break, 11 prisoners shot their way out Saturday. More than half of them are still at large.

# Campos, a Challenge to Democracy

Black Dispatch

Puerto Rico

Hate is an unreasoning thing. Because he hated America and all her forms, the man who heads the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico collaborated in attempt to take the life of the man who above all others is outstanding in his efforts to kill that thing which Pedro Albizu Campos hates.

All loyal Americans rejoice in the knowledge that the plot to kill President Truman was thwarted, for Negroes look upon the nation's chief executive as another Abraham Lincoln, who is courageously attempting to expand citizenship opportunities for black people under the Stars and Stripes. The efforts of the man from Indepedence dwarfs all of the efforts of the late President Roosevelt, who with his liberalism was able to swing the traditional black Republican vote into the Democratic column.

Pedro Albizu Campos' mother was a Negro, so that irrespective of who or what his father was, Campos, measured by American standards, is a Negro. This 63-year-old revolutionist developed hatred of the United States when a student at Harvard, and later in the army where he suffered jim crow and social isolation. Hatred of all things America has developed in this Puerto Rican the emotional bloc which finds fanatical outlet in the nationalism he espouses.

While we hear much in the daily press about Oscar Collazo, because he is one of the men shot down in futile effort to assassinate President Truman, those who would properly study the revolutionary movement in Puerto Rico should weigh carefully the fact that at the base of this whole subversive scheme is hatred in the heart of an individual who feels insulted because of his race. According to the report we read, this man in his early manhood had a sunny, gay personality; today we find him bitter, fanatical and desperate. In the assassination attempt on the President wisdom and candor would have us study the cause rather than the effect of this fatalistic, subversive plot.

As we said at the outset, hate is unreason. President Truman more than any other man in the Western world is today the exponent of racial equality. His voice has more resonance than any other human in the world today and he has raised that voice in the cause of justice, fair play, and freedom for all humanity.

There are those, of course, who will question this extravagant statement we have just made, but when we consider the atmosphere of reaction and race hate in which the President speaks, when we consider the traditional backwardness of America in the field of race relations as exposed in the bitter experiences of men such as this Puerto Rican revolutionist, along with millions of black people in this country, one can then recognize the Truman voice as one of courage, and one much needed at a moment in world society when the conscience of the western hemisphere needs a moral shot in the arm.

There are those of us who felt when President Roosevelt died and Truman, a man from Missouri, ascended to the presidency, that the program of liberalism and justice in this country had been temporarily halted. But God works in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. This writer was one of those who was querulous and complaining of the fact that a man from the South had in his hands the reins of government. For a moment we forgot all about Hugo Black, Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson, all distinguished citizens of the Southland. We even forgot that once before "good came out of Nazareth" as we trembled and quaked when Truman came to power and authority.

Now it is Campos, a Puerto Rican revolutionist who has us trembling, for Campos would snuff out the life of the only president the United States has ever produced who stubbornly spells out in understandable language the guarantees of the constitution as they relate to black citizenship. It goes to prove that prejudice is blind, and that many times after men get what they want they don't want it.

Campos wants Puerto Rico to have complete and total independence from the United States. There is unquestionably some justification for this desire for in the past fifty years since American authority gained control of the island the land of the many has become the property of the few, thus working for great and extreme poverty. When the United States took control of the islands back in 1898 from Spain, there was at that time over 60,000 land owners. Today, big business, representing absentee ownership of sugar plantations has reduced land ownership to some 5,000 plantation owners. One can examine this one fact to find the basic cause of the trouble in this Caribbean island. Over 70 per cent of the good land in Puerto Rico is owned by absentee capital. One can readily see why the seeds of nationalism sprout in such an ugly situation.

But, President Truman is demanding statehood for Alaska and for Hawaii, and we believe that if and when this objective is accomplished President Truman will demand a similar relationship between Puerto Rico and the mainland of the United States. We can understand how the advent of the atomic bomb has caused the nation to cling closer to this island bastion for security reasons. We can see no chance for independence for the island but we at the same time believe the some two million natives of these islands should have more self-determination, and that a land reform program looking forward to the restoration of ownership of real estate by the common people should be formulated and developed with integrity.

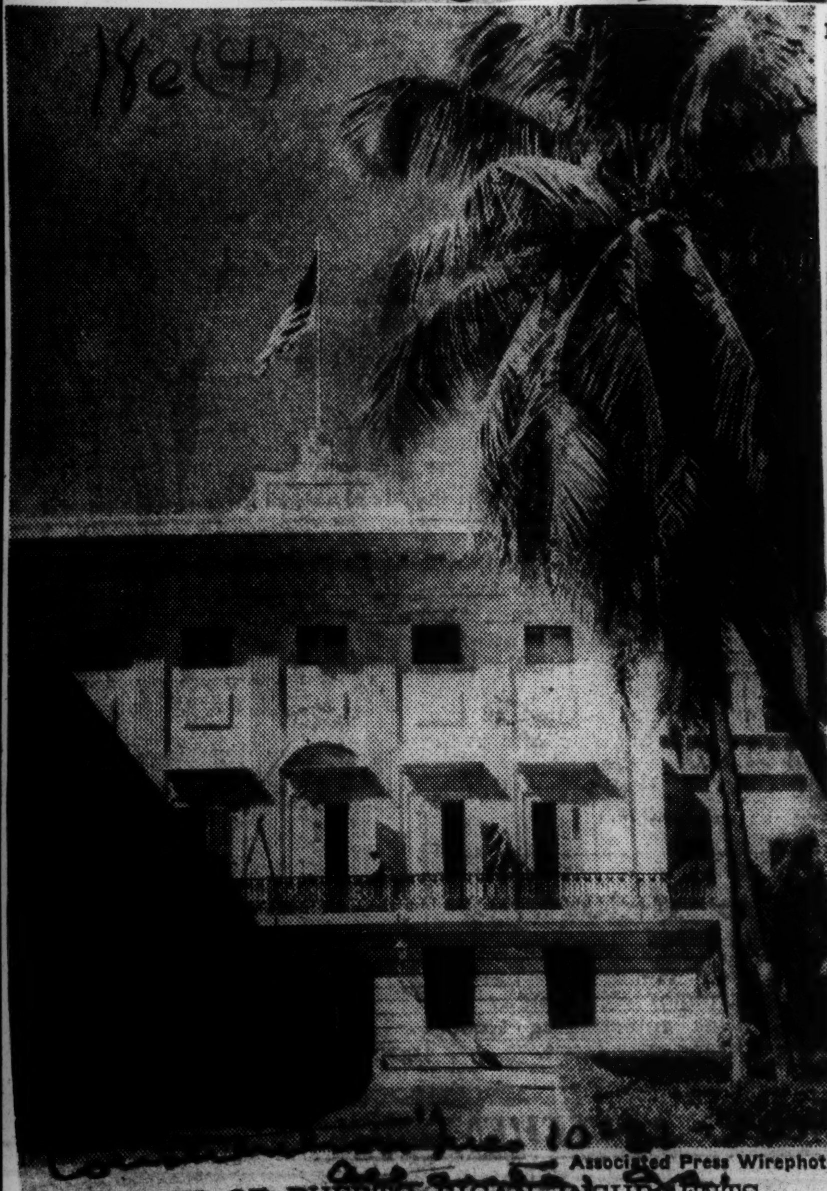
It should be kept in mind that this is where we have [illegible] in the Philippines during the past fifty years, just as we have in Puerto Rico, and that is one of the reasons why at the present moment Philippine natives lend a willing ear to much of the dissatisfaction existing today in Asia, more than they do to the American idea of things.

And one of the reasons why we do not do anything about self-determination in Puerto Rico and in Alaska is the identical reason why we do nothing for the impoverished Caribbean islanders. It is known that those who reside in Hawaii are largely non-white people, just as the same is true in Alaska. Southerners in Congress assume, and rightly so, that the decreasing amount of power they have in the national legislature will be increasingly reduced with the admission of these two territories as states. The argument would, of course, be more forcefully made respecting Puerto Rico. What Southerner is it who would relish the thought of six additoinal senators arriving in Washington to join in the Truman crusade for "equal rights for all"? In addition, big business would be leery of such a political move solely because big business would assume that Hawaii and Puerto Rico would immediately begin a struggle in the houses of Congress for the return of land rule and ownership to the inhabitants of these islands. It might be well to state right here that Alaska supplies an atmosphere where there is total and complete absence of race preudice. It should not be difficult to determine where congressmen and senators from Alaska would land in the national legislature and what side they would be on if and when they arrive there.

So once again we find Southern prejudice at the base of the dissatisfaction which plotted the assassination of the President of the United States. If the Puerto Ricans were given an opportunity to represent their cause on the banks of the Potomac, and given the basic rank that statehood and self-determination brings to a people, they would in time be satisfied with their lot, and in fact their condition would be improved. Here we have a situation wherein more than 200,000 American citizens, fresh from their island disabilities, reside in New York, a matter of but a few hours ride from Washington. The tragedy last week proves conclusively that a festering cancer of hate is developing among them. The hot blood of the Spaniard courses through their veins and it is conceivable that despite the fact Oscar Collazo will pay the extreme penalty for his subversive attempt to kill the President, we will in no wise have rid America of the cesspool of subversion in which such men are spawned. Following the execution of Collazo, what will we do about illiteracy, destitution, land ownership and self-determination in the homeland of Collazo?

We believe this attempt on the life of President Truman raises some fundamental questions which the nation must instantly examine, and regarding which the Southland should no longer be allowed to hamper progress. In the judgment of the Black Dispatch, we believe these vital issues surround the question of social, economic and political equality. Collazo and his confederates on the island are madmen. They will have to be disposed of, but when this task has been accomplished there still remains the task which statesmen must tackle in meeting this challenge to democracy.

# 40 Slain As Revolt Rocks Puerto Rico



18e(4)

Associated Press Wirephoto

TARGET OF PUERTO RICAN INSURGENTS

*Governor's Palace in San Juan*

## Assault On Capital Is Repelled

Constitution

### Rebel Leader Reported Among Those Killed

18e (4)

Pres. 10-31-50

BY ARNALDO MEYNERS

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 30 — (INS) — Nationalist rebels who demand Puerto Rico's independence from the United States revolted Monday and about 40 persons were reported killed in fighting that raged throughout the island.

Gov. Luiz Munoz Marin ordered total mobilization of the National Guard Monday night despite an earlier announcement that the rebellion was "under control" by evening.

Atlanta, Ga.

The revolutionists, acting under a prepared plan according to the government, were quelled after fierce fighting in San Juan that included an attack on the governor's palace.

Exact casualties in the daylong fighting could not be officially determined, but in addition to an estimated 40 dead, government spokesmen said they believed about 60 persons had been wounded.

The situation was reported "quiet" almost everywhere except in the small mountain town of Jayuya, which the rebels seized earlier in the day, and the town of Penuelas.

At Penuelas, it was said, groups of Nationalists entrenched themselves in the mountainous countryside with machine guns and "Molotov cocktails" — gasoline-filled bottles used as fire bombs.

The Governor linked the revolt, led by Harvard graduate Pedro Albizu Campos who was reported killed, with the mass prison break of 107 convicts Saturday from Reio Piedras Penitentiary. Sixty of the escapees were still at large Monday.

Munoz Marin declared:

"While I have no evidence, I am convinced that the mutiny in the jail and the influence of Communist agitators, have a direct link with the events of today."

The revolt came while the dependency's policy forces were concentrating on the hunt for the desperadoes, whose leaders included convicted murderers under life sentences.

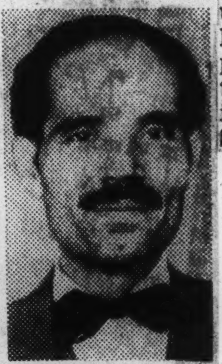
The Governor said the rebels were "numerically insignificant," the hard core of the rebel force was estimated at 1,000 to 2,000 men.

At Utuado—which like Jayuya is in the center of the island dependency—the Nationalists attacked and burned the post office, police barracks and the telephone exchange.

Day-long fighting spread from the provinces to the governor's palace in San Juan.

Albizu and his wife were reported among the dead but there was no official confirmation.

Police repulsed an hour-long attack by the rebels on the Fortaleza Palace of Luis Munoz Marin, who took office Jan. 2, 1949, as the island's first popularly elected governor. He was unharmed.



**Albizu Campos**

Despite the Nationalist setback in the initial attempt to storm the palace, the capital was a dangerous armed camp.

Scores of persons were wounded and many others were arrested in the early hours of the revolt which hit at least eight cities.

The most severe fighting took place in the capital, however, where sporadic shooting occurred from the rooftops and windows of San Juan houses after the repulse of the Fortaleza Palace attack, which took a toll of four dead.

Constitution

The rebels also tried to attack San Juan's police barracks and other government buildings but were beaten off.

10-31-50

Another hot spot in the San Juan fighting was the home of rebel leader Albizu Campos, holder of a doctor of laws degree from Harvard, who spent six years in Atlanta penitentiary following his conviction as a seditionist for trying to depose the U. S. Government by force in a previous uprising.

The Nationalist Party President entered the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary in 1937. He was released June 3, 1943. During his entire prison term Albizu served as a cellblock orderly, sweeping and cleaning.

Police surrounded his home near the intersection of Sol and Vera Cruz Streets and hurled bombs through the windows.

According to the initial unconfirmed reports, four or five persons were killed in the police attack on the house, including Albizu Campos and his wife.

Puerto Rico has been a U. S. dependency since 1938. Puerto Ricans have American citizenship and full suffrage, granted them in 1917. The right to choose its own chief executive by popular vote was granted Puerto Rico in a bill signed by President Truman in August, 1947. Munoz-Marin was elected in the first popular balloting on Nov. 2, 1948.

The Nationalists regard U. S. troops as a foreign army of occupation and refuse to serve in the American armed forces. They look upon themselves as the political heirs of the old Republicans who proclaimed the "Republic of Puerto Rico" back in 1863, before the island was ceded to the United States by Spain.

**Point Four Pioneer—**

# Puerto Rico May Become Far More Than Rich Market For U. S. Goods

BY EUGENE WRIGHT

18e(4)

5-17-50

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 13—(NANA)—Puerto Rico, in raising its own economy may become far more important to mainland industry than as a $350,000,000 annual market for U. S. goods.

Evidence abounds that this part of the United States, while heightening its productivity and living standards, is stimulating a like development in other Latin-American countries as well.

This is true in regard not only to projects of a public-service nature being undertaken by Latin-American governments, but also to those in which private initiative and responsibility are essential factors.

LIKE PUERTO RICO, Haiti, for example, has declared a tax holiday to attract new industry. Costa Rica has followed suit, and several other countries, including Chile and Uruguay, have made such special concessions to U. S. capital as duty-free imports of manufacturing equipment and exemptions from taxes on varying percentages of profits. Most Latin-American nations' imports far exceed the value of their exports and they can improve their economies and living standards by supplying a larger share of their own needs.

**This, in turn, will make them better customers for the machinery, chemicals and other products most cheaply produced in the United States.**

In addition, a number of countries, including Brazil, Bolivia and Colombia, are studying Puerto Rico's vocational education program which is supplying needed technicians for the island's industries. The development of a productive middle class capable of handling machine operations and initiating small businesses in the refrigeration, electric, radio, automotive, plumbing and other fields is one of the greatest needs throughout Latin-America.

* * *

TOWARD MEETING THIS need, the Caribbean conference recently established 30 scholarships for Spanish-speaking students at Puerto Rico's huge Industrial Arts School, which contains $15,000,000 worth of war-surplus machinery and equipment. It now has 2,000 students.

In the housing field, aid is being given generally throughout Central and South America by a novel self-help housing plan developed by the Social Programs Administration of the Puerto Rico Land Authority. Under this plan, groups of a dozen or so families in the lower income brackets are cooperating in the building of substantial two- and three-room houses with a cement block machine and some simple tools provided by the administration.

* * *

SEVERAL OTHER federal agencies also are using developments in Puerto Rico to implement the Point 4 program in Latin America. For instance, the State Department, aiming to give Spanish-speaking countries the benefit of this island's experience in hydroelectric development and water-resources use, has established 12 fellowships for Latin-American engineers. Several of these already have been granted and their recipients are taking a one-year course under the Puerto Rico water resources and sewer and aqueduct authorities.

**Puerto Rico's Spanish background, it is felt, provides a more suitable environment for such training than is offered in the mainland United States.**

Likewise, the office of foreign agricultural relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Health are broadcasting news of Puerto Rico's advances and cooperating with the insular government in arranging for courses of study for Latin-American officials.

* * *

VENEZUELA, whose Health Department has been patterned after Puerto Rico's, is now studying the island's vital statistics bureau. Most Latin-American countries, it is said, have yet to make a beginning in this field of medicine, on which so much health progress depends. Bolivia, Colombia and Brazil are showing interest in the Insular Statistics Department.

In addition, groups from these countries are studying Puerto Rico's program of rural health centers. A series of 50, staffed by physicians and graduate nurses, is now under construction. A three-month field course for Latin-American visitors has been established by the Insular Health Department for the study of these and other advances.

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## PUERTO RICO DESERVES BETTER

18e(4)

Air transport to Puerto Rico has been beset by stark tragedy on the one hand and, on the other, by some of the most complicated Gordian knots in all the economy of air commerce. Its people, Americans, must be protected against the recurrence of tragedy. Their integration with the economy of the Mainland, best accomplished by air, deserves special consideration.

The island government has already taken steps to solve the most pressing of its transportation problems—that of safety. It has canceled contracts with non-scheduled operators, whose record in this traffic has been tragically bad, and is arranging for Pan American Airways and Eastern Airlines to carry to Michigan the workers needed to save that state's beet crop.

Pan American originally took a bold step to solve these problems. Two years ago, before any domestic airline ventured into coach fares, it inaugurated its $75 coach service between New York and San Juan. Now it flies two such services a day, in addition to its regular luxury service to both San Juan and South America and its coach and sleeperette services. Its coaches, however, are flying with a load factor of about 62 per cent, recognized as barely above the break-even point. It is Pan American's valid contention that, at that barely compensatory rate, it is giving Puerto Rico all the air service it can take. Eastern Air Lines not only wants to enter the traffic direct from New York but to supplement its Miami services to the Island at a rate of about four cents a mile, which the Civil Aeronautics Board has refused to approve. Capital Airlines likewise seeks to serve the Island from Washington and Norfolk.

**Meanwhile the demonstration seems all too plain that the non-scheduled airlines have cut their rates to Puerto Rico to a point that imperils safety. That is the record. It runs all the way from broken brown bodies in a Florida swamp and pitiful niños drowning at sea to tawdry ticket offices in New York, where gewgaw jewelry is often offered as an inducement to buy tickets to Puerto Rico at rates that do not even permit the installation of specified spark plugs—that is the record in the tragedy of Punta Arenas a year ago—in scratchily maintained airplane engines.**

**The problem demands that the Civil Aeronautics Board go far beyond the strict legalism which is too often its habit. To technical knowledge it should add both statesmanship and a keen appreciation of the gnawing human problems to be solved.**

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## PUERTO RICO HAILS ITS 'INDEPENDENCE'

Times

### Law Granting Right to Draft Own Constitution Called New U. S. Relationship

Wed 18e(4)

7-5-50

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 4 (UP)—Top Puerto Rican officials in Independence Day exercises today hailed the law just signed by President Truman enabling the island to write its own constitution as a great victory for the people, opening a new relationship with the United States.

Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín headed a large group of insular Government and United States military officials who from a grandstand on the steps of the Capitol reviewed a three-hour parade.

Representative Clair Engle and Representative Chet Holifield, both Democrats of California, and Antonio Fernós-Isern, Puerto Rican resident commissioner in Washington, accompanied the Governor.

Commissioner Fernós-Isern said that neither of the opposition parties favoring independence or statehood for Puerto Rico had lost anything with passage of the constitution bill.

"The great victory in all this is not for any party but for the entire people of Puerto Rico who after a whole generation have overcome their blindness," he declared.

Mr. Fernós-Isern said that just as the peoples of America unite in observing Oct. 12, "when Columbus planted the seed of Western civilization in the new world," they should unite in observing July 4, "when the bell in Philadelphia announced the birth of freedom in America."

Representative Holifield declared that "no other people in the world not called independent and not a state in a federation has the right to draft its own constitution."

Representative Engle called the constitution law "another important milestone in your march of progress."

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## HOUSE UNIT APPROVES PUERTO RICO REFORM

18e(4)

Times

6-29-50

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UP)—The House Rules Committee today sent a bill to grant constitutional government to Puerto Rico to the House floor despite charges by Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party of New York, that it is a "snare, fraud and delusion."

Mr. Marcantonio said the bill is a "gimmick to make the people of Puerto Rico think they're getting something when they're not getting it at all."

It would provide for the organization of a constitutional government by the people of the territory if a referendum of the voters showed that a majority desired it.

It also would authorize the calling of a convention for writing a constitution to replace the organic act of the islands. The new constitution would have to be approved by Congress.

Representative J. Hardin Peterson, Democrat of Florida, chairman of the House Public Lands Committee, said the bill "is a middle-of-the-road measure between statehood and independence."

# Puerto Rico Union Owns Railroad Where Members Work

78e(a)

CIO News 6-12-50

New York, N.Y.

**THE FORMER** owners of the Puerto Rico Railroad Co. have found out to their sorrow that refusal to pay minimum wages is "A h—— of a way to run a railroad."

They must be very sorry, indeed. For they no longer own the railroad.

As a result of the failure of the company to pay minimum wages all the railroad's property will shortly be in the hands of the employes, who are members of the Confederacion General de Trabajadores (CGT)—the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico.

Their specific union is the Railroad Workers of Puerto Rico.

**(CGT last February received a CIO industrial union council charter at a ceremony in which a number of CIO and CGT leaders participated.)**

**THE RAILROAD** never believed in the Wage and Hour Act and defied it ever since it went into effect on the island in October, 1938—even though the minimum wage there and on the Virgin Islands was only 25c an hour.

The railroad paid some of its employes only 3c an hour for as long as three years!

The litigation that terminated in the acquisition of the railroad by the workers extended over a period of nine years.

Apparently the railroad realized that it would have to come to terms with its workers. Management sold the workers a "bill of goods," whereby the claims for back wages were settled out of court for $700,000, which was only 45% of the amount due them.

**IN RETURN** the workers signed "releases," absolving the company of all obligation. Wiser heads prevailed among the railroad employes. They consulted with Ernesto Ramos Antonini, secretary of foreign relations and legal adviser of CGT.

**(Ramos Antonini is also speaker of the Puerto Rico House of Representatives.)**

The CGT legal adviser sued the company in the U. S. District Court for Puerto Rico. He not only sought nullification of the settlement but also claimed that the company owed the workers a total of about $3 million, which would include the additional 55% on back wages and 100% indemnification.

**THE COURT,** however, ruled for the company. Not one to give up easily, Ramos Antonini carried the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, which found for the union.

18e(4)

CIO News 6-12-50

New York, N.Y.

**ERNESTO RAMOS ANTONINI** (right), adviser to the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico (CIO), begins distribution to workers on the Puerto Rico Railroad of more than $712,000 in back wages and shares of stock in the cooperative which will operate the railroad.

The company also was determined to win—if possible—and carried the case to the U. S. Supreme Court, which upheld the appellate court.

The company went into bankruptcy. The workers saw the fruits of their hard-fought legal battle slipping away, because there was a possibility that under bankruptcy proceedings they would receive a sum considerably less than the court judgment.

At the request of Ramos Antonini and leaders of the Railroad Workers, Puerto Rico's Gov. Luis Munos Marin conducted an investigation of the railroad with the aim of turning it over to the employes.

One day last month was a happy day for the members of the Puerto Rico railroad union because the documents conveying the railroad to the workers were signed.

The workers have 40 years to complete the purchase of the railroad, which they will operate through a cooperative, which they have already set up. In a few weeks all the railroad's property will be in their possession.

A few days later was another red letter day in the history of the rail union. That was the day $712,714—in checks and in shares of stock of the cooperative—were distributed to the union members at San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez.

Ramos Antonini spoke at the ceremony at which the first checks and securities were distributed. Others present included George De Nucci, CIO representative in Puerto Rico; Ernest Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs, and Fernando Zegri, receiver of the bankrupt railroad.

So, if you travel in Puerto Rico, your train will be operated by workers who also own the railroad.

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# Puerto Rico Gets Chance to Write Constitution as Truman Signs Bill

18e(4)

New York Times 7-4-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 3 — The people of Puerto Rico received today an opportunity to assume a wider degree of self-rule than ever before as President Truman signed a bill offering them a constitutional government.

New York, N.Y.

Under the new law a referendum will be held to determine by a majority vote of the people whether they wish to accept or reject the proposal. Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín or the legislature is expected to fix an early date for the plebiscite.

If a majority approves, a constitutional convention would be held by elected delegates, but the constituion would have to be submitted to the people for approval by referendum. Congress would also have to approve it.

The new law, sponsored by Dr. Antonio Fernos-Isern, Puerto Rico's resident commissioner here, was passed and sent to the White House on Friday. It does not alter the basic relationship of Puerto Rico as a United States territory. It repeal the organic act of 1917 except the sections pertaining to the political, social and economic relationships, and the applicability of Federal laws, customs, internal revenue and judicial jurisdiction.

The organic act of 1917 established a framework for the island Government, providing for an elected legislature with broad powers in local legislative matters and for executive and judicial branches. This act alos authorized the election of a resident commissioner to Washington, made the people of Puerto Rico citizens of the United States, and guaranteed their civil rights under a bill of rights analgous to the one in the United States Constitution.

It is specified in the new law that the constitution must provide for a republican form of government and contain civil guarantees of a bill of rights.

Under a law passed by the eightieth Congress, the island people received the right to elect their own Governor, Mr. Marin being the first elected. The Governor received the right to appoint his own Cabinet. Under that law of 1947, however, President Truman appointed the island's auditor and the judges of its Supreme Court. The new law would permit the election of these office holders, too.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and the House Public Lands and Rules Committees each unanimously recommended passage of the bill. The Senate passed it unanimously.

Times 7-4-50

**One Vote Against Bill**

The House passed it by a vote of 269 to 1, the dissenting vote having been cast by Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York, who was said to be responsive to a faction in Harlem that demanded full independence.

In its report on the bill, the House Public Lands Committee stated:

New York, N.Y. 18e(4)

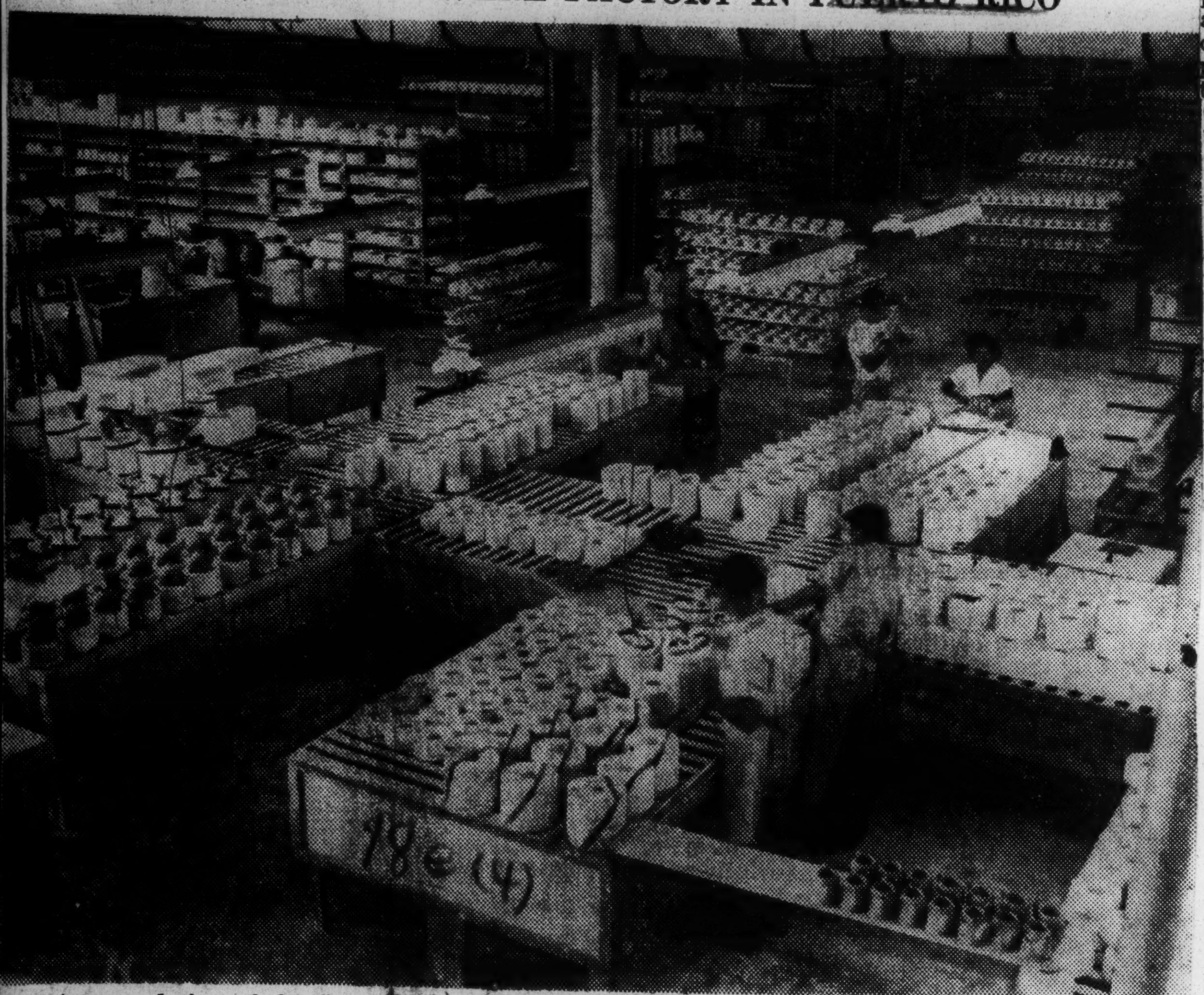
"The people of Puerto Rico and their representatives have expressed their overwhelming support in favor of legislation which would permit them to adopt a constitution. In the recent election in Puerto Rico the Popular Democratic party, which specifically campaigned in favor of such legislation, received approximately 62 per cent of the Puerto Rican votes cast in the election, thereby decisively defeating the opposition, including the party running on a platform for the independence of Puerto Rico, and the coalition running on a platform for statehood for Puerto Rico.* * *

"Labor organizations, the Chember of Commerce of Puerto Rico, and the justices of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, all the Mayors of seventy-seven municipalities in the island, except one, have supported the bill."

The new law does not commit Congress to enact statehood legislation, nor does it "preclude a future determination by the Congress of Puerto Rico's ultimate political status."

18e(4) 1950 Puerto Rico

## $1,500,000 CHINAWARE FACTORY IN PUERTO RICO


18e(4)

A general view of the Crane China Corporation's plant which employs 400 natives and can turn out 25,000 dozen pieces weekly.

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# PUERTO RICO ADDS FIFTY INDUSTRIES

Times 18e(4)

### Other Plants Are Going Up as Island Fights Burdens of One-Crop Economy

Jan. 3-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—"Operations Bootstrap"—Puerto Rico's program initiated under Gov. Luis Muñoz Marin to free this island from dependence on its sugar industry—now is showing results.

At Carolina, a few miles from here, Beacon Textiles is completing a $1,500,000 plant that will start operations late in February. Near Bayamon, a short distance to the west, private capital from the states is putting up a $500,000 rayon mill, to be finished and equipped late in the spring. Meanwhile, the last machines are being installed in the big Textron mill at Ponce, on the south coast, and the first cloth has been run off in test production there, in preparation for regular operations early in March.

At Vega Baga, in north central Puerto Rico, Crane China's factory, which cost $1,500,000, now employs nearly 500 workers and will use 200 more when the training program is completed and full production of 25,000 dozen pieces weekly is reached.

**Oil Refinery Planned**

At Guayanilla, near Ponce, a site has been chosen and preliminary details ironed out for the construction of an oil refinery that may represent an investment of nearly $20,000,000 of private capital from the mainland.

Nearly a dozen new plants are in various stages of construction as the insular government presses its drive to industrialize this semi-tropical home of 2,200,000 traditionally poor people.

Although there are some misgivings on the part of the operators of the sugar plants and plantations, who fear that in time the new factories will lure away too many of their workers, all admit that a new era has dawned in the midst of a backward agricultural terrain.

Water power and better highways, new hotel and club facilities have come to the island as a part of the new dispensation. Most of the plants started under Government auspices to show what could be done there are working at capacity. The Government's cement plant is turning out 1,000,000 barrels of cement a year, and finding a ready market for it in new housing, roads, business and factory construction.

The shoe factory at Ponce, after reaching a production of about 1,800 pairs daily to help supply a big part of the island's demand for $14,000,000 worth of shoes a year, has been sold by the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company to the Joyce interests of California as the first step in getting official industries into private hands.

Three bids are being considered by the development company for the Puerto Rico Clay Products plant, near here, and several offers also are being weighed for the cement plant. The glass-bottle plant has made its first shipments to Central American countries. Only the paper-board plant has been listed as a failure.

The fifty new industries now operating or soon to start will give employment to about 8,000 persons, and will have an annual payroll of more than $8,000,000. Their output ranges from fur coats, jewelry and buttons to optical instruments and radio and television sets. The 25,000-spindle plant of Textile, perhaps the first of several planned by this company in Puerto Rico, will have a capacity of more than 10,000,000 yards of "cotton print cloth gray goods" annually.

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# $1,500,000 SPENT TO PROMOTE RUM

Times

### Puerto Rican Officials Seeking High Quality—22,000,000 Gallons Being Aged

Jan. 1-3-50

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—As a result of cooperative expenditure of $1,500,000 in promotional work last year, shipments of Puerto Rican rum to the United States more than doubled over the low level of 1947 and are expected to show a further sharp rise this year.

At the same time, the insular officials have been carrying out a determined drive to end production and sale of "bootleg" rum, with the result that revenue from internal consumption of this standard beverage has nearly doubled recently, coming in at the rate of more than $400,000 a month.

To halt the manufacture of cheap illegal "canita" in the mangrove swamps, where most of the stills have been operated, the Government trained more than 100 revenue agents under FBI guidance. Their efforts have been successful.

The Office of the Treasurer, however, looks to the mainland for most of the increase in the legitimate rum business, and has expressed satisfaction with figures compiled by the Maritime Register. These were published by the Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce, showing that shipments to the states in the first eleven months of 1949 amounted to 484,434 cases, as compared with 239,440 cases in the same period of 1948.

18e(4)

Since each case sold on the mainland means about [illegible] for the Puerto Rican Treasury, the effort to promote further sales through advertising and guarantees of high quality will be redoubled in 1950. The work is being carried on jointly by the distillers and their agency, the Puerto Rico Rum Institute, the Puerto Rican Rum Importers Advisory Committee and the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company.

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# Latin Americans Seek To Remain Under U.S. Flag

18e(4)

Daily World

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A self-governing Puerto Rico under the wing of the American flag is what its Gov. Luis Munoz Marin wants for his native land. He is in Washington campaigning for the right of Puerto Rico to write its own constitution.

Sat. 4-1-50

Basic reasoning behind these demands is the belief that Puerto Rico is destined to become 'a new kind of state, not an old kind of state." According to Gov. Marin this land is not seeking statehood as are Alaska and Hawaii, nor does it want independence as granted to the Philippines.

Gov. Marin says Puerto Rico wants to be a "free Latin American nation peopled by citizens of the United States and therefore able to understand both viewpoints." Peurto Rico wants to get along with its fellow Latin-American nations and also with its English speaking neighbors.

"All that we are seeking, according to the governor, "is that something which now exists be made a matter of principle and record . . .

'We don't lack much of self-government. We do lack the cardinal principle of self-government which our own constitution would embody.

"I speak for my people. I was elected on this program by 63 percent of the total vote. Statehood candidates polled 27 percent, those of the independence party 10 percent."

# Puerto Rico Helping Herself By Solving Social Problems

New York, N.Y. Times

## Island's 'Operation Bootstrap' Now Making Strides in Aid to Its Handicapped

18e(4)

**By HOWARD A. RUSK, M. D.**

Under the leadership of Luis Munoz Martin, first Governor elected by its 2,200,000 citizens, Puerto Rico has recently finished its first year of "Operation Bootstrap," a plan materially to improve itself economically through its own efforts. An island of 3,500 square miles and one of the most densely populated areas in the world, Puerto Rico's "Operation Bootstrap" is not confined to economic progress alone, for similar significant forward strides are being made in all fields of social endeavor, including the problem of its thousands of physicially handicapped citizens.

As a part of this movement, some 800 physicians, social workers, therapists, nurses, teachers and other rehabilitation personnel gathered early this month for four days in the School of Tropical Medicine in San Juan for the First Institute on the Problems of Rehabilitation in Puerto Rico.

Spearheading the institute and the drive for increased services for the handicapped in Puerto Rico is the State Insurance Fund, a quasi-public agency that provides compulsory accident insurance to all employers on the island. Operating on a budget of some $4,000,000 nanually, $1,500,000 of which is spent on medical care, the State Insurance Fund, directed by Mr. Guillermo Atiles Moreu, has developed an outstanding rehabilitation program that provides services far superior to those generally available on the mainland.

Injured workers are treated first in private hospitals throughout the island and then are taken to the big physical medicine and rehabilitation clinic in the Professional Building in Santurce. Here, twenty-three physical and occupational therapists give over 133,000 treatments a year to a daily case load of approximately 185 patients. The clinic is patterned after the Workmen's Compensation Center in Ontario, Canada, developed by Dr. Harold Storms. Recently, the fund opened a smaller clinic in Ponce, the island's second largest city, where three therapists treat an average of forty-five injured workmen each day.

### Industrial Hospital Planned

The key to the expanding program of the State Insurance Fund is the new 300-bed Industrial Hosptial to be built in the immediate future with a grant-in-aid from the Federal Government through the Hospital Construction Survey Act. The new hospital, which will be devoted exclusively to the treatment of accidents, will also be a teaching unit in the new University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine, which is starting its first class in August.

Although the quality of rehabilitation services given injured workmen is extremely high, rehabilitation services for other adults is woefully lacking, except for the services of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, which rehabilitated 567 disabled persons last year at an average cost of $282. Of the 567 rehabilitants, 389 were dependent, forty-seven were partly self-supporting and only 122 were wage earners when they started their rehabilitation. Their average weekly earnings of $4 were increased to over $16 as a result of rehabilitation.

In addition to providing these services, the division operated in Rio Piedras a sheltered workshop for the blind and a prosthetics shop where artificial limbs, braces and other orthopedic appliances are made for their clients.

Services for crippled children are largely limited to the work of the Bureau of Crippled Children of the Department of Health. In addition to diagnostic clinics held at the four district hospitals and several public health units, the bureau maintains some 150 beds in public and private hospitals. As in the State Insurance Fund clinic, physical and occupational therapy services are given by registered therapists trained on the mainland. The bureau also provides convalescent care for approximately 100 children at the Convalescent Home in Guaynabo, and operates an orthopedic appliance shop at the Insular School for Boys.

There is particular need in Puerto Rico for special education programs, as both hospitalized and crippled children are receiving no services at present. This task is particularly difficult, for although the number of children attending school has been increased from 48 to 60 per cent within the last ten years, because of the lack of funds for buildings and personnel only one able-bodied child in three is now attending school.

Fundamental to the solution of Puerto Rico's rehabilitation problems is the establishment of schools for training personnel. It is hoped that this may be solved by the new School of Medicine and that, with the clinical facilities of the new Industrial Hospital and rehabilitation services in a new municipal hospital in San Juan, training courses may be started later for physical, occupational and speech therapists and special teachers.

Through better medical care, more pure water, distribution of milk to children, school lunchrooms and improved living conditions in general, the death rate in Puerto Rico has been reduced from 18 in 1,000 to 12 in 1,000 in less than ten years.

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# Consumer-Education Group Is Told Of Drive Launched In Puerto Rico

Courier-Journal Sat. 3-11-50

CONSUMA
FRUTAS DEL PAIS
SON BARATAS Y ALIMENTICIAS
SERVICIO DE EXTENSION AGRICOLA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE P.R.

Courier-Journal Photo

POSTER used in consumer education on Puerto Rico is shown by Miss Carmen Sanchez, right, to Mrs. Miriam Kelley, field agent for the University of Kentucky Extension Service.

## Fight Is Waged On Malnutrition

18e(4)

Puerto Rico has been called "the stricken land" and "America's political stepchild."

One phase of the effort to improve conditions on the island was described here yesterday by Miss Carmen Selena Sanchez, a Government specialist in consumer education there. She is attending the Consumer Education in Marketing Conference at the Federal Building and Seelbach Hotel.

The phase Miss Sanchez described is the campaign against malnutrition. "In the past years we have had a great amount of malnutrition," particularly in rural areas, she said.

### Urge Co-operation

The campaign is being waged through such media as local committees, the radio and press, visits by home-demonstration agents, and short courses for housewives in schools and civic clubs.

Final reports were drafted as the consumer-education conference went into its fifth day yesterday. Specialists, mostly U. S. and State employees, are attending from 24 states along with Puerto Rico.

The reports urged co-operation among farmers, processors, distributors, and consumers to improve the family nutrition.

Farmers could co-operate by growing more of the food varieties the consumer wants, Mrs. Miriam Kelley, field agent here for the University of Kentucky Extension Service, explained.

### Should Know Canned Grades

As an example, she noted that many Jefferson County farmers used to grow Nancy Hall white sweet potatoes because they have a big yield per acre and are easy to grow. After surveys showed consumers here wanted yellow sweet potatoes, farmers switched.

Consumers, she said, could co-operate more by learning to buy certain foods, like tomatoes, when they are most abundant, and by learning more about the value and quality of different products. They should know, for example, what the grade on canned goods means.

The conference ends today.

# Marks 25 Years Of Law Making

Defender
Sat. 4-8-50
(4)

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — T. M. Marryshow, member of the Grenada legislative council who is commonly regarded as the "grand old man of politics," celebrated 25 years of uninterrupted service on the legislative council here recently. Marryshow is the first Negro councilman in the West Indies to reach the quarter century mark of government service.

During his 25 years as politician, he has been opposed for his office only three times.

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# Trinidad Outlaws Hiring of Foreign White Workers

Afro-American (4)
Sat. 5-13-50

## Firms' Practice of Giving Lucrative Skilled Jobs to Non-Slaves Scored

TRINIDAD, B.W.I.— The Government recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the importation of white employees by powerful corporations and industrial firms for high-salaried positions which are denied to competent natives.

The ordinance, designed to help solve the growing unemployment problem—especially among skilled white-collar workers—is being opposed by the employers whom it affects most.

They include oil fields executives, officials in charge of large business estates representing foreign investors, and owners of a local newspaper.

**Employers' Alibi Ignored**

These employers contend that they are forced to import white employees from Canada, England, South Africa and other countries to do certain types of skilled work for which they are unable to find qualified native applicants.

They say the ordinance banning such importation of employees is too drastic in view of the proposed plans for a Federated West Indies. But native legislators call the white firms' job policy a plain case of racial discrimination.

**Seagram Study Courses**

Students in Trinidad and other West Indian colonies who wish to study chemistry and obtain a college degree will be given an opportunity to realize their ambition in the United States' Program of Seagram Ltd., famous liquor corporation.

In making the announcement here last week, H. F. Wilkie, director and vice-president of the firm, said the plan is contingent upon whether the prevailing currency restrictions in West Indian colonies will permit the students to study in the United States.

Students will have to provide their own round-trip fare from Trinidad and other colonies. Upon their arrival in the United States they will be placed on the company's payroll for a year and given the necessary courses.

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Trinidad Outlaws Hiring of Foreign White Workers

Afro American
Sat-5-13-50

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Baltimore Md

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# NATIVE ISLANDER NAMED AS HASTIE'S SUCCESSOR

Daily World

18e(4)

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Truman nominated on Tuesday a white Virgin Islander to succeed Judge William H. Hastie as governor of the Virgin Islands.

The nominee is Morris F. De Castro, who served as government secretary under Governor Hastie and has been acting governor since Hastie resigned to become a judge of the United States third circuit court of appeals.

Several colored persons had been mentioned for the post. **Walter White**, NAACP secretary on leave, recently said Oscar Chapman, interior secretary, had offered to recommend his appointment to President Truman.

Others mentioned included **Henry J. Richardson, Jr.**, an **Indianapolis** Attorney; **R. O'Hara Lanier**, President of a Texas College, and **James Baugh**, former United States Attorney for the Virgin Islands and now a United Nations Official.

Wed. 3-1-50

Atlanta Ga.

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# Pledges No Jim Crow In Virgin Islands

Defender Sat. 5-6-50 Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK—Gov. Morris DeCastro of the Virgin Islands, declared here last week that the Virgin Islands by 1951 will have a year-round tourist program. He said that several big hotels are being built and that a major airport to be named for President Truman is planned.

In line with the proposed tourist trade the Governor said emphatically, "there is no discrimination at any time in the Virgin Islands and my administration will never permit it."

18e(4)

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# Senate Confirms de Castro As Virgin Islands Governor

18e(4)

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Senate last Thursday confirmed the nomination of Morris F. de Castro to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. de Castro was praised by both Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and Hugh Butler, of Nebraska, ranking minority member of the committee.

Wed. 3-15-50

Senator O'Mahoney said de Castro has been employed in the Virgin Islands government for thirty-one years and has made a record of outstanding efficiency and ability.

He said his nomination, and its confirmation "represent a substantial forward step in the government of the Virgin Islands."

Senator Butler said the people of the Virgin Islands will be "tremendously pleased to have for the first time in their history a native son as their governor."

Atlanta Ga.

**PANAMA NATIVE**

Mr. de Castro, who has been acting governor since Judge William H. Hastie resigned the governorship to accept a place on the bench of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, was born in Panama. His mother and father were natives of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

He was employed in September, 1918, by the Virgin Islands government as a clerk in the sanitation department. He became chief clerk in the office of the government secretary in February, 1921. He served as assistant commissioner of finance and assistant government secretary from June, 1931, to November, 1934, and as commissioner of finance from November, 1934, to September, 1944.

He became executive assistant to the Governor in September, 1944, and was appointed government secretary on November 5, 1944.

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# VIRGIN ISLANDS HEAD WOULD HOLD RUM TAX

New York NY

18e(4)

Morris F. De Castro, first native Governor of the Virgin Islands, said yesterday that he was in the United States to ask the Federal Government to permit the islands to retain the tax of $9 a gallon on rum instead of turning it over to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Governor declared also that he was seeking "first-class citizenship" for Virgin Islanders to allow them to elect their own Governor, and to have the Federal Government permit the appointment of a resident commissioner to represent the 30,000 residents.

Times

Governor De Castro, on his first visit to the United States, was interviewed at the American Virgin Islands Civic Association, Inc., 217 West 125th Street. He said he believed the islands would "be fully launched" to handle tourist trade on a large scale within one year.

Mon. 4-30-50

"I am committed," the Governor declared, "**to an administration program devoted to gradually increasing our independence. "We want to be self-supporting as an insular possession of the United States.**"

The liquor tax collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Virgin Islands in the last fiscal year amounted to $3,990,000, according to the Governor. He said the Federal Government appropriated $1,000,000 for the Virgin Islands Government annually and made good on any deficit incurred.

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# House Completes Action To Extend V. I. Benefits

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The House last Thursday completed Congressional action on a bill to extend the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to the Virgin Islands.

Sat. 3-18-50

When Congress passed the Vocational Education Act, providing for a broadened nation-wide system of vocational training and occupational readjustment through grants-in-aid to the states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands were omitted.

Atlanta Ga.

18e(4)

Representative John Lesinski, of Michigan, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, explained that the purpose of the bill was merely to correct the oversight and grand $40,000 a year to the Virgin Islands for programs in agriculture, home economics and trades and industries.

Mr. Lesinski said there was "an extreme shortage" of skilled labor — carpenters, bricklayers, electricians and so forth — in the Virgin Islands.

Representative A. L. Miller, Republican, of Nebraska, however, differed with both Mr. Lesinski and Republican. of Pennsylvania who Representative Carroll D. Kearns said the Virgin Islanders were "industrious."

Mr. Miller said the Virgin Islanders would not work in hotels or as night cleaners and people from Puerto Rico and the British West Indies had to be brought in to perform that type of work.

"The biggest employment in the Virgin Islands is the Government payroll," he said.

He also noted that the city council of the Virgin Islands met "almost in continuous session," which was not necessary, and all of the foods for the school-lunch program — fish, potatoes and vegetables — came from the United States.

"They will not even pick the fruit, yet the children in school have fruit on their tables that came from the United States," Mr. Miller said.

He charged that the Virgin Islands people were "getting along excellently" under Danish rule until the United States took over the islands, "went there with a broad program of social security and proceeded to spell the whole population."

Representative Charles R. Howell, Democrat, of New Jersey, denied that Virgin Islanders were "inherently lazy."

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## *V. I. Governor*

Post

Thurs. 3-2-50

Washington D.C.

The appointment of Mr. Morris de Castro to be Governor of the Virgin Islands to succeed William H. Hastie reflects credit on the President. This was a case in which political pressures might obviously have been very strong for the appointment of a mainland Negro. Mr. de Castro is not a Negro. He is a member of a family which has lived in the Virgin Islands for a century, and is the first native Virgin Islander to head the island administration. He has spent most of his adult life in the service of the government and has made an outstanding record for loyal hard work and integrity. As Government Secretary, he has often served as acting Governor, and so is completely familiar with every detail of the duties of the office.

18e(4)

Mr. de Castro was inaugurated on Friday in a ceremony which showed he has the overwhelming preponderance of local support. He himself had firmly declined to lift even a finger to get the job, holding that since he was already in government service he would accept it as a promotion but would not campaign for it. Such modesty and high ethical standards are too rare.

In this appointment of a native Governor of the Virgin Islands the President has again given emphasis to the important national policy of developing self-government in our off-shore possessions. For a native to assume the important office of the governorship now when the Virgin Islands are rapidly emerging as a delightful winter resort area and when the nine million dollars economic development program of the Virgin Islands Corp. is getting under way, is renewed evidence that in our statements of policy toward our Territorial areas, we mean what we say.

We extend to the Virgin Islands our congratulations on their first native governor and to Mr. de Castro our best wishes for a constructive and happy administration.

# DE CASTRO SWORN IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

~~Times~~ 18e(4)

## People of St. Thomas Celebrate as First Native Governor Pledges Loyalty to U. S.

~~Dut-3-25-50~~

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New York

ST. THOMAS, V. I., March 24—Morris F. de Castro took the oath of office today as the first native Governor of the Virgin Islands amid general rejoicing by the populace.

The ceremony came after a big parade through streets decorated with flowers, coconut palms, colorful banners pleding support and felicitations from the citizenry. Enthusiastic crowds, Army jeeps, soldiers, the Navy, the Home Guard, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and festooned floats took part. Then the joyful crowds converged upon Emancipation Garden to watch Governor de Castro take the oath at 10 A. M.

C. Girard Davidson, Assistant United States Secretary of the Interior and representative of President Truman at the inauguration ceremony, read this message from Mr. Truman to Mr. de Castro and the gathering:

"Your inauguration as the first native Governor of the Virgin Islands is highly significant since it marks another important step in the direction of self government."

### Grateful to President Truman

In his inaugural address, Governor de Castro declared:

"This day, my friends, is not my day. It is a great day for the people of the Virgin Islands. The President of the United States has not only honored me in calling upon me as a native to administer the government of these Virgin Islands. He has honored the Virgin Islands by recognizing our ability to govern ourselves."

"In your name therefore," Mr. de Castro declared, "I pledge loyalty to President Truman's administration and also to the great principles for which our nation stands. I am conscious that my responsibility to administer good government in these islands is greater than that of any of my predecessors because I am the first Virgin Islander to become your Governor.

"These islands are my home and have been the home of my family for generations. I have shared your problems, your joys and your sorrows. I am one of you. If I fail, you fail. If I succeed, you succeed."

### Island Problems Stressed

Governor de Castro pledged his support to the plan to get early Congressional approval of a bill to provide a Resident Commissionership in Washington for the Virgin Islands and also to obtain prompt attention for a bill to return Internal Revenue taxes to the islands.

In closing his address, the Governor said:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of self-support and self-dependence. We must make every effort gradually to reduce our dependence on the Federal Government. Our limited economic resources may make this a truly difficult goal and one which may take sometime to achieve.

"In the attainment of this objective we shall expect that the Federal Government will treat us the same as our brothers on the mainland and in Puerto Rico by making us eligible to receive all social security, educational, health and welfare grants on the same basis as other American citizens."

Other parts of his speech reviewed problems facing the Virgin Islands in educational, health, public works and public housing needs and in fiscal affairs.

### Davidson Hails New Governor

Mr. Davidson after reading the special message from President Truman, said:

"Many of us in Washington have known Governor de Castro through working with him during his long years of service in the Government of the Virgin Islands. We know his unusual abilities, his great capacity for hard work, his honesty, his dependability and also his devotion to the welfare of all living in these beautiful islands.

"We know and you know, however, that the ultimate solution of the many problems confronting the islands, political and economic, rests in your hands. Now, led by your own Governor, you are better equipped than ever to tackle the problems. In my judgment the willingness of Congress to continue providing substantial help will depend very largely on the success of your unified efforts to help yourselves."

Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman sent a letter expressing his best wishes and his sincere regrets at being unable to attend the inauguration.

This afternoon a reception was held at Government House. Hotels held inaugural balls tonight with the populace and the Governor attending. Tomorrow the Governor and an official party will go to St. Croix, another of the Virgin Islands. for similar ceremonies.

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# House Committee Lops Off Virgin Islands Budget

18e(4)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The House Appropriations Committee lopped off $40,000 from the Budget Bureau estimte of $1,077,035 for the administration of the Virgin Islands in the fiscal year.

Funds for the island government are carried in the omnibus appropriation bill which the committee reported to the House last Tuesday.

[illegible]

The sum of $1,037,085 was approved for the Virgin Islands. This includes the requested amounts for grants to municipalities and for agricultural assistance but reduces by $40,000 the sum requested for the Governor's office.

The committee also recommended $474,000 to cover the estimated losses of the Virgin Islands Corporation. This represents a reduction of $552,000 below the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

[illegible]

The committee included in the appropriation for the General Services Administration the budget estimate of $1,300,000 for the continuation of public works in the Virgin Islands, which Congress authorized in 1944.

Atlanta Ga.

The work is being performed under a program of priorities set up in the 1944 act, with an estimated total cost of $10,000,000. Work to be performed during the fiscal year 1951 will consist of the erection of buildings, water and sewer systems, and water-front development.

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# RIGHTS BILL VOTED BY VIRGIN ISLANDS

~~Times~~

## Racial Curbs in Tourist Trade Feared—Move in U. S. to Veto Act Reported

18e(4)

~~Mar.9-18-50~~

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Sept. 17 (UP)—Fear that the booming tourist trade would bring discrimination to the Virgin Islands, where 95 per cent of the residents have Negro blood, led the Legislative Assembly on Friday to adopt what is called the strongest "social" civil rights bill under the American flag.

The measure, a subject of considerable agitation among the residents, will go now before Gov. Morris F. de Castro for signature.

New York

Virgin Islands residents were upset because proponents of the bill have charged that unnamed pressure groups in Washington were appealing to members of the United States Congress either to get the Governor to veto the bill or to get it repealed if he signed it.

Dng

The St. Thomas Daily News, commenting on the charges, said: "Although the bill has the full support of the [Truman] Administration, there seem to have been times when this support showed signs of weakening under the impact of pressure from Washington."

18e(4)

The bill passed by the local Assembly, which has but one white man among its sixteen members, was entitled "An act to provide equal rights in places of public accommodations, resort or amusement." It barred all discrimination in these places for reasons of race, creed, color or national origin.

The bill included, but did not limit itself to, inns, hotels, road houses, saloons, bars, beaches, shops, parks, theatres, golf courses and schools. It specifically barred "guest card" discrimination and "secret understandings." Club proprietors would be required, under oath, to submit lists of officers, directors and members.

Proved violations would be punished by $500 fines, to be handed over to the complainant or any one he designated in the Virgin Islands. Violations also are termed misdemeanors and, upon conviction, the offender would be subject to another $500 fine or ninety days in jail or both.

"Every day of violation shall constitute a separate offense," the bill read. In addition to the other penalties, conviction of discrimination also carries with it loss of business license.

18e(4) 1950 Virgin Islands

# Action in the Virgin Islands

THE LEGISLATIVE Assembly of the Virgin Islands is to be commended for passing and Gov. Morris F. deCastro for signing one of the strongest anti-discrimination laws under the Stars and Stripes.

This act "to provide equal rights in places of public accommodations, resort or amusement," is as full of teeth as a full-grown shark.

Covering restaurants, beaches, bars, taverns, beauty parlors, soda fountains, shops, stores, gardens, theatres, recreation parks, golf courses, public conveyances and their terminals and stations, hospitals and clinics, and any place "where food or drink is sold or rooms rented," the act is apparently more comprehensive than even the tough New York State laws of its kind because it even outlaws bias in private clubs.

Courier

Sat. 10-21-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

18e(4)

Any person, whether owner, manager or employe, who violates any provisions of the act, or aids or incites such violation, is liable to a fine not exceeding $500 for each violation.

A familiar device for barring Negroes both in the United States and throughout the Caribbean region is the private club which enables certain elements to keep out colored people and Jews while posing as free of prejudice and pointing the finger of scorn at the more honest Negrophobes of our Southern states.

The new act requires every club to file with the Government not later than Jan. 15 of each year a list of its properties and facilities, a copy of its constitution and by-laws, and complete lists of officers, directors and members; and if a charge is made to members or non-members for use of club facilities the president and manager must file an affidavit that "there is no discrimination in such sales, renting or use based upon race, creed, color, national origin or non-membership in said club."

Naturally private club members are up in arms about this because the last refuge of the biased is thus cut off.

This drastic act comes none too soon because the increasing tourist traffic has brought certain white people to the lovely islands 1,100 miles from Florida who would like very much to make this ideal place socially and politically like Florida.

There has never been any segregation or discrimination based on color in the Virgin Islands and the natives want to keep it that way.

The majority of the American whites who go to the Virgin Islands either for pleasure or divorce have no objection to the interracial social set-up there, but natives feel that they are getting enough of the other kind to warrant the passage of this drastic law, just in case.

Again, ownership of property is slowly changing hands from natives to mainlanders who have decided to make their homes in the Virgin Islands or to do business there, and colored natives were fearful that they might some day find themselves excluded from the lovely hotels, beaches, bars and recreational places on their own soil.

This action on the part of the legislature and Governor assures American Negroes of at least one Eden under the Stars and Stripes where there will be the ultimate in modern facilities for living and recreation without a suggestion of color discrimination or segregation.

Thus we owe the farsighted Negroes of the Virgin Islands a debt of gratitude.

# Navy Flies 4-Year-Old to Hospital

18e St. Thomas West Indies

Afro-American Jan. 1-21-50

Admiral Daniel Barbey, commander of Caribbean Sea Frontier, visits Lucy Thomas who was run over in St. Thomas by an automobile, suffering fractured legs, hips and spinal injuries. Since no adequate medical facilities were nearby, the acting governor of the Virgin Isands, Morris F. De Castro, asked Admiral Barbey for a Navy plane. The admiral's personal plane brought her to San Juan for an operation. Beside the sleeping girl is a doll washing machine, gift of the admiral, as Jan. 6 is the Puerto Rican Christmas day. Also shown are Lucy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas. Mr. Thomas is an employee of the Lands Division of the Virgin Islands.

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# Naval Airmen Assist Girl, 4

18e

Afro-American

## Fly Her to Hospital for Leg Operation

Jan. 1-21-50

SAN JUAN, P.R.—On the eve of "Three Kings Day," Navy fliers came to the rescue of four-year-old Lucia Thomas, suffering from fractures of both legs, hips and spine. She was run over by an automobile in Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas, Virgin Islands) on Jan. 5.

Adequate facilities for the complicated surgery necessary that the little girl might walk again was not available in Charlotte Amalie.

Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands, Morris F. de Castro, responded to a plea of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, and sent an urgent wire to Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barby, commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier (at San Juan) asking for a Navy plane to bring Lucia to San Juan.

### Navy Sends Plane

Admiral Barbey immediately authorized the flight, and that night Lt. Com. John B. Wayne and Lt. Ira A. Francis, with crew members Radioman Buckle, Plane Capt. Thompson, and Pharmacist Morse, took off from the Naval Air Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

. They landed their R4D (transport) on the short strip at Charlotte Amalie and were waiting for the patient when she arrived with her parents and Nurse Berecia Malone.

A Navy ambulance was waiting at the San Juan Naval Air Facility when the plane returned and the child was taken immediately to Dias Garcia Hospital where she was treated by Dr. Manuel Pavia Fernandez.

Lucia is now resting as comfortably as could be expected in her plaster cast. It was not her happiest "Three Kings Day," but she can look forward to a normal childhood.

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# Bustamante Calls On West Indies To Break With Great Britain

18e(4)

**BY WILBERT E. HEMMING**

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP) — Jamaica's "Prime Minister," William Alexander Bustamante, last week called on the West Indies to cut loose from the British Commonwealth and embark on complete independence.

Bustamante's outburst came after Britain's under-secretary, Stanley Evans, said his government would never offer the West Indies for sugar one penny over $150 per ton nor guarantee purchase of more than 640,000 tons yearly. The West Indies wanted the ceiling lifted off production, and had sent two delegations to the Colonial office which gave them a plausible promise but withdrew the pledge when the delegates got home. The West Indies then held an all-Caribbean conference in Grenada and repeated their demand.

4-18-50

Last week in parliament, under-secretary Evans declared that as many delegations as the West Indies wanted to send to Britain could not move the king's government to alter its decision.

**RIDES STATEMENT**

Bustamante in replying, told the Jamaica press that as a British citizen—not subject, he considered Evans' statement as being vulgar.

"It is better that we the colonies go on our own and destroy ourselves rather than allow England to destroy us. I consider the pronouncement of the official not only rude and vulgar but undemocratic, and it has a resemblance of Hitlerism. I would rather let my country die than to associate myself with anything Hitler-like. I have never in my life felt there should be complete liberation from England till I saw Evans' statement.

"There are certain persons in the present government in England who have no more use for us than I have for a grasshopper. But I hope England will find out before it is too late that 3,000,000 of us will fight for complete separation unless the governmen starts to prove to us that we are not just being kept as a dumping ground for British goods but because they are interested in us.

"England should realize by now that we do not depend on her more than she depends on us. Just before the last war one of the reasons given us why we were kept, was that we had no military protection. That war has proved that neither England nor any one country can protect itself, hence, we can protect ourselves today just as she (England) can protect herself with the aid of the United States," he said.

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# Agricultural Problems Discussed

18e(4)

## Judge Hastie Among U. S. Commissioners Attending Meeting

12-2-50

CURACAO, Netherlands West Indies—(NNPA)—Delegates of fourteen dependent territories of the Caribbean region assembled here Monday for the fourth session of the West Indian Conference, held under the auspices of the Caribbean Commission. The conference will last through December 11.

**The purpose of the conference is to provide a system of regular consultation with local representatives on matters of common interest in social and economic fields. Inaugurated in 1944, this session is the first international conference in which there was direct participation by representatives of non-self-governing peoples.**

Dr. H. Riemens, Netherlands Minister to Venezuela and a Netherlands member of the Caribbean Commission, is presiding over the session.

* * *

**THE CENTRAL THEME** of the conference, "The Agricultural Problems of the Caribbean," is a subject of prime importance to the area. Technical papers have been prepared by outstanding experts of the four member governments and Caribbean territorial governments as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labor Organization.

**There also will be motion pictures, slides and other visual aids on such topics as soil conservation and fertility, animal husbandry, land settlement, rural housing, extension services, marketing, agricultural labor and mechanization.**

Delegates are present from the French Departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana; the Netherlands territories of Surinam and the Netherlands West Indies; the British colonies of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward Islands, and the Winward Islands. and the United States territory of Puerto Rico, and the Virginia Islands of the United States. They are accompanied by advisers.

**THE ELEVENTH MEETING** of the Caribbean Commission is convening simultaneously with the conference. Recommendations of the conference will be considered by the commission along with the financial, administrative and policy questions involved. The recommendations approved by the commission will be submitted to member and territorial governments as a basis for the formulation of concrete action.

**Other items to be considered by the commission include its 1951 budget, its role in technical assistance projects, and methods of achieving uniformity in collecting trade statistics through-**

out the area.

United States Commissioners attending the conference and commission meetings are Ward M. Canaday, United States co-chairman; Judge William H. Hasties, Dr. Rafael Pico of Puerto Rico, and Jesus T. Pinero, also of Puerto Rico.

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# BWI Progress Faces Setback

Amsterdam News

1950

Date 12-16-50

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad. — Federation and West Indian progress are headed for serious trouble if the opinions of Sir Hubert Rance in a recent report on Development and Welfare in the West Indies are confirmed by events. Sir Hubert, who is governor of Trinidad, said, "Federation may not be for a considerable time to come," and pointed out four snags which he called "basis difficulties."

"Although numerous signs of successful productive activity have induced a new hopefulness in the West Indies," Governor Rance said, "it would be folly to ignore the growing seriousness of the basic difficulties of the economic situation that has been brought into high relief since the devaluation of the pound sterling, but were in no real sense caused thereby."

According to Sir Hubert, the basic difficulties blocking West Indian progress are: The inevitable and increasing pressure of population which threatens to exceed the rate of development of mediocre natural resources; the high cost of living which eats up a considerable part of the gains won in expanded labor opportunities and higher wages; the limitations imposed by small scale production in the area and dependence on purchase agreements and changes in international relations on which it cannot exert any significant influence; and the burdens on public finances of the maintenance of larger administrative and social services, which has now reached the point at which further growth must be related more closely to real gains in the productive capacity of the British Caribbean.

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# West Indian Conference Held

CURACAO, BWI (ANP) — Observers attending the West Indian Conference here suggested last week that the decisions made could affect millions of people living in Africa, if the recommendations of this unit of the United Nations are accepted and put into effect.

1950

Afro-American

The conference, sponsored by the UN's Caribbean Commission, has been going on since Nov. 27.

According to James A. Bough, the 6,000,000 colored people residing in the Caribbean would eventually become self sufficient when and if they embark on a program to conserve the soil and grow crops that will enable them to live on food produced here.

Date 12-9-50

### Hastie U.S. Delegate

America's only colored delegate from the United States was U.S. Circuit Court Judge William H. Hastie. Other delegates representing America (there were four) came from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Mr. Bough's native home.

Baltimore, Md.

The other countries represented are France, Netherlands and England. French delegates are present from French Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies, and Martinique; Dutch from Curacao and Surinam.

England's delegates represent Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Lee ward Islands, Trinidad, Tobago and the Windward Islands. The delegates from Jamaica and Barbados seemed highly interested in the discussions on tourism.

## AS PRINCESS WAS INSTALLED AS CHANCELLOR OF UNIVERSITY IN WEST INDIES

York, N.Y., [illegible] Mon. 2-27-50

Princess Alice, the Countess of Athlone, speaking during recent ceremony in Jamaica where she became head of the University College of the West Indies. Now in its second year, it has undergraduates drawn from an area of 2,000,000 square miles. At right, seated, is the Earl of Athlone, chancellor of London University. Representatives from fourteen universities, including Harvard, Chicago, Oxford, Cambridge, McGill and the University of New Zealand, were present.

18f 1950

# Trans Ocean Plane Trip Like Auto Ride

Afro-American Sat. 12-2-50

18f

By MILTON A. SMITH

NNPA Pool Correspondent

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WAKE ISLAND—A trans-oceanic airplane trip is about as exciting as a cold soft-boiled egg.

The Strato Cruiser is an elegantly appointed, double-decked ship. Upstairs are seats for about 50 passengers and berths for about 20 of them. Downstairs is a handsome bar and lounge.

There is less feeling of motion in these big ships than is in the finest auto riding at low speed over a new macadam road. A full glass set on the arm of a chair simply sets there.

### No Change in Scenery

The absence of a sense of motion is almost frustrating. You feel you are not getting anywhere.

Looking out of the circular windows, you see the wing of the ship, clouds—which seem to be upside down—and a slate colored mass where the ground should be.

The slate colored mass is the sea. Waves appear as crumpled pieces of cellophane on a pool table. By staring at one white-capped wave you will see it slowly disappear into the sea.

From San Francisco to Honolulu, Pan-American's passengers are mostly vacationers.

And Pan-American pampers them like a doting wife. Champagne is served before dinner. At odd moments a svelte stewardess serves nuts, candy, hors d'oeuvers and excellent imported cheeses. To some extent, it, reminded me of when I was in the hospital.

### Warding Off Cold?

People kept pouring juices down me. Fresh pineapple juice, apple juice, orange juice and coffee and milk.

Way out over the sea passengers were invited, two at a time, to visit the cockpit where a three-man crew was at work.

Actually the only man who seemed to be doing anything was the flight engineer who sat beside and under a panel of dials, little levers and gadgets.

At intervals he pushed a lever —but the effect of the lever pushing was not reflected in any notion of the plane, or jotted something down on a pad.

### No One Touches Anything

The pilot, who sits on the left of the big transparent nose of the ship, had a strickly hands-off policy.

He said, "It's automatic pilot in operation now. The only time we handle the ship is in take-offs, landings or emergency." The co-pilot was even more detached. He was eating dinner.

We had a little emergency at Wake Island. A flying beast called a "Guinea Bird" smacked into the port wing of the ship. The collision was not felt or sensed by me. in fact, we only learned of it after we landed.

What did alarm me was the refusal of the starboard landing gear to come down automatically.

Two crw men cranked it down.

### 12 Hours for Repairs

The worst damage was from the bird that scooped a dent as big as a soup plate in the upper edge of the wing. This damage had to be repaired since 60 per cent of a plane's "lift" comes from the upper, or vacuum side of the wing.

The repairs required 12 hours of work. Pan-American served us another meal on the ground while we waited and gave free drinks to all who wanted them.

All the unskilled laborers on Wake Island are Filipinos, Gilbert Islanders and other Orientals.

### Thought I saw Friend

The Gilbert Islanders are dark as the darkest U.S. colored person, have kinky hair and flat features. Some of them have a slightly Oriental cast to their eyes.

One who waited on our table looked exactly like my friend, John Pinkard, in Washington. I learned that he was a Gilbert Islander who earned $30 U.S. dollars a month. Of this, the British took $20 or $25 in taxes.

Another Gilbert Islander had numerous knife slashes from his wrist to his elbow. He hal been a cook under the Japanese occupation. He was then 13. Whenever he made a mistake in cookery, the Japanese officer knifed him.

### Frightened by Me

I attempted to establish a relationship between these people and me, but only frightened them. They probably did not know that they and I belonged to the same race.

I said "Hello, friend," to the waiter, but instead of responding, he became afraid and served me at arm's length.

A white employee at the field is secretly teaching one of these natives to read and write English and plans to adopt him.

Wake Island is the flattest, most uninspiring, piece of land in the Pacific. It would be welcomed to a shipwrecked sailor only because it is dry—but it is too dry to support human habitation. There is no water on the island. There are infrequent pools caused by rains.

Actually the island is divided into three separate pieces. The main island and a subsidiary are connected by a foot bridge.

### Relics of Dead There

Another island is uninhabited and rarely visited by the men who work on the airstrip. It is reported to contain the bodies of 2,000 Japanse war dead.

It is easy to kick up a skull, or thigh bone, or saki bottle or spent cartridge. Pieces of wrecked planes still dot the coral beach—from which no swimming is permitted. Swimming is done in a shark proof lagoon.

There is no earth here as we know earth. There is a dry, powdery crystal and coral.

In the 12 hours our plane was stranded, it rained twice—once while stars were shinning. The rain was intense, warm and brief.

Half hour after the first rain was over the roads were not even wet —the rain had trickled right through the coral.

### Whites Become Friendly

The furthr we got away from American the friendlier white passengers became. They had been friendly all along, but out here on Wake Island with a temperature of 80 degrees at 9 p.m., a damaged plane and a sense of aloneness we became brothers.

In landing, a fat male passenger and I were in the same seat in the lounge. We strapped the seat belt around us. His belly was so big that I had but little tension of the strap on me. Both of us were aware of the fact that the landing gear may not really have come down and both of us knew what that meant.

The white passenger said: "Well we are certainly together now—we are brothers." Other whites looked and he laughed in an embarrassed way.

I said: "We are bound together by more ties than this belt. You and I—and the rest of us—must be together if we are going to survive."

### Followed Everywhere

And when we did land I honestly believe I was one of the most popular persons.

Several persons attached themselves to me; they went where I went and did what I did—which was to sit on the beach, pick up odd pieces of coral, little bugs I'd never seen before, bits of wood and a dried fish.

We saw the cabin where Truman and MacArthur met. It is the kind of shanty that Presidents used to be born in. It was raining at the time, but the rain stopped as quickly as it started.

### Wind Never Lets Up

A constant East-West, damp, warm wind blows. It never stopped blowing and never abated in intensity in 12 hours. It was like a giant, silent fan that poured a wide stream of air right through the island. All the sleeping barracks, dining rooms and recreation hall and the little church all face East-West so the breeze is tunnled through them.

I saw no flying or biting insects and no evidences of snakes or birds.

In the PX store tax-free cigarettes were sold, beer, candy and gum. Whites, Melanesians, Filipinos and passengers all ate at the same counter.

No one spoke kindly of the Filipinos. They were noiser than the Gilbert Islanders and more splashily dressed.

### No Women on Island

No women live on the island, but stewardess storp over there while waiting for flights.

An experienced airplane mechanic gets about $80 weekly. Some of the men work here because they like the quiet lonesomeness, these are 20th Century hermits; others because they can save money.

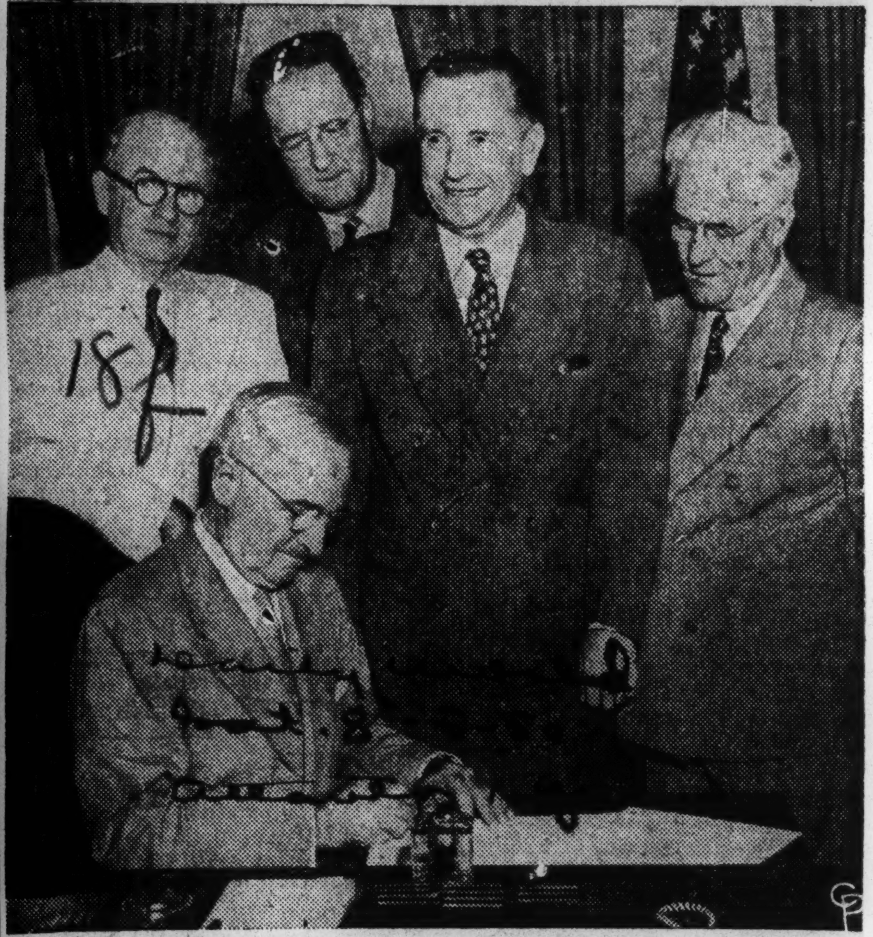
One way to pick up extra money is to pick the gold out of the teeth in the skulls. The equipment and tools for this are simple, a small screw driver or chisel and a hammer.

You hold the skull between your knees and chip on the molars until the gold falls out. If you are efficient you even smash the skull so you won't waste time on it if you run into it again. Quite a ball of gold can be collected.

18f 1950

GUAM
REPUBLIC OF GUAM

# GUAM NATIVES MADE U. S. CITIZENS



18f

**AT A WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY,** President Harry S. Truman signs into law the Organic Act for Guam, thus granting the people of Guam U. S. citizenship and the Bill of Rights as well as establishing a representative form of government through an elected legislature. Witnessing the signing (l. to r.) are: Navy Secretary Francis P. Matthews; Sen. Clinton P Anderson (D-N.M.); Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman, and Sen. Hugh Butler, Republican of Nebraska. *(International Soundphoto)*

# "Others" Is Term Given Colored Race

Journal and Guide

## Colored People Not Allowed To Stand Still On Smith St.

Sat. 11-25-50

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent
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Norfolk, Va.

**HONOLULU, Hawaii — The stories of complete racial equality in this paradise of islands are so many myths and lies. They are myths and lies because:**

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1. Mainland born colored persons live in the shabbiest part of the town.

* * *

**2. IT IS AGAINST** the law for such colored persons to stand still on Smith street. Smith street is the main street for colored people here. It is more bedraggled than any part of N. Eutaw street in Baltimore or Lenox avenue in New York. It is off limits to service personnel.

**3. There are no colored policemen, ministers, firemen, doctors, dentists, or teachers.**

4. Nearly all colored people live in "Cha4," a U. S. Government housing project, or in the neighborhood of Smith street, a former red light district.

* * *

**THIS INFORMATION** is the result of an intensive but brief survey of race relations on the island.

**Every drinking place on the island carries a sign which reads: "The management reserves the right to refuse to serve any person."**

Some native Hawaiians could be mistaken for colored persons under certain circumstances, but they have an oriental cast of feature and hair.

* * *

**IN THE "RACIAL** paradise" not one of the colored people I met had ever been in the hotel where I stayed. Not one of them even knew where it was or how beautiful it is and all were timid about entering it. Yet they were not timid about taking their Hawaiian prostitutes to dive in cafes.

**In this strange island the Department of Health published population figures like this; Hawaiian, Caucasian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean and "all others" — which means mainland born colored people. There are about 1,756 of such "others."**

This is probably the only place in the United States of America where native colored people are included in the "other" classification of population statistics.

* * *

**POLICEMEN AND** a city official told me — off the record —that nearly every colored man in the island is a pimp, a gambler or dope addict unless he works for the government. Many colored persons to whom I talked admitted they fell into one or more of these groups. One sold dope.

**Many, however, are honest working people. Among the latter are: Themus Fales, 33, who left San Francisco in 1945 and came here as a barber. He operates a shop on Smith street. Mr. Fales was born in Flordia and finished the eighth grade in school. He is divorced and says he earns about $50 a week as a barber. His living expenses are greater than they would be in the states. And, his living quarters are not of the best. He drives his own ten-year-old car.**

Mr. Fales says he is not able to save money, but he feels freer here than anywhere else in the USA.

* * *

**ONE OF THE** most important and articulate colored men in Honolulu is John W. Howell, a government chauffeur of 424 Libby street.

**Mr. Howell lives in one small ground level room which has no closet and no conveniences. He once lived in "Cha4" but was ordered out on a trumped up charge of gambling because he has been outstanding in colored civic affairs.**

Mr. Howell was instrumental in getting the city to observe Negro History Week and has had his name favorably mentioned in the daily papers many times.

* * *

**HE ATTENDS** Central Union Church — a white church. This is probably the only community of American colored people of this size which does not have a church. No one I talked to knew of a colored church anywhere.

**Principal night spot for colored people is the "Brown Derby," but for several weeks the management fell back on its sign and refused colored men admission.**

With the exception of Mr. Fales and Mr. Howell, most colored people here were reluctant to talk for the press or for general information about life here.

* * *

**PERHAPS THE** island's changing position on race is **summed up in this letter to the** editor of the Advertiser:—"Before the war, there wasn't a large number of Negroes on the island, so there wasn't any need to have trouble with them. Among the new ones that are here, there is the type which acts against the law. When they are caught, they are the first to yell that they are benig abused **because they are Negroes.**

# INDONESE CHIEF THREATENS WAR FOR NEW GUINEA

Ind. 8-18-50

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JAKARTA, Indonesia, Aug. 17 [Reuters] — Indonesian President Soekarno today threatened a "major conflict" if Indonesia's claim on Dutch New Guinea is not settled in four months.

Indonesia, he said, was at "boiling point," and "we have pledged we will fight till the end of time as long as one part of our country is not free."

Western New Guinea was the only major part of the former Dutch Indies retained by the Dutch after the transfer of power last year, A joint Dutch-Indonesian commission has failed to agree on its future.

### Marks Anniversary

Soekarno, in a speech to 200,000 persons outside his palace to mark the fifth anniversary of Indonesia's independence—the original declaration of the republic after the last war—said Indonesia's claim on the territory "cannot be blocked or hindered, extinguished or crushed."

The new Indonesian constitution, he said, laid down that the whole of the former Netherlands East Indies, including Dutch New Guinea, now belonged to Indonesia —"not tomorrow, not the day after tomorrow, but now, at this very moment."

Soekarno said Indonesia still observed the Hague agreement for a peaceful settlement of the Dutch New Guinea question "within this year," but after 1950 neither party to the agreement would be bound by this provision.

The Dutch-Indonesian agreement which gave Indonesia independence last Dec. 27, in a joint union under Queen Juliana's crown, provided West New Guinea would remain in the crown's control for a year. In that period, the Dutch were to study political and economic factors of the area with a view to granting it sovereignty as a part of Indonesia.

### Recognized for Year

"The Dutch de facto authority over Dutch New Guinea is recognized for this year only," he declared.

Soekarno made no reference to protests by Australia, which administers Eastern New Guinea, against reports that Indonesia claims the western half. Indonesian statesmen said they have no claim on Australian New Guinea.

Soekarno, blamed the Dutch for much of the disorder in Indonesia since independence. He said Capt. R. P. P. [Turk] Westerling's raid on Bandung last January took place because Dutch officials ignored an Indonesian government appeal to take preventive measures ahead of time.

### Linked to Rebellion

Troublemakers from the Dutch army who disturbed Bandung were moved by the Dutch army, he said, to Amboina where they instigated the current rebellion. Dr. Soumokil, Amboinese rebel leader, escaped from Makassar to the South Moluccas with the aid of the Dutch forces, Soekarno said.

Members of the Netherlands forces smuggled Westerling out of Indonesia, Soakarno said, adding that they took part in three outbreaks in Makassar.

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# NEW INDONESIAN CONSTITUTION UP FOR VOTE TODAY

## Move Edges Republic More to Left

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Aug. 13 (AP)—The way was cleared today for a vote in parliament on a constitution abolishing federated states in Indonesia. The lawmakers are expected to take such action tomorrow.

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Approval of the new constitution would incorporate the 15 other original states of the United States of Indonesia into the republic of Indonesia, the state which led the fight for independence from the Dutch.

The Jogjakarta radio announced a working committee of the republican parliament had approved the draft for the new unitary state constitution by a vote of 31 to 2. Ten communist members walked out of the committee meeting without voting.

### Increasingly Socialistic

The new constitution follows the pattern of the old republic of Indonesia and is more socialistic than the constitution about to be discarded. It calls for:

1. A parliamentary cabinet patterned after the western European democracies.
2. A single house parliament.
3. A strongly centralized government administering 10 provinces.
4. A presidency occupied automatically by President Soekarno.

The new government will be provisional. Elections are to be held later for a constituent assembly to set up a permanent state system. The present constitution called for a constituent assembly to be set up by the end of this year. The new constitution holds to no deadline, calling for elections as soon as possible.

### Overloaded Burocracy

The fledgling nation is saddled with an overweight government structure which includes about 20,000 Dutch civil servants who must be kept on the payrolls for two years under the Dutch-Indonesian pact for independence.

The new government will face other problems in binding Indonesia's 80 million people into a union. The archipelago, with its 12,000 islands stretching 3,000 miles, is about the most scattered and split up nation in the world.

When President Soekarno and a handful of nationalists declared their independence from the Netherlands and proclaimed the republic in 1945, they claimed the entire archipelago. The Dutch later reclaimed the islands of East Indonesia and Borneo, but more than four years of fighting and negotiating failed to uproot militant nationalism on Java and Sumatra.

The outer Indies islands and the Java and Sumatra areas gradually were organized by the Dutch into 15 partially autonomous states and territories, but they never won more than half-hearted support and were weak compared with the rebellious republic.

# INDONESIA CHIEF MAKES DEMAND FOR NEW GUINEA

Tribune
Chicago, Del.
1-3-50
18f

JAKARTA [Batavia] Java, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Soekarno tonight said New Guinea "must" come into the United States of Indonesia before the end of 1950.

This statement appeared to be part of a campaign to wrest the western part of the island from The Netherlands. The other part is administered by Australia under a United Nations trusteeship.

"Before the sun sets on the year 1950," said Soekarno, "New Guinea must come into the U.S.I."

### Status to Be Decided Later

He was addressing several hundred Moslem leaders at an observance of Mohammed's birthday, in the presidential palace. The Hague agreement providing for the independence of Indonesia left the status of New Guinea to be established later.

Soekarno called on Moslems and Christians to work together to build a strong Indonesia. He said work and self-confidence are necessary to reach the new nation's goal.

Taking part in the Mohammed birthday celebration with her husband, Mrs. Soekarno, wearing a gold and brown sarong with a pale gold net lace shawl, chanted extracts from the Koran which dwelt on the humanitarian principles of Islam.

### Britain Names Envoy

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Britain tonight picked an expert with nearly 30 years service in the orient to be its first ambassador to the United States of Indonesia.

He is Derwent William Kermode, 51, consul general at Seoul, Korea, who is in London on leave.

### Sees Development in Asia

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 2 (AP)—Australia's new minister for external affairs, Percy C. Spender, today said Australia and the United States can do much to stabilize and develop southeast Asia.

Spender was to leave tonight by plane for Jakarta [Batavia], capital of the new United States of Indonesia, en route to the meeting of British commonwealth foreign ministers in Ceylon.

Australia, he said, should make its primary foreign relations effort in Asia and the Pacific.

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# DUTCH TO BACK INDONESIA FOR U. N. ADMISSION

Tribune
Chicago Del.
Wed. 12-28-49

BY CHESLY MANLY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Lake Success, N. Y., Dec. 27—Only one year after it defied the United Nations by suddenly resuming military operations against the Indonesians, the Netherlands government today pledged its full support for admission of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, a new independent nation with a population of 72 million, to the U. N.

This pledge was made in a communication to the U. N. announcing today's transfer of sovereignty to the new federal republic at ceremonies in Amsterdam and Batavia.

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The Dutch government expressed confidence that the new nation would soon be admitted to the U. N., but it appears certain that the application will be killed by a soviet veto.

### Congratulations Vetoed

The Russians recently vetoed a security council resolution congratulating the Netherlands and the Indonesian republic on their agreement at the Hague regarding the transfer of sovereignty.

The texts of the agreements reached at the Hague conference, which became effective today, indicate that the Indonesians have achieved complete independence. Altho the republic and the kingdom of the Netherlands have agreed to cooperate in a "Netherlands Indonesian union," headed by Queen Juliana and her successors, the union statute reserves complete sovereignty in both domestic and foreign affairs to each member of the union.

The relationship between the republic and the Dutch crown is even more shadowy than the ties that still bound India to the British crown after it decided to become a republic rather than a dominion.

### Canada Ending Court Yoke

Other members of the British commonwealth have considerably less independence than the union statute and other agreements reached at the Hague appear to give the Indonesians.

The highest court of the British dominions is the judicial committee of the privy council in London [Canada is throwing off this limitation on its independence], but the Indonesian constitution states that, "the supreme court of Indonesia is the highest federal court."

### U. S. Recognition Near

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—The United States prepared today to give both diplomatic backing and economic aid to the new Indonesian republic [the former Netherlands East Indies] in the hope that it will help restore stability to communist threatened southeast Asia. Announcement of formal American recognition of the new state was expected from President Truman, possibly tomorrow.

Marshall Plan assistance to Indonesia came to an end as the 77,000,000 Indonesians graduated from colonial status, but leaders of the republic have been told this government will listen sympathetically to requests for loans.

Altho the United States lagged behind several other nations in announcing formal recognition, American friendship was made plain in other ways. The state department's "Voice of America" started daily news broadcasts as the United States of Indonesia came into being.

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# *Indonese Ask British to Give Up Westerling*

Tribune
Mon. 2-27-50
Chicago Del

SINGAPORE, Feb. 26 (AP)—Capt. R. P. P. [Turk] Westerling, 30, was arrested by the British today, and Indonesia immediately demanded his extradition on charges of leading a guerrilla revolt.

18af
Indonesia

It was understood the former Dutch army commando will not be charged with an extraditable offense, however. He was arrested on a charge of entering this colony without a permit under an emergency regulation which permits his detention for only seven days.

During that time immigration authorities must decide whether to deport him or grant him an entry permit. If returned to Indonesia, informed sources there said, he would face the death penalty.

### Came to Get Arms

Westerling, who led a force of native deserters from the Dutch army in the surprise capture of west Java's capital, Bandoeng, on Jan. 23, was said by one of his friends to have come here to get arms and ammunition for his rebel movement. Presumably he hoped to contact smugglers and gun runners.

"I can take Jakarta like I took Bandoeng, but I want more arms. I have got a big job to do," a friend quoted him as boasting.

He was said to have slipped ashore four days ago from a plane which landed him near the coast and put him aboard a rubber boat. A fisherman picked him up when the boat began to leak and landed him on the south Johore coast in Malaya. He then made his way to Singapore island by the causeway.

### Seized in Friend's Home

He was arrested as he started to enter the house of a friend on River Valley road. He put up no resistance. His wife was not with him, but she is reported also to be in Singapore.

Press reports in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia, last week said Westerling had been spirited out of the country five days ago. Mrs. Westerling and their child were flown out two nights later after she had been seen riding about the city in a Dutch army general staff car. The Dutch high commissioner, H. M. Hirschfeld, in Jakarta refused to credit these reports.

The Indonesian press has accused the gover ment of handling Westerling in a gingerly manner. President Soekarno admitted in parliament that the government had acted in a "confused" manner. If an investigation develops that Westerling actually was harbored by the Dutch army and smuggled out of the country by the Dutch navy, the scandal might result in a dangerous rift of relations between the Indonesian government and the Dutch.

### Discharged by Dutch

Westerling is the son of a Dutch father and Turkish mother and was born in Istanbul. He was a Dutch officer in the second world war and led a brigade of commandos which suppressed Indonesian independence fighters in the Celebes. He was finally discharged from the Dutch army when his brigade was accused of excesses and atrocities.

The Indonesian government issued a statement saying officials had contacted the British embassy in Jakarta on the question of having him returned to answer "for crimes perpetrated by him in Indonesia."

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# INDONESE TURN BACK TIME AND CHANGE NAMES

Tribune

## Replace Dutch Terms with Own Variations

Tues. 4-11-50
Chicago Del

BY QUENTIN POPE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JAKARTA, Indonesia, April 10—What's in a name? Plenty of trouble for the outside world after a political overturn of the kind that Indonesia has had.

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Begin with this place, Jakarta. It used to be Batavia, named by the Dutch after they moved in to create a trading post years ago. Now the Indonesians have gone back to a variation of the original name. This Tdjayacarta, which means "city of victory."

By the time the Indonesians get thru, the map around here is going to have considerable face lifting.

This island of Java has already reverted to the original name of Jawa. But because the J in the Indonesian alphabet has the same sound as an English Y it's to be spelled Djawa. For the same reason the official name of the capital is Djakarta.

The island of Borneo is likely to become known to future schoolkids as Kalimantan. Borneo, according to the Indonesians, is a name the Dutch invented because they didn't like the true name, just as the Hollanders turned Jawa into Java because they couldn't handle the Indonesian W. Kalimantan, which means river of Diamonds, is appropriate for an island where ragged workers slosh about in the mud to dig valuable gems from the river banks.

Celebes is also listed for a name change. It is going back to its original name of Sulawesi. This island, which is shaped like a charging elephant waving its trunk, is on the Sula sea.

At the eastern end of this 3,000 mile long archipelago is New Guinea, where the Dutch have retained their only remaining colony in this part of the world. But to the Indonesians it is not New Guinea; it has become Irian.

Inside Java the renaming of places is being pushed. Buitenzorg, miles south of Jakarta, summer home of the Dutch governors and site of world famous botanical gardens, now is called Bogor.

Also slated to go are the many Dutch street names.

# DUTCH HOG-TIE 'FREE' INDONESIA WITH TREATIES

Tribune

## New Regime Must Renew All Concessions

Tues 2-14-50

Chicago

BY QUENTIN PO[illegible]

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JAKARTA, United States of Indonesia, Feb. 13 — The Dutch have surrendered political control but hold economic rule in this newest Asiatic state, born last Dec. 27.

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The infant Indonesia government has been hog-tied by treaty agreements covering existing Dutch investments in this rich region. The new regime must renew all rights and concessions so Dutch enterprises may continue operation "on a sound business basis." Where the war or occupation interfered with operations rights must be extended.

### Other Concessions

Dutch businesses may not be taxed at levels preventing provision of amortization, replacements, reserves and reasonable profit. They are protected against double taxation in Indonesia and Holland. They must be permitted to transfer their profits to the Netherlands. Along with that the U. S. I. is pledged to let the Hollanders send out pensions, life insurance premiums, savings, allowances, and interest on investments.

Dutch firms may not be asked to do more in social welfare for their employees than is asked of Indonesian enterprises of a similar nature and size — which don't exist now.

If the government here decides to take over any Dutch property [which it can do only in the public interest] it must let the Hollanders remit their compensation to the Netherlands within three years unless a specially appointed tribunal decides otherwise.

### No Deferred Payments

Tho the Dutch have conceded the right of the U. S. I. to determine what it will do with its foreign exchange, they have not agreed to any deferment of remittances of interest and amortization on the indebtedness which the Indonesians have taken over from Holland. This stands at 42 million dollars. It includes Indonesia's share of the Netherlands national debt consolidation of 1896.

As long as this indebtedness remains, the U. S. I. must consult the Hague about planned alterations in its coinage and internal currency and credit policy.

In the trade field, the Indonesians are even more tightly tied up. The new state may not negotiate a trade treaty with an outside country unless the Dutch government rides along. The Indonesians must draw up lists of import needs and then reserve and allocate export goods to Holland.

As long as this quota system prevails the U. S. I. may not refuse the Dutch permission to ship out commodities falling within the allotments made. They may not shut out Dutch good coming within the quotas. The Dutch have also written the Indonesians into participation in trade and monetary agreements made by the Hague before sovereignity was transferred.

These add up to 50 separate pacts with 26 countries. Many of them are for indefinite periods.

To insure that the Indonesians keep within the lines of this new imperialism, which demands "consultation" with Holland at almost every turn of the economic wheel, the Dutch are to send trade and financial experts to the office of their high commissioner here.

The role of these burocrats is described as maintaining close contact with Indonesian economic and financial agencies and rendering assistance "if and when required or considered advisable."

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# Indonesians Move To Form One State

Herald-Tribune

## Committee to End Federal Set-Up; Soekarno to Stay

JAKARTA, U. S. I., May 19 (AP)—Indonesia's central government and its dominant subdivision, the original Republic of Indonesia, agreed today on a procedure for dissolving the present Federal regime, substituting for it a single state in the former Dutch East Indies. Originally there sixteen states in the United States of Indonesia.

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Sat 5-20-50

A joint committee representing the U. S. I. and the Repubblic will lay the groundwork for the new state "in the shortest possible time," according to a joint communique issued by both governments. Leaders of the two governments agreed that President Soekarno of the U. S. I., former President of the Republic, would become head of the state.

The United States of Indonesia came into being last December. Since then the original sixteen states gradually have dwindled to the present three—the Republic, East Indonesia and East Sumatra. The only area in the islands outside the Federal set-up is the autonomous area of West Borneo.

Upon the following points the Federal regime and the Republic are agreed:

1. The Federal Senate will be abolished.

2. Parliament will be made up of the present Federal House of Representatives, a "working committee" of the Republic's Parliament and several members appointed by the President.

3. The Cabinet will be of a type modeled after West European democracies.

4. The constitution of the new unitary state will be a revision of the presented Federal constitution.

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# Indonesia Acts To Put All States In the Republic

Herald Tribune

Mon 8-14-50

New York

## Way Clear for Vote on New Constitution, Abolishing the 15 Federated States

JAKARTA, U. S. I., Aug. 13 (AP).—The way was cleared today for a vote in Parliament on a constitution abolishing federated states in Indonesia. It is expected that the vote will take place tomorrow.

Approval of the new constitution would incorporate the fifteen other original states of the United States of Indonesia in the Republic of Indonesia, the state which led the fight for independence from the Dutch.

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The radio at Jogjakarta, capital of the Republic, announced that a working committee of the Republican Parliament has approved a draft of a constitution for the new unitary state by a vote of 31 to 2. Ten Communist members walked out of the committee meeting without voting.

### Follows Older Charter

The new constitution follows the pattern of that of the old Republic of Indonesia—more socialistic than the old U. S. I. constitution. It calls for:

1. A parliamentary Cabinet patterned after the Western European democracies.

2. A single-house Parliament made up of representatives of the U. S. I. and Republican parliaments.

3. A strongly-centralized government administering ten provinces.

4. A presidency occupied automatically by President Soekarno.

The new government will be provisional. Elections are to be held later for a Constitutent Assembly to set up a permanent state. The U. S. I. constitution called for the future Constituent Assembly to be set up by the end of this year. The new constitution calls for elections as soon as possible.

The fledgling nation is saddled with an overweight government structure which includes about 20,000 Dutch civil servants who must be kept on the pay rolls for two years under the Dutch-Indonesian pact for independence.

The new government will face other problems in binding Indonesia's 80,000,000 people into a union. The archipelago, with its 12,000 islands stretching 3,000 miles, is about the most scattered and split-up nation in the world.

When President Soekarno and a handful of nationalists declared their independence from the Netherlands and proclaimed the Republic in 1945, they claimed the entire archipelago. The Dutch later reclaimed the islands of East Indonesia and Borneo, but more than four years of fighting and negotiating failed to uproot militant nationalism on Java and Sumatra.

The Indies' outer islands and the Java and Sumatra areas gradually were organized by the Dutch into fifteen partially autonomous states and territories, but they never won more than half-hearted support and were weak compared to the rebellious Republic.

President Soekarno and other Republican chiefs swore they would not stop until the ideals of their 1945 proclamation—a single unitary state—were fully realized. Resorting to the use of emergency decrees, they finally succeeded in merging one federal state after another with the Republic. By three months ago, all fifteen federal regions except the states of East Indonesia, East Sumatra and the lesser territory of West Borneo were under the wing of the Republic.

### 3 States in Receivership

The three exceptions were left in a state of receivership. Their governments, haven fallen apart were taken over by officials appointed by the U. S. I. The central government was given a mandate to act for them in negotiations with the Republic over their future status.

Indonesia found itself with a two-headed government. A full set of U. S. I. ministers was trying to run the show from Jakarta, and another set of ministers was giving out directions for the same show from Jogjakarta. Seeking a way out of the muddle, U. S. I. and Republic officials agreed, after conswiderable wrangling, to dissolve the Republic and U. S. I. governments and start over with a new constitution and a new state.